Two Parts
16 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLIV...NO. 13,555. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1895.—16 PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

LET THE COUNTRY SPEAK

Congress May Yield to the Force of Public Opinion.

A BOND BILL NOT AN IMPOSSIBILITY

House Probably Will Pass the Springer Bill Somewhat Amended—The Fight Is with the Silverite Senators.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Congress evidently is determined to force the President to direct that there shall be a new issue of bonds under the acts of Congress under which two issues already have been made. The "gold horror" has taken complete possession of the silverites, and they are regarding with unconcealed delight the daily reduction of the gold supply of the Treasury, assuming that with the disappearance of each dollar of the yellow metal the Government approaches that change to a silver standard which the silver men vainly imagine, or at least volubly assert, will prove to be the easy and successful solution of all our financial difficulties.

The opposition to authorizing new bonds at a low rate of interest, principal and interest to be paid in gold, and the opposition, also, to requiring that customs dues shall be paid in gold, are entertained by the men who cannot hear the word "gold" without a shiver and a spasm of oratory about the "crime of 1873." There is no sort of concern among them about what the effect is to be on American securities abroad. Indeed, it is to be inferred from the indifference with which the subject is treated that the majority in the Senate harbors the insane delusion that it would be rather a good thing to blight American securities—particularly railroad securities—abroad. So aggravated is the silver distemper that it is to be feared that the silver men would be glad if the impairment of confidence in all American securities eventually should drive the country to a silver basis as the alternative of insolvency.

While the Administration, observing the attitude of the Senate, is preparing for a new issue of bonds, convinced that it is next to hopeless to depend upon the Senate for relief, the House is struggling forward consideration of the Springer bill. It is to be brought in on Friday, and at that time it is proposed to have an order from the Committee on Rules for its consideration, the rule to continue to the passage of the bill. The new measure is so much more acceptable to the Eastern members than was that lately reported and rejected, that it is considered probable it will get through, and that it will have the support of a large percentage of the Republicans. The opposition to it will come from the silver Democrats and from the few silver Republicans who sympathize and propose to act with the silver Senators.

An ingenious writer for an evening paper, who offers a new and entertaining theory every day, suggests this afternoon that the President was inspired in offering the new Carlisle bill by a desire to put the Republicans on record before the Fifty-fourth Congress should meet, rather than by an expectation that the bill would pass. This is attributing a flippant and political turn of mind to the President—a pastime of which none of his observers is likely to find him guilty. The President earnestly hoped that he would be spared the necessity of appealing to his political opponents to do something that he conceived it to be the duty of his own party to perform. If he knew that the Republicans were more likely to do that thing more promptly and more cheerfully than the Democrats have done it, it will be plain to the people that the President has afforded his party a chance it should be grateful for, and which it cannot neglect without incurring a greater degree of unpopularity than that under which it has been staggering for the last year.

Some of the remarks in the Senate to-day suggested the possibility that the Treasury Department is estimating too highly the helpfulness of the slight increase in the Government receipts. The gain in receipts over expenditures has been sufficient to reduce the deficiency, which has been as great as $10,000,000, in this month, to a little less than $8,000,000. The prospect is that this condition will improve, but it may improve while the gold supply for resumption purposes disappears. Mr. Vest's assurance that the Secretary of the Treasury gave him information that there soon would be a surplus has stiffened the resistance to new legislation for the Treasury; so, while the advocates of new legislation designed to check the demand upon the Treasury for gold are commending the bill, which has been sent in by the Secretary of the Treasury to replenish the gold supply and keep it when it is restored, the author of the bill for that purpose is quoted as encouraging the leading men of the opposition in their resistance to any proposition that the President has made or is likely to make.

Two important facts were to-day brought to the attention of the Senate. One was that bankers and business men from all parts of the country are bringing their influence to bear upon individual Senators in the interest of a sound-currency bill. The other was that the Finance Committee stands in the way of any bill which does not contain a provision for free or unlimited coinage of silver, and that if the Senate proposes to do anything to relieve the Treasury, it will be obliged to override that committee. These interesting points were brought out in a debate precipitated by the introduction of telegrams from Chicago bankers and the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, calling upon the Illinois and Missouri Senators to work for a measure embodying the views of the President.

Mr. Vest made these telegrams the basis of a characteristic speech, in which the members of the St. Louis organization were shown to be utterly devoid of financial knowledge, and his individual acumen was lauded to the skies. The now well-known fact that Mr. Vest and the President have come "to the parting of the ways" was again ventilated by the peppery Missouri Senator, and the alleged iniquity of the gold standard was enlarged upon to his own satisfaction, but not to the enlightenment of many who heard him.

Mr. Sherman expressed a truth known to many, that the silver men in the Finance Committee stood prepared to prevent a favorable report upon any bill which did not call for free coinage. It was useless, he said, for the sound-money men to expect anything in line with public opinion from that committee, and if anything was to be done it would be necessary for the Senate to override that committee. Mr. Sherman's speech was one of the best he has made in the present session. He is one of the few Republicans who urge that partisanship should be dropped in the face of an

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DOES NOT AGREE WITH HIMSELF

The Postmaster General Talks Two Ways to Two Men About the Report that He Will Resign.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Postmaster General Bissell is in a fair way to gain notoriety through his apparent willingness to permit the readers of The New-York Evening Post to believe that he is about to resign his post, while giving the readers of The New-York Times to understand that there is absolutely no foundation for the statement, which credits him with the intention of relinquishing the duties of his post with the going out of the present Congress. The Evening Post yesterday contained a dispatch from Washington, in which the direct statement was made that Mr. Bissell would soon retire from the Head of his department, and that, while he would not even confirm or deny the truth of the statement of his intention to resign, the fact had come from the best of authority, and was beyond any doubt.

The article went on to say that there was reason to believe that Mr. Bissell had been tempted to resign long before this, but that he had been dissuaded by the President. Much space was devoted to describing Mr. Bissell's sensitiveness to criticism, and the impression was conveyed that his desire to return to private life was due to the "rough assaults to which he was subjected from those who did not approve of his course."

This article in The Evening Post was shown to Mr. Bissell last night, as he sat in his library, just after his return from the Cabinet dinner given by Attorney General Olney. Before reading it, he said: "I have already denied that story; it is not true."

Mr. Bissell at first seemed disposed to close the conversation with this announcement, but as his caller turned to go he took the paper and read the dispatch with great care, commenting upon it as he went along. The substance of his remarks was printed in The New-York Times this morning, and for the purposes of the present article they are reproduced. After repeating his denial, he made substantially this statement:

I have not thought of retiring from my position, and I am not now considering the question of presenting my resignation. The report had its origin in Buffalo, through a real estate transaction in which I was interested. I have denied it before, and I deny it now. I so informed the correspondent of The Evening Post.

So far as the question of criticism is concerned, I feel like saying that in the last year I have been treated most courteously by my political opponents, and have absolutely no fault to find on this score. The conditions were different in the first year of my term. Then would have been the time to resign had I contemplated such action.

Mr. Bissell is quoted by The Evening Post to-night with reference to this statement as saying that the author of The New-York Times's dispatch must have misunderstood Mr. Bissell entirely. Mr. Bissell is reported as having said to The Evening Post correspondent:

The emphasis was laid not upon any statement you made, but upon another newspaper publication, from which I supposed you had received your information. It is evident that the correspondent of The Times did not understand my allusion, and charged to your article the criticism which I visited upon another. The question of resignation is one of that delicate sort which no newspaper ought to expect a Cabinet officer to answer or even discuss, unless some official announcement is to be made. All Cabinet officers resign at some time, either before or after the President who appointed them has gone out of office. To answer any question on such a subject in any way is to convey a definite impression which may be misleading. Hence I have made it a rule to refuse to confirm or deny such a statement as you told me on Monday evening you were going to publish in The Evening Post of the next day.

A variety of inferences might be drawn from those contradictory statements, but the least damaging one would be that Mr. Bissell does not take heed of his conversations with newspaper men. Had there been a stenographic report made of his conversation last night with a correspondent of The New-York Times it would be found to contain the essence of the statements contained in the dispatch which Mr. Bissell is made to deny by The Evening Post correspondent. Some things, of course, were said which were not designed for publication, and they were not published. The Postmaster General talked freely, and said nothing indicative of a wish that his remarks should not be reported. He did not show any disposition to regard the question of his resignation as too delicate to be discussed. If, as he says, he has made it a rule to refuse to confirm or deny such a statement as appeared in The Evening Post, he broke it last night, for he was reported correctly in The New-York Times's dispatch.

GERMANY'S TARIFF ON COTTONSEED OIL

It Is Not Intended to Discriminate Against the American Article.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The German Embassy makes the following explanation of the cottonseed oil matter: "The German Government, as has been reported, is contemplating a change in the tariff on cottonseed oil. In the Spring of 1893, and again in the Spring of 1894, a measure was submitted to the German Parliament, which has so far failed of being acted upon. The plan contemplates a change in the act of 1879, so as to make a difference in the duties on vegetable oils which are used for food, and those which are used only for mechanical purposes.

"In 1879, when the law was passed imposing duties on vegetable oils science had not sufficiently progressed to purify such oils as those made of cottonseed for food purposes. Such being the case now, the German Government claims that, if used for table purposes, it should pay a higher rate of duty than when simply used for lubricating machinery. If used for the latter purpose, the tariff is to be reduced from 4 marks to 3½ marks per kilogramme. It is likewise given out that the amount of the new duty in contemplation is to be in full harmony with the duties on similar oils from all other countries."

A Double Funeral.

There will be a double funeral at the residence of Robert B. Woodward, 118 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, this afternoon.

Mrs. Sarah Griffin Tower, wife of W. Scott Tower of Carthage, Mo., was killed in the railroad accident on the Vandalia branch of the Pennsylvania Road, near Indianapolis, on Monday, while on her way to Brooklyn to attend the funeral of her brother-in-law, Robert Tower, who died in Philadelphia Saturday last.

Philip Hone Still Missing.

Philip Hone was reported as still missing last night. A photograph of the missing man, to which is attached a description of him, has been sent to the different hospitals and police stations throughout the city.

Commissioner Van Vleet Resigns.

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 30.—D. F. Van Vleet this afternoon mailed to Gov. Morton his resignation as State Civil Service Commissioner, to take effect at the pleasure of the Governor.

"INSOLENT DR. PARKHURST"

That Is How Senator Lexow Describes the Reformer.

POLICE BILL HEARINGS POSTPONED

The Chairman of the Investigating Committee Displays His Anger in the Senate Chamber.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—There was war of the bitterest kind in the Senate when the Republicans discovered the letter which had been addressed to the Lexow committee by Dr. Parkhurst, Thaddeus D. Kenneson, and Frank Moss, and which, in so many words, accused the Platt investigators of treachery. "These people accuse Mr. Platt with being a boss," exclaimed Senator Lexow to the correspondent of The New-York Times. "He is simply the leader of one of the big political parties. But these three persons start out with the broad statement that they represent the people of the City of New-York. Boss!" exclaimed the little Senator, his eyes flashing indignantly. "Boss! Why, T. C. Platt is not in it as a boss with Parkhurst!"

Later on, Senator Lexow arose to a question of privilege in the Senate. He explained how he had only this morning received the letter, a copy of which he had found already printed. "As representing the people of this city," he quoted disdainfully. "I turn to the bottom of the letter to find who it is that represents the Empire City of the State, with its 1,800,000 inhabitants, and I find there the names of Dr. C. H. Parkhurst, Thaddeus D. Kenneson, and Frank Moss!"

Here the Senator threw up both hands, rolled his eyes, and displayed his pearly white teeth.

"'Upon what meat doth this our Caesar feed that he is grown so great?' A request," he resumed, "was made to the special committee of this Senate for a hearing on the bills that we introduced, and I telegraphed these persons that we would give the hearing to-day. Apparently, it was unnecessary for me to telegraph to more than these three, for by their own statement, they represent the entire city. They talk of precipitate action on these bills. Why, Sir, these measures which we made a special order for yesterday were so set down two weeks ago, and yet the charge is made by these persons that we propose to railroad these bills through."

The Senator here walked down the middle aisle of the Senate Chamber brandishing the newspaper high above his head. Pitching his voice high and scornfully, he roared: "They tell this committee by telegram and letter that they protest against a hearing to-day, and that they insist upon a hearing next week or the week after. For my part, I am through with a hearing for these people. When they have had two weeks in which to prepare their case and yet must come to this Senate and hector and find fault with motives in order to gain more time—how feeble must be their case? We are ready to hear them now or at any other time, but I do not propose, as a Senator of this State, to submit to insolence from any man, and that is an insolent letter. This man Parkhurst," he exclaimed, "appears to consider himself the uncrowned king of New-York."

Senator Cantor asked if it was the purpose of the committee to shut off all future hearings, but the whole matter was crushed for further debate by Senator O'Connor's demand for the "Calendar of the day."

Senator Lexow subsequently explained to the reporters that the first intimation he had of the existence of such a letter was this morning when a messenger named B. Frank Webb, who was alleged to be from Dr. Parkhurst, brought it to him at Stanwix Hall. The Senator said to Webb that he did not propose to take cognizance of such an insolent communication.

"If you don't," said Webb, "you will be sorry for it."

Upon learning all the facts, Senator O'Connor, the Republican leader, declared that not only was the dignity of the Lexow committee but of the Senate offended by this communication, and he would recommend that the Judiciary Committee bring in a resolution stigmatizing it as insolent and impertinent.

This afternoon the Lexow committee gathered together in the Senate Chamber for the purpose of listening to remarks for and against the bills. No one appeared, however, and on motion of Senator Cantor the hearing was deferred to next Wednesday, Feb. 6.

The Assembly committee that was appointed to investigate the Brooklyn railway strike began operations this morning, with the substitution of the name of E. La Grange Smith of Herkimer as a member in place of that of Col. William Cary Sanger of Oneida, who declined the honor because he is a stockholder in one of the companies. To-day the committee simply organized. Active work will be started in Brooklyn on Friday, Feb. 8, the sessions running Fridays, Saturdays, and Mondays until the investigation is finished.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst said last night that he had received no reply from Senator Lexow to the communication sent him day before yesterday, protesting against the Police bills. Dr. Parkhurst smiled when reference was made to Senator Lexow's outburst in the Senate Chamber.

"I guess he was not feeling well this morning," said the clergyman.

"Do you care to say anything in reply?"

"No; nothing," said Dr. Parkhurst.

Death Makes Promotions Possible.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Col. Nathan Ward Osborne, United States Army, died to-day at St. Augustine, Fla., of Bright's disease, aged sixty years. His death will cause promotions as follows: Lieut. Col. William Lucius Kellogg, Fifth Infantry, to be Colonel; Major Henry Blanchard Freeman, Sixteenth Infantry, to be Lieutenant Colonel of the Fifth; Capt. William Henry McLaughlin, Eighteenth Infantry, to be Major of the Sixteenth; First Lieut. Charles McClure, Eighteenth Infantry, to be Captain in that regiment, and Second Lieut. James Bayliss, Fifth Infantry, to be First Lieutenant of the Eighteenth Infantry.

Charles H. Young Appointed.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—Attorney General Hancock this afternoon deputized Charles H. Young, a New-York City attorney, to represent the Attorney General's office before the Westchester County Grand Jury in the prosecution of alleged offenders against the election laws in the municipal election in Mount Vernon last March.

Mr. Young's selection was recommended by the Mount Vernon citizens who called on the Governor Tuesday.

FOR A SALARIED SCHOOL BOARD

Commissioner Hunt Makes an Argumen Before Mayor Strong in Favor of the Crawford Bill.

Mayor Strong was visited yesterday by School Commissioners Hunt and Holt, ex-Commissioner Crawford, and Trustee Samuels, who have been working in behalf of Mr. Crawford's bill providing for a Board of Education consisting of five salaried Commissioners.

The bill was introduced in the Assembly a few days ago and has met with criticism in certain quarters. It provides that the five Commissioners shall be appointed by the Mayor, and fixes their salaries at $3,000 each.

Commissioner Hunt told the Mayor that the School Board now has twenty-one Commissioners, but the work is not performed satisfactorily, because the board meets infrequently and the Commissioners could not devote their whole time to the work. He said that the paid Commissioners would meet every day and get through with the work. The Crawford bill, he said, took away from the School Trustees some of their arbitrary powers. At present the Board of Education is hampered, Mr. Hunt declared, by having to abide by the decision of the Trustees. He urged that the transition from the present board to the smaller one would be easy.

Mr. Hunt said that the gentlemen who were with him did not favor the Committee of Seventy's School bill, as it did not advocate the dismissal of the present Commissioners and the appointment of five in their place.

The Mayor listened carefully to Mr. Hunt's remarks, but did not make any comment.

DEFAULTER TAYLOR'S FLIGHT

South Dakota's Dishonest Treasurer Thought to Have Succeeded in Reaching South America.

PIERRE, S. D., Jan. 30.—W. W. Taylor, the defaulting State Treasurer of South Dakota, is far away in South America.

Just before the defalcation he was heard from at Chicago, where he was in close consultation with Lawyer Tenny. Then he disappeared, and was seen by former South Dakotans at St. Louis and at Memphis, where he is believed to have been arrested Jan. 10. A brother-in-law is said to have been with him, and in some way he induced the Chief of Police to release him. The next heard of Taylor was at Pensacola, Fla., where he is believed to have taken passage on a steamer for South America. Before he left, however, a letter, postmarked Pensacola, was received here.

It is thought that Taylor was headed for New-Orleans, but the arrest at Memphis changed his plans.

BISHOP M'QUAID ENTERS A DENIAL

He Declares that He Has Not Been Disciplined by the Pope.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 30.—The Right Rev. Bishop McQuaid was to-day shown dispatches reporting that he had been suspended by the Vatican for a period of six months for his late criticism of Archbishop Ireland. As the dispatches were read to him the Bishop indignantly exclaimed: "It's a lie! This much I will say for the benefit of the diocese: I have not been retired; I have not been deposed; I have not been suspended; I have not been summoned to Rome. Some one in authority is trying to make things unpleasant for me all the time. I have gotten so used to it all by this time that it never makes me unhappy. Four times I have been reported as in conflict with the higher powers of the Church. I have been reported as deposed, suspended, scolded, and relieved. I have had no official information concerning the proposed action of the Vatican. If anything of the kind had happened, I ought to have been the first to receive notice of it.

"Why, the report is absurd! Did I not perform my duties at the cathedral on Sunday? And I will do so next Sunday and right along."

In regard to the statement that Bishop McQuaid of Rochester would be suspended from the functions of his office for six months by the order of the Pope for his recent criticism of Archbishop Ireland, one of the members of the Roman Catholic cathedral clerical staff of this city said yesterday:

"There is no truth in the story. It is concocted, I think, to dispose the Holy See against Bishop McQuaid."

ABBOTT'S STEALINGS WERE HEAVY

He Took Nearly One Hundred Thousand Dollars from the Dover Bank.

DOVER, N. H., Jan. 30.—National Bank Examiner Dorr has prepared a statement of the condition of the Dover National Bank, which has been closed since the suicide of Isaac F. Abbott, the defaulting cashier.

The report places the total amount of shortage so far ascertained at $97,595.50. These figures may be varied a little, one way or the other, when the full amount of unpaid drafts drawn on the National Bank of the Commonwealth is ascertained and the exact amount due to the Dover Five-Cent Savings Bank is determined. It is not known whether the bank will be allowed to resume business or will be wound up.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Jan. 30.—The Binghamton Trust Company has offered to advance to the city and county all the moneys needed to meet current expenses until the public funds now tied up in the suspended banks can be released.

A petition is being circulated, asking Charles H. Preston, Superintendent of the State Banking Department, to dispense with the services of Bank Examiner Philo H. Backus.

EMBEZZLER FOUND IN TORONTO

Herman Brenzel of New-York Says Fred Tiedman Robbed Him.

TORONTO, Ontario, Jan. 30.—Herman Brenzel, a New-York broker, arrived here Monday, and to-day caused the arrest of Fred Tiedman, a German, sixty years old, who has been living here for six months under the name of Alfred Shutte.

Brenzel says Tiedman robbed him of $100,000 while employed by him in the brokerage business. Tiedman was locked up pending extradition proceedings.

The Ontario Legislature to Meet.

TORONTO, Jan. 30.—The Ontario Legislature has been called to meet for dispatch business on Feb. 21.

THE BERKELEY ATHLETIC CLUB
Gymnasium has been leased by the Bidwell-Tinkham Cycle Company, and is now being operated as a private school of bicycle instruction and practice. Room open from 8 A. M. until 9 P. M.—Adv.

350 LIVES LOST

Steamship Elbe Run Down and Sunk.

22 PERSONS SAVED

North German Lloyd Steamer Wrecked Off England.

SUFFERINGS OF SURVIVORS

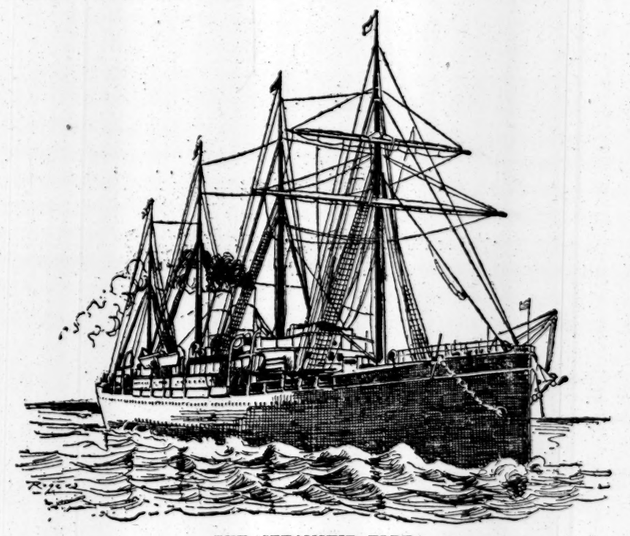
Possibility that a Few Others May Be Afloat in a Small Boat--Only One Woman Saved.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The North German Lloyd steamship Elbe, bound from Bremen for New-York, was sunk in a collision with a small steamer fifty miles off Lowestoft early this morning. She carried 240 passengers and 160 officers and seamen.

Twenty-two survivors only have been landed, but a few others may still be afloat in one of the ship's small boats.

The number of lives lost was given out to-night as 350.

A dispatch from Amsterdam says that the steamer Crathie, from Rotterdam for Aberdeen, has returned to Maasluis with her stem stove in. Her Captain reported that about 5 o'clock this morning she collided



THE STEAMSHIP ELBE,
Sunk in a collision about fifty miles off Lowestoft, causing the loss of three hundred and fifty lives.

with a vessel, whose name he could not learn, some thirty miles from the Hook of Holland. It is supposed that the Elbe is the steamer in question. The Crathie was not leaking when she entered port.

The Cabin Passengers.

Following is a complete list of the cabin passengers on the Elbe when the ill-fated vessel sailed yesterday from Bremen:

First Cabin.

APPEL, FRITZ, Munich.
BECKER, HUGO, Chemnitz.
BAUMANN, DIRECTOR, Berlin.
BUECKER, ANNA.
CASTLE, HENRY N., Honolulu.
CASTLE, DOROTHY, Honolulu.
CONNORS, Mrs. M. C., South Dakota.
FISCHER, Mrs. ANTON, Washington.
FURRER, DOMINGO, Guatemala.
HEEREN, ERNST, New-York.
KLIPFEL, Mrs., Brandenburg.
SANDER, Mrs. HERMINE, Falmouth, Mass.
SCHNELL, WALTER, Dueren.
THEWETT, LOUIS, Vienna.
TINCKER, JOHN B., St. Charles, Mo.
WIX, CHARLES, New-York.

Second Class.

BRIEBACH, Mrs. ANDREW, Amsterdam.
DITTRICH, Dr., (return ticket.)
FRANK, JACOB, Buffalo.
GERLICHER, JOHN, Winona, Minn.
GOLDNER, ESTERLA, Eperjes.
HAHN, J. H.
HOFFMAN, CARL, Grand Island, Neb.
HOFFMAN, HENRY, Grand Island, Neb.
HOFFMAN, Mrs. ANNA, Grand Island, Neb.
ISLAUB, ADOLPH, New-York.
KLEINSCHMIDT, KURT, Helena, Mon.
KRAANE, Mrs. VATTIER.
KRAANE, ANDREW VATTIER, Amsterdam.
KUEHN, Mrs. LOUISE, New-York.
LOCKHART, —, New-York.
MASEBERG, ERNST, Louisiana.
MISKOLCZ, FRANK.
MOR, KVETOO.
MOSKOVIE, EDWARD, Eperj
NOLTE, RUDOLF, Leipsic.
NUSSBAUM, CARL, Berlin.
POMIESSKI, PETER, Kasanit..
RHODES, EUGENE, Washington.
RHODES, Mrs. SOPHIE, Washington.
ROSENBAUM, JULIUS, Berlin.
SANDER, AUGUST, Essen.
SCHLEGEL, EMMA, Fuerth.
SCHLEGEL, EUGENE, Fuerth.
SCHWEITZER, SIMON, Berlin.
VEVERA, JAN.
WEINGARTNER, CLARA, Flehingen.

The Saved.

The survivors of the wreck were landed at Lowestoft by the fishing smack Wild Flower at 5:40 o'clock this evening. Twenty of them are:

BUECKER, ANNA.
BOTHEN, —; a steerage passenger.
HOFFMAN, CARL.
SCHLEGEL, EUGENE.
VEVERA, JAN., Cleveland, Ohio.
BOETTKE, —; sailor.
DRESOW, —; sailor.
DEHARDE, —; Weser pilot.
FUERST, —; chief stoker.
FINGER, —; sailor.
GREENHAM, —; English pilot.
KOEBE, —; steward.
LINKMEYER, —; assistant purser.
NESSEL, —; chief engineer.
STOLLBERG, —; third officer.
SCHULTIES, —; assistant purser.
SITTIG, —; assistant purser.
SIEBERT, —; sailor.
WEFER, —; purser.
WENNIG, —; sailor.

All of the survivors were in a pitiable condition. They were but half clothed. Their few garments were frozen stiff, their hair was coated with ice, and anxiety and effort had exhausted them so completely that they had to be helped ashore.

Survivors Almost Frozen.

The officers and sailors were fully dressed, but their clothes had been drenched and frozen, and they had become almost helpless with cold and fatigue.

It was three hours before they recovered sufficiently to tell the story of the wreck. Their accounts agreed upon the following points:

The Elbe left Bremen Tuesday afternoon. The few hours of the voyage before the disaster were uneventful.

The wind was blowing very hard and a tremendous sea was running at 4 o'clock this morning. The morning was unusually dark. Numerous lights were seen in all directions, showing that many vessels were near by.

The Captain ordered that rockets should be sent up at regular intervals, to warn the craft to keep out of the Elbe's course.

It was near 6 o'clock, and the Elbe was some fifty miles off Lowestoft, coast of Suffolk, when the lookout man sighted a steamer of about 1,500 tons approaching. He gave the word, and, as a precaution, the number of rockets was doubled and sent up at short intervals.

Did Not Notice Signals.

The warning was without effect. The steamer came on with unchecked speed, and before the Elbe could change her course or reduce her speed noticeably, there was the terrific crash of the collision.

The Elbe was hit abaft her engine room. When the smaller steamer wrenched away, an enormous hole was left in the Elbe's side.

The water poured through and down into the engine room in a cataract. The room filled almost instantly. The engines were still and the big hulk began to settle.

The passengers were in bed. The bitter cold and rough sea had prevented any early rising, and none except the officers and crew on duty were on deck when the ship was struck.

The shock and crash roused everybody. The steerage was in a panic in a moment, and men, women, and children, half-dressed or in their night clothes, came crowding up the companionways.

They had heard the sound of rushing water as the other steamer backed off, and had felt the Elbe lurch and settle. They realized at once that it was then life or death with them, and almost every one succumbed to terror.

They clung together in groups, facing the cold and storm, and cried aloud for help or prayed on their knees for deliverance.

The officers and crew were calm. For a few moments they went among the terror-stricken groups, trying to quiet them, and encouraging them to hope that the vessel might be saved.

The Elbe Began to Sink.

It was soon apparent, however, that the Elbe was settling steadily. The officers were convinced that she was about to founder, and gave orders to lower the boats.

In a short time three boats were got alongside, but the seas were breaking over the steamer with great force, and the first boat was swamped before anybody could get into it. The other two boats, lowered at about the same time, were filled quickly with members of the crew and some passengers. The boats held only twenty persons each.

The boat carrying the twenty-one persons who were landed at Lowestoft, put off in such haste from the sinking steamer that nobody in it noticed what became of the other boat. The survivors believe, however, that she got away safely. They say that they tossed about in the heavy seas for several hours befor ethey sighted the Wild Flower.

One Boatload Rescued.

The little smack bore down on them at once and took them aboard. They were exhausted from excitement and exposure. Several of them were in a state of collapse and had to be carried and dragged from one boat to the other.

Miss Anna Buecksr, the only woman in the party, was prostrated as soon as they got clear of the Elbe. She lay in the bottom of the boat for five hours with the seas breaking over her and the water that had been shipped half covering her body.

Although her physical strength was gone she showed true pluck, however, and did not utter a word of complaint, and repeatedly urged her companions not to mind her, but look after themselves.

Hofmann's leg was hurt severely while he was changing boats.

The survivors cannot say too much in praise of the Wild Flower's crew, who gave them every possible attention.

Upon landing, the survivors were taken in charge by B. S. Bradbeer, the German Consul at Lowestoft, who sent some to the Sailors' Home and others to the Suffolk Hotel. Miss Buecker, who took passage only to Southampton, will probably be able to go to London in a day or two.

Carl Hofmann, who came ashore in the Wild Flower, said in an interview:

"My home is in Grant Island, Neb. I had my wife and boy of seven with me on the Elbe. I am utterly wretched, for I became separated from them and hardly dare hope that they have been saved.

"I am abroad to visit relatives in Germany, and during the last four months was accompanied by my wife and boy. We left Bremen for home on Tuesday.

"I was asleep in our stateroom when a noise like a gunshot awoke me. I jumped out of bed and spoke to my wife, who had been aroused as suddenly. I asked her what she thought the trouble was, but she seemed to pay little attention to it.

"I was not greatly alarmed, although I heard scuffling feet and hoarse shouts on deck. I hurried into a few of my clothes, however, and went to the upper deck. I saw only too clearly then what had happened.

Great Confusion on Deck.

"I rushed below and helped my wife and boy to throw on a few clothes, and we went on deck together. The excitement and confusion cannot be described. I never saw anything like it; everybody seemed to have lost his head.

"The scene was distressing beyond anything else I ever saw. Men, women, and children were running about madly, the women screaming with terror and every man getting in the other's way. The darkness increased the confusion and fright.

"Suddenly I heard shrill, despairing cries from the women: 'There are no more boats!' I then saw the men at the davits.

"I noticed that the ropes were frozen so hard or were so tangled that the sailors had to chop them frantically to get the boats clear. The sailors were doing their best, however, and worked with might and main. They finally got out the aft quarter boat on the port side. I could see that it was full of people, but the sailors could not lower it.

"Meanwhile the steamer was settling perceptibly. I took my boy in my arms and got into the second boat. My wife was close behind when somebody shouted: 'All women and children go on the other side of the ship!' I believe the Captain gave the order.

"My wife started to run across the deck and that is the last I saw of her. I clung to my boy, but some men seized us and dragged us out of the boat and my place was taken by one of the crew. This boat got clear of the steamer.

"Before the men at the oars could get full command of her a big wave almost dashed her against the steamer's big foremast, which had gone by the board at the time of the collision. It was almost miraculous that the boat was not swamped. Another boat was got out. I took my boy into it

Capt. K. v. Goessel,
Commander of the North German Lloyd steamship Elbe.

and supposed that he had remained by my side, but just as the boat was lowered I found that he had disappeared.

"He had been torn away in the rush and scramble for places. I tried to get back, but the boat went down with a jump and the moment we reached the water the sailors pushed off."

Miss Buecker's Experience.

The United Press reporter called at the Sailors' Home at 10:30 o'clock to see Miss Buecker. The doctor said that she was in such a state of physical and nervous exhaustion when she arrived that he had put her to bed. She had rested and felt much better, and would not suffer any permanent injury from her experience. Miss Buecker said in the subsequent interview:

"I was in bed when the steamers struck. I was aroused by a great crash, followed by shouts and the trampling of feet on deck. It was dark when I reached the top of the stairs leading to the deck. I found that two of the lifeboats were being lowered, and ran to one of them.

"The steamer was sinking gradually. One side was already low in the water. Some men shoved me into the boat, which was then lowered. We had hardly reached the water before the boat upset and all were thrown out. As that part of the Elbe was partly submerged most of the others managed to get back on the steamer. I went under, and when I came up clutched the bow of the capsized lifeboat.

"I clung to it desperately until another lifeboat that had been launched picked me up. We suffered terribly until the Wild Flower rescued us. I lost all my clothes,

but I saved my money and watch, which I had in the belt around my waist."

The steerage passenger, Bothen, gave this description of his experience:

Like Crash of Icebergs.

"I was going to France by way of Southampton. At the moment of the collision I was in the forecastle. When the steamers came together the noise was deafening, like the crashing of icebergs. Then came a series of tearing and grinding sounds. I hurried back and found the officers and crew at quarters.

"Two boats were being lowered, but I saw no others. I am sure that the ropes were not frozen. They were somewhat stiff, but not so as to hinder the lowering of the boats. After I entered the boat which the Wild Flower afterward picked up, I did not see any other small boat. The Elbe went down about twenty minutes after the collision."

Jan Vevera, a cabin passenger, had been visiting his sick brother in Germany, and was returning with his niece to America. His niece was lost. He told this story:

"I fell asleep in the coffee room at about 2:30 o'clock. When I awoke and looked at my watch it was 5:30. All was quiet except the whirl of the screws and the beating of the water. I dozed off again, perhaps for ten minutes. A terrific crash got me up with a jump. I ran out and saw everything was excitement. People were rushing around below in a frenzy, none of them more than partly dressed.

"I made my way up on deck, and, seeing the mailman, I asked him what was the matter. He was calm and collected, and replied, carelessly: 'Oh, nothing is the matter.' I could see without being told, however, that something terrible had happened.

"I ran below to get my niece, but was not able to get far, as the woodwork had been shattered, and broken timbers and boards were wedged across the corridor. When I found I could get no further I went to my own cabin, got my water-proof coat, and put on two life-preservers. I ran back to the upper deck, where it was evident to everybody that the ship had a heavy list and was sinking fast. I asked if I should get into a lifeboat, and was told to keep out, as the women and children must go first.

A Struggle for Boats.

"I saw that the struggle for the lifeboats was too desperate to leave a man much chance, so I waited and looked on. The men around me had grown frantic. They tried to tear off my life-preservers, but I shouldered them off. Meantime, other men had begun to climb into the boats, and I realized that I must take my chance then or not at all. I jumped on the rail as a boat sheered off, and, when the boat rose on a wave, I jumped in.

"One of the occupants tried to shove me out, but I hung to him like death, thinking, 'If I go, you go, too, old man.' He seemed to understand this after he felt my grip a few times, and let me stay. We saw the Elbe sink, and cruised about, half full of sea water, until the Wild Flower rescued us."

Mr. Vevera, who is an educated and self-possessed man, paid a hearty tribute to the tenderness and kindness of the crew of the Wild Flower, and all of the survivors express their deepest gratitude to the fishermen. Mr. Vevera's leg is badly bruised, but otherwise he suffered no harm.

Fuerst, a stoker, said in an interview:

Down Among the Stokers.

"I was in the boiler room at the time of the collision. The water rushed in immediately through a big gap in the side. It poured in at a tremendous rate, and soon extinguished the fires. Everybody in the boiler room knew the vessel must founder. When I reached the deck, I saw the Captain on the bridge, but did not see the pilots. I do not know where the pilots were."

Seaman Singer says that the Elbe was struck just abaft the engine room, the stem of the other steamer crushing into the second cabin.

Third Officer Stollberg says that he cannot explain the collision, and that it is unlikely that any adequate account can be obtained, as all the deck watch on duty at the time were drowned. The Captain was on the bridge when the collision occurred, and Officer Stollberg heard him shout in a loud, firm voice that the women and children were to be saved first.

His order was repeated by the Chief Officer, and must have been heard by everybody aboard. Officer Stollberg expressed the warmest gratitude to Skipper Wright and the crew of the Wild Flower. The roughness of the sea, he said, made the work of rescue extremely perilous. The fishermen gave the survivors the use of everything aboard the smack, and fed and clothed them.

There is some hope that the missing boat has been rescued, inasmuch as there were several smacks in the vicinity of the collision. Probably some women and children got into the missing boat.

Were Waiting for the Elbe.

The following persons were waiting in Southampton to take passage on the Elbe for New-York:

Messrs. Newnane, Feearer, Habisrentinger, the Messrs. Herrmans, Radly Hoffman, Geisenheimer, Burchardt, Barnefeld, and Ludwig Boxendale, and Miss Louisa Burchardt. Mr. Boxendale was to join his wife and daughter on the steamer.

The steamship company has deferred until morning its decision as to sending the survivors to New-York. The passengers on the steamship Fulda were intensely excited when informed at Southampton of the loss of the Elbe.

In answer to a dispatch from the United Press the North German Lloyd sent this official statement from Bremen to-night:

"The third officer of the Elbe reports from Lowestoft that the vessel was struck on the port side in the way mail-room by an unknown steamer, sinking in twenty minutes. Stormy weather, watch in order. Hope a second boat which was lowered may be safe, as several fishing vessels and a steamer are in the vicinity. Good discipline; everything done that was possible to save life."

The first official report received by the owners was dated at Lowestoft, and said:

"The mail steamship Elbe, which left Bremerhaven yesterday for New-York, sank after being in collision at 6 this morning. A boat has landed twenty-two. No news of the remainder."

These reports seem to prove that only two boats were lowered, despite the varying statements of passengers, some of whom said that as many as eight were cut loose. The boat carrying the survivors was tossed at the mercy of the waves in a bitter southeast wind until 11 o'clock. Meantime they sighted several vessels, while themselves unseen. The scantiness of their clothing made their sufferings more intense.

When they sighted the Wild Flower frantic efforts were made to attract her attention. Sails and clothing were waved some time before the fishing smack answered their hail.

The exact place of the collision is forty-seven miles southwest of the Hook Lightship.

Mr. Neussell, the first engineer, told a Daily News reporter that it was only the position the vessel assumed when the water made its volume felt that prevented the launching of more boats.

Dispatches from Germany say that Bremen is in a state of consternation, and the whole country is excited by the news of the wreck. The passengers came from all parts of the empire.

A steamer has been ordered sent from Lowestoft by the North German Lloyd to search for the other lifeboat.

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

Supplied under Royal Warrants to Her Majesty the Queen of England, and to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

AMERICANS WHO WERE LOST.

One a Buffalo Merchant, Another a St. Louis Druggist.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 30.—Jacob Frank, one of the victims of the Elbe steamship disaster, was a member of the firm of L. Newman & Co., well-known ticket brokers at 41 Exchange Street. Frank was returning home from Bavaria, where he had been visiting his parents. He was thirty years old, unmarried, and quite wealthy.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 30.—John B. Vincke, who was drowned by the Elbe collision, was senior member of the drug firm of J. B. & Francis A. Vincke, St. Charles, Mo. He was returning from a visit to his German birthplace. He was past middle age and a widower.

PIERRE, S. D., Jan. 30.—Mrs. M. C. Conners, who was among the drowned in the Elbe accident, was the wife of the ex-Mayor of Spearfish and one of the leading cattle men of the Black Hills. Mr. Conners, of whom no mention is made in the reports, went to Carlsbad for the benefit of his health.

FALMOUTH, Mass., Jan. 30.—Mrs. Hermina Sander, reported lost on the North German Lloyd steamer Elbe, was the wife of Louis Sander, who is employed by the Beebe family of Boston to look after their farm in this town. Mrs. Sander was born in Hamburg, Germany, in 1859, and had lived in Falmouth fourteen years. She left home Dec. 29 for Germany, to visit relatives, and was accompanied on the trip by her sister, Mrs. Tucker of Boston, and the latter's child. The Tuckers, however, were to remain in the old country.

Mr. Sander knew nothing of the terrible event until the news was told to him by a United Press correspondent. There are two children, Freda, aged nine, and Alma, seven years old.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 30.—Charles Wix, lost on the Elbe, is probably the Charles Wix who lived at 31 Arlington Avenue, East Orange, until a year ago, when he went to Europe. Four months ago his wife moved to New-York. His daughter lives in Orange Street, and had not heard of her father's loss when seen to-night. She was expecting him to return soon. Mr. Wix was an importer of colors and chemicals. He was about fifty-two years old.

There were two United Sea Post Office clerks on board the Elbe, and it is believed that they were lost, as their names do not appear among those landed at Lowestoft. They were P. J. Holtzman and H. H. Hall. The former was thirty years old, and lived with his wife and child in East Houston Street, between Attorney and Ridge Streets, in this city.

Hall was thirty-two years old, and lived in a small town near Boston. Both had been in the railway mail service for several years, and when the sea Post Office system was established they were placed on the steamers plying between Hamburg and this port. Five months ago they were transferred to the Elbe.

THE OFFICERS OF THE ELBE.

Description of the Vessel and Precautions for Safety.

The following is a list of the officers of the Elbe:

Captain—K. von Gössel; First Officer—G. Wilhelms; Second Officer—J. Helmer; Third Officer—H. Stollberg; Fourth Officer—W. Buhr; Surgeon—Dr. A. Reichardt.

First Engineer—A. Neussell; Second Engineer—H. Budelmann; Third Engineers—D. Siebge and T. Albig; Fourth Engineers—W. Lotz, J. Knete, L. Wille, C. Tessin, and R. Boning.

Purser—W. J. Wefer; Assistant Purser—P. Schlutius; Chief Steward—J. Pschunder; Second Steward—J. Bundizen; Chief Cook—C. Grapengeter; Assistant Cooks—J. Haase and B. Bischoff.

The Elbe was built in 1881 by the Fairfield Shipbuilding Company of Glasgow, better known as the Elder Company. She was the first express steamer built for the North German Lloyd Steamship Company to run between this city and Bremen. She was regarded as a stanch and seaworthy vessel.

The Elbe had accommodations for 120 first-class cabin passengers, 130 second-class, and about 1,000 steerage passengers. Her crew consisted of 180 men.

She had ten standing lifeboats, six collapsing, or folding, lifeboats, three life rafts, and was divided into nine water-tight compartments.

Her dimensions were: Gross tonnage, 4,510 tons; length over all, 418 feet; width of beam, 44 feet; depth, 35 feet. She had two funnels and four masts, which were schooner rigged. Her speed was 16½ knots an hour, and her horse power 5,600.

The North German Lloyd Steamship Company was chartered in 1858, and in 1860 obtained contracts with the American and English Governments for the transportation of their mails.

The company's business rapidly grew, so rapidly, in fact, that it was compelled to part with its first steamers and build new and enlarged ones to accommodate its trade.

The first, and, at that time, the largest, of its present fleet of ten steamers, was the Elbe, which was built at Glasgow in 1881. At that time she was considered one of the handsomest and most commodious steamers afloat. The success that she met with in the passenger trade soon led her owners to build other and larger steamers, and she was relegated to a second place among her sister ships, although she was always considered as stanch and seaworthy as any of the North Atlantic steamers.

The company began its business in 1858 in a way that at this day would be considered small, if not almost insignificant. It had but two steamers at the outset, and these made monthly trips to this port, and carried, during the first year of their existence, but 1,833 passengers; during 1894 the ships of the company carried over 250,000 passengers.

The sister ships of the Elbe in the North German Lloyd fleet are the Ems, built in 1884, at Glasgow, by Elder & Co.; Aller, at Glasgow, 1880, Elder & Co.; Trave, 1886, at Glasgow, Elder & Co.; Saale, 1886, at Glasgow, Elder & Co.; Lahn, 1887, at Fairfield, Fairfield Company; Havel, 1890, at Stettin, Vulcan Shipbuilding Company; Spree, 1890, at Stettin, Vulcan Shipbuilding Company; Kaiser Wilhelm II., 1888, at Stettin, Vulcan Shipbuilding Company, and the H. H. Meier, 1892, at Newcastle, Mitcell, Armstrong & Co.

The company has lost two steamers before during its existence—the Deutschland, which went aground in the English Channel about fourteen years ago, and became a total wreck, and the Elder, which went ashore on Allersfield Ledge, Jan. 31, 1892, and which, although floated and towed to Southampton, was abandoned by the company to the underwriters.

The Ems broke her propeller shaft last year, while in midocean, and after floating about for five days, was taken in tow to the Azores for repairs by the tank steamer Wild Flower.

The Elbe was examined by United States Steamship Inspectors on Friday, Jan. 17, prior to her last trip from this port, and found to be seaworthy in every particular.

CROWDS IN BOWLING GREEN.

The Steamship Company's Office Besieged for News.

Tremendous excitement was caused down town yesterday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock by the posting of a notice on the bulletin board at the Maritime Exchange telling that the steamship Elbe of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company had been sunk in the North Sea with many passengers, officers, and seamen.

It was stated that she collided with an unknown vessel about 500 miles off Lowestoft, which is a seaport town in the County of Suffolk, England, at which place a few of her crew and passengers had been landed by a fishing smack.

A crowd gathered about the bulletin board, and for a few minutes discussed the terrible catastrophe, and then almost with one accord went over to the company's office at 2 Bowling Green to learn if any confirmatory news had been received. The company's office was filled with anxious and curious inquirers. They were unable to receive any further news of the loss of the vessel until 3:30 P. M., when the agents announced that they had just received a cable stating that twenty-two persons had been landed at Lowestoft from the foundered vessel.

The Elbe left her dock at Bremen on Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock, with a large number of passengers, cabin and steerage, and a cargo valued at several hundred thousand dollars, and steamed for Southampton, England, to take additional passengers and the English mails before proceeding to New-York, her port of destination.

Owing to some cause not yet made clear to the company's agents in this city, she ran about 100 miles out of her usual course, came in collision with an unknown vessel, and foundered so quickly that it was impossible to man and launch her life boats, even though she had a most competent Captain and crew.

The trip from Bremen to Southampton usually occupies about thirty-five hours. The Elbe sailed for her last trip from this side on Jan. 15, and arrived at Bremen at 11 P. M., Jan. 25.

When inquiries were made at the company's office in this city for the names of the Elbe's passengers, no information could be given. Gustav Schwab, one of the company's agents, who had been hurriedly called from a business engagement, immediately cabled to the head office in Bremen for a full list of the Elbe's passengers, and the names of the unfortunates were received at his office last evening at 8 o'clock.

All of the officers on the Elbe lived abroad, as did most of the members of the crew.

The company bulletined all the news that it received as rapidly as it came to its office, and crowds stood about its bulletin board until it grew to dark to distinguish what was written.

The office of Oelrichs & Co. was kept open all night for the purpose of receiving information about the disaster and answering inquiries in regard to the passengers on board the ill-fated steamship. There were inquiries made in person up to a late hour, and in addition a number of telegrams were received asking for information.

A. L. J. Miller, the agent for the company at Newburg, telegraphed asking if H. W. Nitchky was among the passengers. His name was not in the list of the first and second cabin passengers.

Telegrams also were received from Barlow Cumberland, the agent at Toronto; E. L. Brown & Co., the agents at Cleveland; C. T. Culp & Co., agents at York, Penn.; Louis Auer & Co., agents at Milwaukee, Wis., and H. Claussensius & Co., general Western agents at Chicago, asking if any residents of the places named were among the passengers.

A telephone message came from Washington asking about the reported loss of the steamer, and inquiring if a Mr. Fischer of that city was on board. The name of Mrs. Anton Fischer is on the list of passengers cabled to the office.

Telegrams also were received from newspapers in St. Louis and Cleveland, asking for information in relation to residents of those cities.

Several clerks were employed at the office receiving and answering the personal and telegraphic inquiries.

CAPT. VON GOESSEL'S CAREER.

He Began Life as a Common Sailor and Had a Fine Record.

Alfred Wiehl of Wiehl & Widmann, 18 Beaver Street, in speaking of Capt. von Gössel of the Elbe, last evening, said that he was born at Ratibor, Silesia, in 1852, and that he early went to sea. By perseverance and skill he worked his way from before the mast up to the command of the Elbe.

He was a great personal friend of Mr. Wiehl, and usually made Mr. Wiehl's home in Flatbush his stopping place while his vessel was in this port.

Capt. von Gössel was married, and leaves a wife and three children at Bremerhaven, where he had established a home for them. His family was in this country last year.

He was a magnificent specimen of manhood. He was 6 feet 2 inches in height, broad-shouldered, and of powerful build. He wore a full blonde beard, had a light complexion, and strong features. He was of a happy disposition, and beloved by all who knew him. He was an intimate personal friend of S. B. Mills, the pianist, who composed a march in his honor, which he called "Elbiata."

Capt. von Gössel was very highly esteemed by the company for which he sailed, and many times received premiums or gratuities from it for the careful and economical manner in which he ran his vessel.

He had many medals which were presented to him by foreign Governments for heroic rescues made at sea.

ACCIDENTS TO VARIOUS VESSELS.

Steamer Merrimac from New-Orleans Ashore on Burbo Bank.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 30.—The British steamer Merrimac, Capt. Morgan, from New-Orleans Jan. 11 for Liverpool, is ashore on Burbo Bank.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The condition of the Greek steamer Embirices, Capt. Balgaris, for Bremen from Galveston, with her cargo on fire, is more serious than it was expected it would prove to be. The cargo in her lower hold is burning, and great difficulty is experienced in getting at the flames. The work of discharging the steamer's cargo is being carried on.

The cargo of the German bark Hampton Court, Capt. Borgwardt, which put into Fayal in distress while on the voyage from Darien for Southampton, has been delivered.

The Norwegian bark Luna, Capt. Josephsen, from Ship Island for Goode, before reported aground at Goole Beach, has been towed off, after lightening, and docked.

The Belgian steamer Noordland, Capt. Grant, at Antwerp from New-York, reports having experienced a hurricane lasting from Jan. 18 to Jan. 21. On the 22d a terrific sea broke over her forecastle deck, smashing the lookout bridge and injuring two of her crew

BRACE UP FROM EFFECTS OF THE GRIPPE

By a trip to Old Point Comfort, by the luxurious steamers of the OLD DOMINION LINE.

Only 18 hours' trip. $16.00 covers entire expense, including stay at Hygeia Hotel.

Write for particulars to Old Dominion S. S. Company, Pier 26 North River, New-York. W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice President and Traffic Manager.

THE North American Review For February

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REPRESENTATIVE SPRINGER,
PRES. CANNON, of Chase Nat. Bank,
On The Financial Muddle.

QUIDA On Literature and the English Book Trade.

ANDREW LANG. Recollections of Robert Louis Stevenson.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE FARMERS' NATIONAL CONGRESS On Politics and the Farmer.

REV. H. R. HAWEIS On The New Pulpit.

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H. H. BOYESEN On The Matrimonial Puzzle.

PROFESSOR SIMON NEWCOMB On Why We Need a National University.

C. S. MINOT On The Psychical Comedy.

A. D. VANDAM On The Opponents of the Prince-President, being Part II. of the Personal History of the Second Empire. &c., &c.

No. 3 EAST 14TH ST., NEW YORK.

Had Only Completed His Education.

HELENA, Mon., Jan. 30.—Kurt Kleinschmidt, who perished on the steamer Elbe, had just received his diploma as professor from the Royal School of Mines of Freiberg, Saxony, having obtained the highest diploma issued by the school in fifteen years. He was the son of Karl Kleinschmidt, formerly a wealthy resident of this city, but now living in Seattle. The young man had lived in Helena all his life.

Not Mr. Lockhart of Brooklyn.

It was at first thought that the Mr. Lockhart who was lost on the Elbe was George B. Lockhart, a commission merchant at 25 Beaver Street, who lives in Ninth Street, Brooklyn, but he was found at his home last night.

A telegram was received by the company's agents at midnight last night from F. A. Vincke of St. Charles, Mo., asking if J. B. Vincke was a passenger on the Elbe.

Was a Hawaiian Commissioner.

Henry N. Castle, one of the Elbe's passengers, is said to have been a Commissioner sent by the Royalist faction in the Sandwich Islands to the German Government on a secret mission. He was accompanied by his wife, and both are believed to be lost.

Mr. Vevera's Home in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 30.—John Vevera, who was among those saved from the foundered Elbe, is a resident of this city, his home being at 117 Pleasant Street. Mr. Vevera is a County Commissioner. He was one of a party of five who visted Germany.

OTHER GREAT MARINE DISASTERS

Hundreds of Voyagers Lost Like Those on the Elbe.

Marine history is darkened by many disasters to passenger steamships and appalling loss of life.

The steamship Hungarian, owned by the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company, was lost Feb. 20, 1860, on Cape Ledge, near Halifax. Two hundred and five people, including all officers, perished. A great storm prevailed at the time, and it was more than a week before the extent of the deplorable event was realized. Of the passengers, nearly all were immigrants from Liverpool.

Five hundred and forty-six lives were lost in the wreck of the White Star steamship Atlantic on Mars Head, Cape Prospect, near Halifax, April 2, 1873. The steamship carried more than 900 steerage passengers. The cabin passengers numbered fifty.

The Atlantic left Liverpool for this city with an insufficient supply of coal. Heavy storms were encountered, and the fuel was nearly exhausted. The Atlantic's Captain, as he thought, made toward Sambro Light, but two hours later the steamship struck upon the rocks.

An attempt was made to lower boats, but before the davits were manned the big vessel careened leeward and sank. All of the women were drowned.

After successfully combating storms and safely passing through fogs, the steamer Ville du Havre, on the clear night of Nov. 22, 1873, ran into the Loch Earn, an iron sailing vessel of 1,200 tons burden, in midocean. The steamship sank, and 226 persons went down with the wreck. Eighty-seven people were saved.

The Ville du Havre, at that time, was about the finest steamship afloat. Next to the Great Eastern, she was the largest vessel that had ever entered this port.

The steamship Liberia and the steamer Barton ran into each other in April, 1874, and not a person on either vessel was saved.

The Hamburg mail steamer Schiller was wrecked in a fog on rocks off the Scilly Isles May 7, 1875. Three hundred and thirty-one people perished.

The French steamer Byzantin encountered the English steamer Rinaldo during a fearful gale in Dardanelles, Dec. 18, 1878, and about 200 lives were lost.

The Ava, a British-India Navigation Company ship, was sunk in the Bay of Bengal by running into the sailing ship Brunhilda. Seventy lives were lost.

The Oncle Joseph, a French steamer, collided with the Italian steamer Ortigia, off Spezzia, Nov. 24, 1880, and 250 lives were lost.

The Hamburg-American steamship Cimbria, while on her way from Hamburg to Havre, was run into by the British steamship Sultan, Jan. 21, 1883. The Cimbria sank in a few moments. Three hundred and ninety-eight people perished. There was a dense fog at the time of the collision.

The British steamship Laxham and the Spanish steamer Gijon collided not far from Corunna on the night of July 21, 1884. There was a heavy fog at the time. One hundred and thirty people were drowned.

The steamship Geiser and the Thingvalla collided Aug. 14, 1888, thirty miles south of Sable Island. One hundred and six lives were lost. Of those who perished, seventy-three were passengers.

The steamer W. A. Scholten, from Rotterdam to this city, ran into a collier about ten miles off Dover, on the night of Nov. 19, 1888, and 132 lives were lost.

A Lake with a Lead Bottom.

From The St. Louis Republic.

Dubuque County, Iowa, boasts the possession of the most unique subterranean lake in the world—an underground body of water with a bottom formed throughout of pure crystals of lead. The farm upon, or rather under, which this curious lake is situated is near the City of Dubuque, in the heart of the lead regions which made that portion of the Northwest territory famous before the opening of the present century. The prospectors who discovered the cavern in which this lead-bottomed lake is situated had sunk a shaft 200 feet before striking it. They attempted to drain the lake, or pump it dry, so as to get at the lead, but were disappointed to find it connected with the Mississippi River.

DR. WILLIAM SEWARD WEBB'S GREAT PARK

It Comprises the Largest Private Preserve in the Adirondack Region.

From The Albany Journal.

The Nehasane Park Association is an organization of which William Seward Webb is proprietorr, but which holds title to the larger portion of the Adirondack lands formerly owned by Dr. Webb. This association's lands cover 112,000 acres in Township 8, John Brown's tract in Townships 37, 38, 41, and 43, and triangle north of Township 38 in the Totten and Crossfield purchase, all in the northern part of Herkimer and Hamilton Counties. This association is capitalized at $400,000, divided into 4,000 shares of $100 each, and its membership at present is limited to three officers and Directors and Dr. William Seward Webb. These officers and Directors are: President—Henry L. Sprague, 15 Broad Street, New-York, 3,990 shares; Treasurer—William L. Carden, 51 East Forty-fourth Street, New-York, 5 shares; Secretary—Charles H. Burnett, 51 East Forty-fourth Street, New-York, 5 shares.

The objects of the organization, as given in the articles of incorporation, are substantially to preserve and cultivate the forests, protect and propagate its game and fish, and to develop and better generally the Adirondacks as a resort for sportsmen and tourists, as well as to preserve, beautify, and improve its streams, lakes, and ponds.

About 10,000 acres, or more than fifteen square miles, of this property in Township 37, is surrounded by a wire fence ten feet high, within which the native deer and imported elk and moose, as well as smaller game and fish, are secure from molestation by the general public, this particular tract, together with about 40,000 acres of adjoining land, being reserved for the exclusive use of Dr. Webb and his personal friends or guests. This portion of the preserve is known as the "Lake Lila Department."

That portion of Township 8 bordering on Second, Third, and Fourth Lakes of the Fulton Chain has been allotted in camp sites of an average width of 200 feet, with varying depths, about six acres each, which have been placed on the market for sale. Many of these beautiful camp sites have been purchased by people desirous of establishing a Summer home in the woods, who were influenced, doubtless, by their accessibility.

This territory, together with Township 42, Totten and Crossfield purchase, and the east one-third of Township 5, John Brown's tract, which is the property of Dr. Webb personally, may all be sold for sporting or lumbering purposes. In addition to these tracts, he has title to some 20,000 acres of Adirondack forest. He has also some small holdings in Franklin County, outside the lines of the Adirondack Park. The officials who transact the business of and care for the property are: William Seward Webb, proprietor, 51 East Forty-fourth Street, New-York; Edward M. Burns, manager forest lands, Herkimer, N. Y.; Fitz Green Halleck, Superintendent Lake Lila Department, Nehasane, N. Y.; Byron Ames, Assistant Superintendent, Nehasane, N. Y.; George Fazette, Second Assistant Superintendent, Little Rapids, N. Y.

In addition to these officials, a number of gamekeepers are employed. The Superintendents hold special appointments from the State as fire wardens and game protectors, and the two Assistant Superintendents are Deputy Sheriffs.

The certificate of incorporation, filed June 11, 1894, with the Secretary of State, locates these lands in the Counties of Herkimer, Hamilton, St. Lawrence, and Franklin, and states the object and nature of the business for which the corporation is formed to be, in addition to the purposes mentioned above, to acquire wild lands and other property, and to sell such lands and the timber thereon. The principal business office of the corporation is to be in the village of Poland, Herkimer County, and the corporation is for a duration of fifty years.

This association purchased its lands from Dr. William Seward Webb. According to the report of the Forestry Commission, the consideration mentioned in the deed was $683,500, and the lands conveyed were described as containing in the aggregate 101,293 acres. The price may seem somewhat above the usual rate per acre for Adirondack lands. But this territory, in addition to its value as a hunting ground and Summer resort, is heavily timbered with merchantable species, the logs now accessible by either rail or water. On Township 8, Brown's tract, owned by Dr. Webb, the spruce was recently sold for $8 per acre, leaving the owner in possession of the land, still covered with hard-wood forest, together with valuable cottage or hotel sites along the Fulton Chain and Big Moose Lakes. As the adjoining townships are equally well or better timbered, this latter transaction will give some idea of the value of the Nehasane lands.

Epiphany and Illustrious Families.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

The Epiphany, that great ecclesiastical landmark, by which the Church steers its annual course for the present month, is linked by a curious tradition with three illustrious families of Europe. From Gaspard, the first of the Magi, the Ungerner Sternbergs of Esthonia and Courland claim lineal descent, and learned heralds declare that the star which figures in their name and armorial bearings represents the celestial beacon that shone above the cradle-manger at Bethlehem. Jagolkowski, the Anarchist, now languishing in a Russian prison, personated a member of this distinguished house.

From Melchior the De Vogüés, still prominent in French politics and literature, profess to take their origin; while Balthasar, who was not perhaps so black as he is usually painted, is credited with being the ancestor of the Seigneurs de Baux in Provence. The filiation can hardly be described as very clear in any of the three cases, but the slightest verbal coincidence amply satisfied the robust fair of the Dark Ages. For instance, the Sawyers (hout-zagen) of Mechlin consider that they enjoy the special protection of the Three Kings because the Flemish text, Zij zagen de Ster, "They saw the Star," might, if sense were immaterial, be equally well translated, "They sawed the star."

Other Continental houses boast of yet more venerable lineage than those above cited. The aristocratic stock of the Lévis pretend to kinship with the Virgin Mary, and the Jesses of Charleval, near Rouen, assert their collateral alliance, both with Joseph and his spouse. Noah himself was the progenitor of the De Nôés, the famous caricaturist of the Charivari, the late Comte de Nôé commemorating his ancestry by adopting as his pseudonym, "Cham" or "Ham."

PHYSICAL STRENGTH,

cheerful spirits and the ability to fully enjoy life, come only with a healthy body and mind. The young man who suffers from nervous debility, impaired memory, low spirits, irritable temper, and the thousand and one derangements of mind and body that result from, unnatural, pernicious habits usually contracted in youth, through ignorance, is thereby incapacitated to thoroughly enjoy life. He feels tired, spiritless, and drowsy; his sleep is disturbed and does not refresh him as it should; the will power is weakened, morbid fears haunt him and may result in confirmed hypochondria, or melancholia and, finally, in softing of the brain, epilepsy, ("fits"), paralysis, locomotor ataxia and even in dread insanity.

To reach, re-claim and restore such unfortunates to health and happiness, is the aim of the publishers of a book of 136 pages, written in plain but chaste language, on the nature, symptoms and curability, by home-treatment, of such diseases. This book will be sent sealed, in plain envelope, on receipt of this notice with ten cents in stamps, for postage. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

For more than a quarter of a century physicians connected with this widely celebrated Institution have made the treatment of the diseases above hinted at their specialty. Thousands have consulted them by letter and received advice and medicines which have resulted in permanent cures.

Sufferers from premature old age, or loss of power, will find much of interest in the book above mentioned.

JAPAN TREATY RATIFIED

Either Party May Abrogate It on Giving One Year's Notice.

NO OPPOSITION AFTER THIS CHANGE

Republican Senators Objected to Binding the United States to an Eleven Years' Observance.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The Senate has ratified the commercial treaty with Japan and with substantially no opposition, after the convention had been amended so as to permit its abrogation upon one year's notice by either party to it.

While it is gratifying to the friends of Japan that the report of cruelties committed by the Japanese Army at Port Arthur had no weight in the discussion, and absolutely no influence in the vote, it is regrettable that the convention has been so changed as possibly to give the impression in Japan that the American people, speaking through the Senate, were disposed to be distrustful, and that perhaps there was a pro-Chinese feeling animating the members who succeeded in converting the convention into one that can be dropped even before it becomes effective.

In many respects, the treaty is much more liberal than that secured by Japan with Great Britain. The British Government permits the treaty to run for ten years, and then allows a year for its denunciation. The treaty will not take effect until 1899, by its terms. Great Britain has agreed that it shall have a trial of at least six years. The United States Senate appears to have expressed a doubt whether the treaty ought to be allowed to become effective, and it is unwilling to forego the opportunity to abrogate it, even before 1899.

This outcome must be disappointing to Japan, as unquestionably it will not be helpful to the United States, which now enjoys the largest share of import trade with Japan, if the distrust shown is accepted by Japan as an indication of lack of confidence in her ability or disposition to fulfill her obligations under the treaty.

It is possible that the effect of the modification of the treaty upon the Japanese was disregarded by the Senate, and that the members who secured the year's limit of time within which the treaty may be abrogated may be disposed to ask for a reconsideration of the vote by which it was ratified, in order to restore the term of ten years stipulated in the treaty as submitted. Great Britain has evinced some dissatisfaction because the terms of the treaty with the United States were more liberal than were the terms of the agreement signed by Great Britain.

The ungracious treatment of the convention by the Senate of the United States may do much to reconcile the British to their own work, but the Japanese may feel as if repulsed by a nation they have come to regard as extremely friendly.

When the treaty was last under discussion in the Senate, it became apparent that the opposition to the clause requiring the convention to remain in operation eleven years before notice could be given by either Japan or the United States of its intention to terminate it, was sufficiently strong to reduce the limit to one year. Mr. Frye was the chief opponent of the eleven-year term. He argued that such a long term would give Japan an undue advantage over this country, and he was unable to see why Japan should be allowed to hold the United States to an eleven years' observance, when in all treaties now existing between the United States and foreign Governments the right was reserved to abrogate the similar agreement upon a year's notice. Mr. Frye introduced an amendment providing that Japan shold be placed on the same basis with other treaty countries, in that the treaty might be terminated at the expiration of one year.

This amendment was debated at length to-day, Mr. Frye declaring that it would be suicidal for the United States to tie its hands in the manner proposed. The essence of his speech was that if the United States should have a law placed on its statute books imposing discriminating duties against merchandise imported in vessels not flying the American flag, such a law, with the treaty now proposed in force, would be absolutely a dead letter so far as Japan was concerned, and the effect would be harmful to this country.

Mr. Lodge, Mr. Aldrich, and other Republican Senators supported Mr. Frye's contention in vigorous speeches, and several Democratic Senators, Mr. Lindsay, in particular, expressed like views. Mr. Lindsay subsequently called for a modification of Article 19 of the treaty, which covered the Frye amendment, and, in fact, all of the points made by those who desired to cut down the time for giving notice of an intention to terminate the treaty, and it was finally adopted.

Mr. White and other Western Senators expressed opposition to the immigration clause, and Mr. White sought to secure the adoption of an amendment which he deemed necessary to the interests of the Pacific slope, but the Democratic members of the Foreign Affairs Committee managed to defeat it.

It was expected by some that the clause relating to patents, which, it had been charged, would operate to the disadvantage of American inventors, would be amended, but the Senate decided that it should stand. The discussion of the abrogation period enabled the Republicans, under the lead of Mr. Aldrich, to direct the debate to the subject of the one-tenth differential duty on sugars. Mr. Aldrich made a bitter speech in opposition to the views of Secretary Gresham regarding the effect of this differential on the treaties between the United States, Germany, and other countries, taking the ground that the differential constituted a grave breach of treaty agreement on the part of the United States. This was the signal for Mr. Lodge and other partisans to join in the cry, which they did to their own satisfaction. All this talk had no direct connection with the Japanese treaty, but it consumed fully one-half the time in which the Senate doors were closed. Finally the treaty was declared to be ratified, although there was no attempt made to take a formal vote.

The treaty does not go into effect until July 17, 1899. In the long interval there will be plenty of opportunity to ascertain whether the codes and the judicial systems of Japan are suited to carry out the provisions of the treaty, and if the United States authorities conclude that this judicial system was not sufficiently well organized or effective, there would be plenty of time to demand further preparation. Those who have studied the provisions of the treaty express the opinion that its acceptance by both countries cannot fail to advance American commercial interests in Japan through the liberal recognition of the rights of Japan by this country as regards the levying of customs duties.

A Puzzle of Scotland.

Fhom The Edinburgh Scotsman.

A man went to a well with a five-quart can and a three-quart can. He wants to bring back four quarts of water. How will he measure this?

Answer—He fills the five-quart can. Out of the five-quart can he fills the three-quart can; he throws the three quarts away, and pours the two quarts into the three-quart can. He fills the five-quart can again, and fills up the three-quart can out of this, which takes one quart out of the five-quart can. Therefore he has four quarts left, accurately measured.

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NEW HOME FOR THE BISHOP OF VERMONT

Erected in Burlington by the Generosity of the Wells Family.

From The Boston Journal.

The diocese of Vermont, with the opening of the new year, came into possession of a new and substantial episcopal residence, erected for Bishop Arthur C. A. Hall mainly by the munificence of members of the Wells family of Burlington. The donors toward the building fund were Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wells and Mr. Fred H. Wells, who gave $11,000. The building, exclusive of furnishings, cost upward of $13,000, the balance being taken from the sale of the old episcopal residence in Burlington.

The new house stands on the site of the old building at Rock Point. The situation was chosen by Bishop Hopkins, and is one of the most beautiful of the lovely sites which Burlington affords. On either side, but at some distance, are the buildings of the Vermont Episcopal Institute, founded by Bishop Hopkins, as a school for boys, and the Bishop Hopkins Hall, a school for girls, built in his memory.

The new house, following the simple line of the old, is of plain material, common red brick and local stone, substantial and commodious. The house is designed on the quiet lines of an English country gentleman's house. It contains, besides the studies of the Bishop and his chaplain, and their rooms for receiving and entertaining, a library, a chapel, and rooms for resident students. Over the door of the porch are the arms of the diocese, the pastoral staff on a blue field, the mountain and wheat sheaves of the Vermont coat of arms on a silver field, and, as indicating the French occupation of

BROOKLYN QUIET AGAIN

Strikers Have Taken a Plunge Into Litigation.

ATTORNEY GENERAL ASKED TO ACT

Civil and Criminal Proceedings Against Officials of the Atlantic Avenue Road.

MR. CONNELLY'S GREAT BOND SCHEME

Cars Running as They Did Before the Tie-Up—Fatigued Soldiers Released—Not So Many Arrests.

Beyond a few minor disturbances, Brooklyn was as quiet yesterday as before the strike.

The chief interest was transferred from Brooklyn to Albany, where the Attorney General was taking preliminary steps to determine whether to bring suit to annul the charter of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad.

Two actions were brought against a company in Brooklyn. Justice W. J. Gaynor of the Supreme Court granted an order to show cause why a writ of peremptory mandamus should not be issued to compel the Atlantic Avenue Railroad to operate its normal complement of cars.

A criminal action was begun by the strikers against President Norton and Superintendent Quinn of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad, charging them with compelling their employes to violate the ten-hour law.

A flood of other litigation was on the point of welling out from strike headquarters.

The general situation was better than on any previous day. All the roads in Brooklyn were run nearly as usual, and the full night service was very generally resumed.

There were breaks in the ranks of the strikers, and numbers of them went back to work. The leaders held out, and put forth a fantastic scheme for issuing bonds on their labor assembly.

ADJOURNED UNTIL MONDAY.

The Attorney General Hears Col. Dennison for the Strikers.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—The hearing before Attorney General Hancock this morning on the application of John Giblin of District Assembly 49, K. of L., and Andrew Best of District Assembly 75, K. of L., to begin an action for annulment of the charter of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad, was set for 10 o'clock this morning.

Messrs. Giblin and Best were present with their counsel, Congressman-elect William Sulzer and James A. Dennison. Raphael J. Moses also was present in the interest of the strikers, as was T. J. McGuire of Amsterdam, a member of the General Executive Board, K. of L.

The Brooklyn Heights Company was represented by Thomas S. Moore of Brooklyn and William C. Trull of New-York City.

Mr. Moore asked an opportunity to put in answering affidavits for the company. This, he said, would take two or three days. President Lewis was so busy and counsel so tied up with legal proceedings that nothing could be arranged in the way of a reply on the short notice given.

Col. Dennison answered that the company was only seeking delay. The charges now laid were identical with those made before the State Board of Arbitration, and before Judge Gaynor, and the counsel had had three distinct opportunities to answer.

Attorney General Hancock announced that he would hear the arguments.

Col. Dennison began his argument, which, he said, was on behalf of the general public, and not merely for the strikers. The theory he brought the action upon was to stop the enormous inconvenience and loss to the general public.

The ground upon which the Attorney General was asked to interfere was found under Section 1,798 of the Code. The company had been guilty of acts specified under this section, which made it possible to annul its charter.

The situation showed that the company, which originally had three-quarters of a mile of track, had leases of other roads which gave it about 300 miles of track, and he understood it claimed a capital of $45,000,000.

The company had enforced unlawful exactions, which disregarded the public's interests in the running of cars at too high a rate of speed. In two years the trolleys had caused 95 deaths and over 300 accidents.

The company had also violated a section of the railroad law of 1892, which said the company could employ only inhabitants of the State.

When Mr. Dennison had concluded, Attorney Moore said the company wanted time to put in answering affidavits. He would like to have until Monday, and might have something to say also to the Attorney General.

Mr. Trull, for the company, declared that the papers furnished no ground for action by the Attorney General against the company. There had been no single acts of violence committed during the strike for which the strikers were not responsible. They had assaulted and carried away American citizens desiring to work, and the answering affidavits would show it.

Attorney General Hancock said that he would adjourn the hearing and serving of answering affidavits until Monday, at 2 P. M., counsel for the petitioners to be served Saturday.

ONE CIVIL, ONE CRIMINAL.

Two Actions in Behalf of Strikers Brought Against President Norton.

The strikers did not confine themselves yesterday to efforts before the Attorney General. They brought two actions in Brooklyn, one civil and the other criminal, against officials of the Atlantic Avenue Company.

In the former, Mirabeau L. Towns obtained from Justice William J. Gaynor, of the Supreme Court, an order requiring Benjamin Norton, President of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company, to show cause why a writ of peremptory mandamus should not be issued compelling his road to operate as many cars as were run before the strike.

Justice Gaynor gave the railroad company until 10 A. M. Friday to make answer.

The petitioner is James O'Connell, a bottler, of 124 Boerum Place.

The ground of the application is different from that of the Loader application, which resulted only in an alternative writ of mandamus. The O'Connell application was drawn with the idea of raising no question of fact upon which the company could take issue.

Mr. O'Connell declares that the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company is prevented from operating its cars not by the natural elements or armed invasion, but solely because of its determination to change its business relations with its former employes.

The petitioner alleges the company can operate its cars if it wants to, and in support of this allegation points to the offer of Master Workman Connelly to send every one of the old men back to work at the old wages.

The other action instituted by the strikers was the first of their foreannounced batch of criminal proceedings against the railroads.

Edward J. McCrossin, partner of M. L. Towns, procured from Police Justice Walsh a summons for the appearance before him to-day of President Benjamin Norton and Superintendent Daniel J. Quinn of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company.

The chief complainant is Jeremiah Desmond, for ten years a conductor on the road. He swore that he had been required by the company, under pain of dismissal, to work over ten hours a day within twelve consecutive hours, in violation of Chapter 529 of the Laws of 1887.

Desmond alleged that he was compelled, for the regular pay of $2, to work eleven hours and nine minutes.

There were also affidavits from James Dwyer, a former conductor, and George W. Layton, a former motorman on the line. Both alleged that they were compelled to work eleven hours and twenty-six minutes within twelve consecutive hours every day from Jan. 2 to Jan. 12, this year.

Justice Walsh considered the papers for several hours, and then issued summonses for President Norton and Superintendent Quinn. They were not arrested, but merely notified to appear.

President Norton said that he would appear in court at the appointed time, and that it would not be difficult to show the company had not violated the ten-hour law.

This disagreement over the hours of work is really at the base of the whole trouble between the strikers and the roads. The men claim they should have been paid for the time their cars were waiting "on the stand" at each end of the route.

WILL NOT ADMIT DEFEAT.

Strikers Reiterate that They Were Never in Better Shape.

It is not possible to find any of the men at the strikers' headquarters who will admit that the strike is virtually over.

Members of the Executive Board from day to day have made the statement that "the situation never was brighter." They varied their expression yesterday by saying "We were never in better shape to win."

Master Workman Connelly said:

"There has been no break in the ranks of the strikers. President Lewis and President Norton predicted two weeks ago that the men would stampede to work in a couple of days. This long-expected stampede has not occurred. The strikers say they will never accept the terms of Messrs. Lewis, Norton, and Wicker, who offer to take back some of the old men under individual contracts and upon personal application.

"Here and there old conductors and motormen have gone back to work, but these men did 'scab' work in former tie-ups, and their desertion is no surprise to us."

CARS RUNNING AS USUAL.

Old Men Declared to be Going Back to Work.

The situation did not change yesterday in Brooklyn with respect to the running of the cars.

Every line in the city was in operation, and the cars ran on nearly every line as late as usual at night.

According to President Lewis, 477 cars were in operation on the Brooklyn Heights Railroad.

Over 100 cars were running on the Atlantic Avenue Railroad, and every line of the Broadway system was in full operation.

There was no wire cutting of any consequence, and few cars were stoned.

President Lewis of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad and President Norton of the Atlantic Avenue system each stated that the old men had begun to come back to work. The truth of these statements was not denied at the strikers headquarters, but the leaders there insisted that the defections from their ranks were so small as to have no significance.

A story without foundation was in circulation to the effect that there were several cases of smallpox in the Bergen Street stables, where soldiers and non-union men have been quartered.

The regular schedule of night cars on the Atlantic Avenue roads went into effect last night.

STRIKERS TO ISSUE BONDS.

Master Workman Connelly Confident They Will Be Popular.

Brooklyn's striking motormen and conductors determined yesterday to become financiers on a large scale, and with all gravity announced that they were about to issue $100,000 worth of bonds with interest at 5 per cent., the payment of which is to be guaranteed, not by the Knights of Labor, but by the Motormen's Union.

The bonds will be of small denomination, probably $2 and $5, and the form is to be as follows:

Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. ——, 1895.
—— after date, for value received.
The Motormen's Union of Brooklyn, N. Y., promises to pay to the order of ——— dollars, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum. It also agrees to accept this note as cash, without any discount or interest, if presented at any time in payment of any indebtedness to it.
At our office in Brooklyn, N. Y.
The Motormen's Union of Brooklyn,
—— ——, President.
—— ——, Secretary.
—— ——, Treasurer.

When asked about the matter, Master Workman Connelly said:

"It is true that I am going to issue $100,000 of these bonds at least. I have now got orders for $50,000 worth of them, and the other $50,000 will be snapped up rapidly, for they are as good as gold.

"These bonds will come from the printers to-morrow afternoon, and will be offered to the public at once. I feel certain that the public will not hesitate to buy them and thereby aid the strikers to carry on their fight.

"Such a strike as this cannot be carried on without money, and we have come to the conclusion that this is the easiest way out of the difficulty.

"If, as I expect, we are successful in placing this issue of bonds, the strikers will have a fund to draw upon, which will enable us to continue our fight against the companies for several weeks to come, and at the same time it will relieve much of the present distress."

WANT THE SCALES RESTORED.

Strikers Ask the Mayor to Rehabilitate the Goddess of Justice.

The Executive Committee of the striking trolley men, while waiting for the wheels of the law to move, found time to write a letter to Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn yesterday, calling attention to the fact that the figure of Justice on the tower of the City Hall had lost its scales.

The letter is as follows:

I am directed by the committee of the employes of the different railroads to draw your attention to the fact that the blindfolded female figure which caps the top of the City Hall, and has been known to the people as the Goddess of Justice, stands ravished of the scales which she held in her hand. This is very significant and alarming, in view of the military occupation of the City of Brooklyn.

I am requested to ask you, as Chief Magistrate of Brooklyn, to immediately restore to the blindfolded woman the scales, which hung so evenly balanced in her hand heretofore.

By so doing, you will inspire many thousands of your fellow-citizens with renewed confidence in your determination to see justice done to all parties alike.

The name of Martin J. Connelly, Master Workman, was signed to the communication.

MAYOR SCHIEREN A WITNESS.

Said to Have Told the Grand Jury Nothing About the Strike.

Mayor Schieren appeared yesterday as a witness before the January Kings County Grand Jury, in session in Brooklyn.

There was a story to the effect that he had given information bearing directly on the strike, and that the Grand Jury was considering the troubles and violence of the last two weeks.

This story was officially denied from the Grand Jury room, and it was stated that the present Grand Jury had not made and would not make any investigation relating directly to the strike.

That subject will be left for the consideration of the February Grand Jury.

The testimony given before the Grand Jury, it was learned, related solely to the action taken by certain trolley roads in providing, or in failing to provide, fenders for the cars.

The Grand Jury has been investigating the general subject of trolley fenders and the speed of trolley cars, and on Friday, at the time of its discharge for the term, it is expected to hand up a presentment on this subject.

It may also have something to say in relation to the trolley collision on New Year's Day, at Fulton Street and Franklin Avenue, by which seven persons were injured. This collision was brought to the attention of the Grand Jury by Mr. Hubbell, a business partner of Mayor Schieren.

FLUSHING SOLDIERS AT HOME.

They Got a Fine Reception and Praise from Capt. Bell.

FLUSHING, L. I., Jan. 30.—Escorted by the Willet's Point Band, the entire Fire Department, the police force, veteran members of the company, and about 1,000 citizens, the Seventeenth Separate Company, N. G. S. N. Y., marched from the station to its armory this evening.

The line of march was illuminated by bonfires and fireworks.

The signal "17," to announce the return of the company from Brooklyn, was struck on the fire alarm this morning, and elaborate preparations were in progress all day for the reception.

Before dismissing the men Capt. Bell said to them:

"I am proud of you, collectively and individually. At no time during the service in Brooklyn had I occasion to record one single act not strictly in line with duty. I am proud to be honored with the command of a company so exemplary in all that goes to make up the soldier."

The company was then dismissed. A banquet will be tendered it later in the week.

WHERE HAS THE MONEY GONE?

There Was $128,000 in the Strikers' Treasury When the Men Went Out.

What has become of the $128,000 that was in the strikers' treasury when the tie-up of all the electric roads was ordered?

This question has been asked many times of late, and particularly since the strikers began a practical house-to-house canvass for subscriptions and have talked of a possible issue of $100,000 in bonds to provide themselves with sufficient funds to carry on the strike.

The members of the Executive Board of the strikers are not willing to talk of this $128,000 or to explain what has become of the large amount subscribed by individuals and labor organizations in Brooklyn and in this city.

By the admission of the strikers themselves, the amounts obtained from this latter source vary from $25 to $500 from each organization.

Probably the statement would not be far out of the way that the total amount received or controlled by the strikers' committee has not been less than $150,000.

When asked yesterday what had become of this money, Master Workman Connelly said:

"We have spent a large amount of money in laying off non-union men and sending them to their homes.

"So far we have sent 537 practical motormen to the cities they came from, and altogether have assisted 1,500 non-union men in getting home. Besides this large expense, we have had the strikers themselves and their families to look after.

"Married men in need of money have been paid $10 a week and unmarried men $7 a week. Provisions have been distributed among the local assemblies, each of which looks after the men in its organization. All this has been a severe tax on the treasury of District Assembly No. 75."

REST FOR THE SOLDIERS.

Many of Them Were Reported as Unfit for Duty.

Mayor Schieren, Brig. Gen. McLeer, Judge Advocate Grout, Police Commissioner Welles, and Corporation Counsel McDonald got together at the City Hall yesterday to see what could be done to relieve temporarily the strain on the Brooklyn troops, who have been on duty since the beginning of the strike, and many of whom are reported to be worn out.

It was decided to shift the troops around, so as to bring enough soldiers out of the armories to relieve those on active duty.

The Second Battery was withdrawn from the Kent Avenue power house and sent back to its armory in New-York.

Companies F and G of the Twenty-third Regiment were withdrawn from the stables at Third Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, and were sent, temporarily, to their armories, so they could go home and get some much-needed rest. Company K of the Fourteenth Regiment was withdrawn from Flatbush for the same purpose, and Companies D, E, and G of the Fourteenth Regiment were transferred from the Bush Street stables to the Kent Avenue power house.

Company I of the Fourteenth Regiment was transferred from the Bush Street stables to Flatbush.

All of the Forty-seventh Regiment except four companies was sent back to the armory for rest. Two of the four companies kept in active service were stationed at the East New-York stables, and the other two at the stables in Ridgewood.

The Thirteenth Regiment was brought out of its armory, and the companies were distributed among the points from which the other troops had been taken. Company A of the Twenty-third Regiment was sent to guard the Second Avenue power house.

As Mr. Roy Views the Law.

Assistant United States District Attorney Roy, in Brooklyn, said yesterday that, as he viewed the law, it was illegal for the trolley companies to put United States mail signs on cars not actually at the time carrying mails.

Arrests Due to the Strike.

The following arrests were made yesterday in connection with the strike:

Hugh Callahan, 152 Eagle Street, for attempted to put an iron wedge in a switch on the Franklin Street line, in Greenpoint.

Bernard Donohue, 1,049 Myrtle Avenue, for striking a motorman and cutting wires in Sumner Avenue, near Myrtle Avenue.

Thomas Dolan, twelve years old, of 358 Lorimer Street, for stoning a car on the North Second Street line.

Patrick Roach, driver of an ice wagon, for assaulting a motorman on the Nostrand Avenue line and cutting him in the face with a whip.

John Wilkins, 1,407 Herkimer Street, for striking a non-union motorman.

William Dickerson of Sheppard Avenue, Twenty-sixth Ward, for assaulting a non-union conductor on the Fulton Street line.

Flatbush Avenue Car Attacked.

A car on the Flatbush Avenue line was attacked, near the reservoir opposite Prospect Park at 6:30 last night, by a mob of 200.

The motorman, Benjamin Middlemarch, was chased from the car and assaulted. The mob pulled down the trolley pole and stole the lever handle. The special officer rescued the motorman, and the car was sent to the stables after a short delay. There were no arrests.

Another "Bomb" Found.

Policemen in Greenpoint were again perturbed last night over the finding of a supposed bomb on the trolley tracks. This is the second thing of the kind that has happened in that neighborhood since the strike began.

Patrolman James Long took to the Seventh Precinct Station House, Manhattan and Greenpoint Avenues, a contrivance which he said had been found by Adam Ross of 700 Leonard Street on the tracks of the Manhattan Avenue line.

The supposed bomb was put in a pail of water. It consisted of a piece of one-and-a-quarter-inch gaspipe, eight inches long. There were caps on both ends of the pipe, and inserted in one end was a copper wire with a supposed fuse attached.

Grateful for Schmierkase.

The members of Camp Kitzer, at Ridgewood, yesterday tendered a formal vote of thanks to Provost Marshal David Avinius of Middle Village for his generosity in keeping up the courage and health of the camp by his daily contributions of schmierkäse.

An Effigy of Mayor Schieren.

An effigy of Mayor Schieren was hung yesterday morning from the trolley wires in Knickerbocker Avenue.

The effigy was life-size, of straw, and pinned to it was a card on which was the name of the Mayor.

A crowd gathered and jeered the police when the latter made preparations to burn the effigy. Roundsman Bonner procured a bottle of kerosene oil by direction of Capt. Kitzer, and, having poured it over the effigy, applied a match and sent the whole thing up in smoke.

LOANED BY A BALTIMORE LINE.

Many Such Men Are Running Brooklyn Cars Temporarily.

A reporter for The New-York Times was riding yesterday on a Cross-Town car on which was an unusually well-dressed motorman. His overcoat had fur cuffs and a fur collar.

"You don't look to be hard up for a job," said the reporter.

The motorman smiled and opened his overcoat the next time the car stopped. He wore a blue undercoat, with brass buttons, on which were the letters, B. C. R. R..

"Do those letters stand for Brooklyn City Railroad?" was asked.

"No; for the Baltimore City Railroad," he said. "I and my conductor left a straight run in Baltimore to help out the companies in Brooklyn."

The motorman said that there were a good many regular men now on the cars in Brooklyn who had been loaned by the trolley companies in other cities, to help the Brooklyn roads temporarily out of their troubles.

"As soon as the strike is over," said he, "we will, by the understanding between the roads, go back to our own roads, and our places will be filled.

"Whenever the old men are ready to go back on the Brooklyn roads our places, at least, will be ready for them."

THE GREATER NEW-YORK BILLS

Kings County Legislators Have a Scheme for Amending Them.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—Nearly all of the legislators from Kings County met in caucus this afternoon, and resolved to inject into the Greater New-York bills an amendment that, after the charter for the consolidated city has been framed, it shall be submitted to the voters of the interested districts at the next election. The Reynolds bill will be amended at once, and then efforts will be made to force this bill to the front. In case of failure a fight will be made to get the referendum clause into the Lexow bill.

Senator Reynolds was prevented by illness from being present at the conference, but his hearty approval of the scheme was obtained. The other absentees were Senators Owens and Wolfert and Assemblyman Campbell. The caucus was interesting from the fact that this is the first time within the memory of man that the legislative delegation from Kings County has ever agreed upon any subject. An invitation to take part in the talk was not extended to the legislators from New-York, Richmond, Queens, or Westchester, although these gentlemen are supposed to be equally interested in the greater city project.

Nothing was said as to what would be done in case the people refuse the charter submitted, and this omission has created the suspicion that in the hearts of the majority of the legislators from Kings there lurks a desire to kill the bill.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Gen. Thomas L. Rosser of Virginia is at the St. Denis.

—Henry B. Ledyard and Ashley Pond of Detroit are at the Windsor.

—Bishop Hugh Miller Thompson of Mississippi is at the Marlborough.

—Ex-Congressman Carlos French of Connecticut is at the Murray Hill.

—Frederick Cook of Rochester, Franklin D. Locke of Buffalo, and Henry Kyd Douglas of Baltimore are at the Waldorf.

HIP BACK KIDNEY PAINS Relieved in ONE MINUTE BY CUTICURA Anti-Pain PLASTERS

Genuine Pond's Extract

is used by the QUEEN OF ROUMANIA, DUCHESS OF CUMBERLAND, PRINCESS OF WIED, and the best families of Europe and America.

Cures RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SORE THROAT, COLDS, CATARRH & PAIN.

CHEAP SUBSTITUTES, MADE CRUDELY, DO NOT CURE.

March 1st

We vacate our old store, corner of Bowery and Spring Street, and in order to close out that entire stock and make room in our Broadway house for new Spring goods,

We are compelled to make still further reductions on all Winter weights now on hand by giving the very best materials we have had this season at

Suits (to order) $16 & $20, Formerly $25 to $40.

Trousers (to order) $4 & $5, Formerly $7 to $10.

Overcoats (to order) $18 & $20, Formerly $25 to $40.

THESE WILL BE MADE IN OUR USUAL EXCELLENT MANNER, AND OUR GUARANTEE ACCOMPANIES EVERY ORDER.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway and Ninth St., Bowery and Spring St.

SOME UNCLAIMED SUITS, TROUSERS, OVERCOATS, AND ULSTERS AT BOWERY STORE AT LESS THAN ½ PRICE.

WEDDING OF MISS GEORGIA H. FOXWELL

Married to Stanley P. Gifford in Bloomingdale Reformed Church.

Miss Georgia Henderson Foxwell, daughter of Capt. C. Leighton Foxwell of 102 West Seventy-fifth Street, was married yesterday afternoon, at the Bloomingdale Reformed Church, Boulevard and West Sixty-eighth Street, to Stanley Pelham Gifford, son of ex-Judge Gifford. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Madison C. Peters.

The best man was E. Ludlow Gould, and the maid of honor was Miss Bessie Bates. The ushers were Joseph Nevil, third, of Philadelphia; Charles Pomeroy, Arthur Heinze, and W. Lea Crow.

The bride's gown was of white satin, trimmed with duchesse lace and pearls. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. The maid of honor wore a yellow silk gown, trimmed with chiffon. A reception at the home of the bride's father followed the church ceremony.

Burnstine—Mackey.

YONKERS, N. Y., Jan. 30.—Miss Rachel M. E. Mackey, daughter of the late John Mackey of this city, was married this evening to I. Sumner Burnstine of the Westchester County bar.

The ceremony was performed in the parlors of the Getty House, which were decorated with palms, ferns, potted plants, and cut flowers. The Rev. Father Thomas McLoughlin of the Church of the Transfiguration in New-York officiated.

The bride's costume was of white Duchesse satin, trimmed with point lace and ostrich tips. She wore a spray of natural orange blossoms in her hair, and carried a bouquet of Bride roses.

The maid of honor was Miss Frances Gertrude Mackey, sister of the bride, who wore blue and white corded silk, with pearl trimming, a necklace of pearls, and a sunburst of pearls and diamonds. Her bouquet was of American Beauty roses.

The best man was Albert M. Burnstine of East Berlin, Conn., brother of the bridegroom, and the ushers were City Judge Francis X. Donoghue of Yonkers and C. Edward Wilbor of Harrisburg, Penn.

About 100 guests were present. After a trip South, the newly-wedded couple will return to Yonkers, which they will make their home.

Mingey—Hart.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Jan. 30.—The wedding of Lawrence P. Mingey, an attorney, of New-York, and Miss Annie C. Hart of this city, took place to-day, the Rev. John C. Henry of the Church of the Guardian Angel, in New-York, officiating. The Rev. Dr. McGlynn celebrated the nuptial mass, the first since he came here. The bridesmaid was Miss Ella Hart and the maid of honor Miss Blanche Hart, sister of the bride. Peter J. Daley and James Lamb of New-York were among the ushers. Thomas McEntegart of New-York was best man. The bride wore a Worth dress of white satin, and the diamond ornaments were gifts of the groom.

A reception followed at the home of the bride's parents, on Lander Street. There were many New-York people present, including Mr. and Mrs. Michael Hogan, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Francis D. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Henry McCann, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Ward, Miss Katie O'Brien, Miss Annie L. Breen, John Green, Daniel F. Sheehan, Thomas J. Hogan, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Sullivan, John Mingey, Miss Maggie Mingey, and Mr. and Mrs. James Turner. On returning from an extended wedding tour, Mr. and Mrs. Mingey will reside on Forty-eighth Street, New-York City.

Fatally Bitten by an English Sparrow.

From The Baltimore American.

A death from the bite of an English sparrow is the singular fatality reported from the vicinity of Stemmer's Run, Baltimore County. The victim was little Ida Moore, a bright eighteen-months-old daughter of Charles Moore, who lives near Rechabite Hall, on the Philadelphia Road, about eight miles from the city. One day last week two brothers of the child were playing in the barn and captured an English sparrow that had sought shelter there. They were greatly pleased and took the bird to the house for the little girl to play with. On being released, the sparrow flew savagely at the child, and seized her lower lip. The baby's screams brought her mother to the rescue, and she endeavored to get the sparrow away. Before this could be done the bird had to be killed and the beak pried open with a pair of pincers. Dr. W. Veres Mace was called to attend the child. An illness in the nature of blood-poisoning, set in, and the little one soon succumbed. Dr. Mace said that her death was due to the effects of her injury.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Leaves of absence: Lieut. Henry C. Fisher, Assistant Surgeon, fourteen days' extension; Capt. George S. Hoyle, First Cavalry, ten days' extension; Capt. Theophilus W. Morrison, Sixteenth Infantry, one month's extension; Lieut. Louis C. Scherer, Fifth Cavalry, two months:

—An examining Board, Major Jos. B. Girard, Surgeon, President, has been appointed at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for the examination of enlisted men for promotion to the grade of second lieutenant.

—Lieut. William H. Coffin, Fifth Artillery, will remain on temporary duty at Fort Mason, Cal., until the return of Lieut. Thomas R. Adams, Fifth Artillery, on leave.

Navy.

—Lieut. G. C. Hanus has been detached from the New-York Navy Yard and ordered to the Coast Survey.

—F. E. Larkin has been appointed an Acting Boatswain in the navy.

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

Isaac F. Chapman.

Isaac F. Chapman died at his residence, 13 Montague Terrace, Brooklyn, at 4:45 yesterday morning of bronchial pneumonia, in the eighty-second year of his age.

He was born in Damariscotta, Me., April 8, 1812. His father, Robert Chapman, was a shipbuilder and lumberman and his mother a daughter of Dr. Thomas Flint, a surgeon in the American service during the Revolution, serving on board privateersmen, and once being captured and carried prisoner to England.

He was reared on the farm, assisting in the farm work and in the labors of his father's mill and attending the common schools of the day and place, more or less irregularly, until he was sixteen, when he entered the shipyard of his father to learn the trade of shipbuilder, and was employed there constantly for about eight years. In 1837 he opened a store in his native town, and in 1840 the firm of Chapman & Flint was organized.

They soon built the bark Alabama, of 280 tons, which they employed in small trading operations. In 1843 they removed to Thomaston, Me., where they established a shipyard, and entered more largely into trade, extending their operations by means of the bark Miltiades, which they built three years later. Their business increased rapidly, requiring other vessels, which were built from time to time.

They removed their business to Brooklyn in 1858, and established their shipping business in New-York City, in order that they might avail themselves, in the management of their vessels, of the advantage of being at the commercial centre of the foreign trade of the country.

They removed their shipyard from Thomaston to Bath, Me., in 1868, and in 1873 James F. Chapman, a younger brother, who had previously commanded several of their larger vessels, established himself in San Francisco, and becoming interested as co-owner of vessels conducted the business of the firm at that port.

Chapman & Flint bulit and owned the barks Marmion and Catharine in 1847, the ship Ionian in 1849, the ship William Stetson in 1851, the ship Oracle in 1853, the ship Isaac F. Chapman in 1855, the ship St. James in 1856, the ship Frank Flint in 1857, the ship St. Mark in 1859 and 1860, and the second ship Oracle in 1862, the first having been sold in England.

During the existence of the firm of Chapman & Flint the two partners never kept personal accounts, but drew from the common fund what money they needed for personal expenses. Thus, when the partnership was dissolved each had exactly the same amount of money to his credit. During the greater part of the time they lived in the same style of houses.

They had purchased adjoining lots in Thomaston in 1857, and laid the foundations for houses exactly alike, and upon removing to Brooklyn they first rented adjoining houses in Fort Greene Place and afterward purchased brownstone houses precisely alike in Oxford Street.

They built in 1865 a block of houses, forming one side of Montague Terrace, Brooklyn, Mr. Chapman taking the house at one end of the block while Mr. Flint occupied the corresponding corner at the other end. In these houses the surviving members of the two families still reside.

To facilitate the interest of the junior members of the family the firm of Chapman & Flint was dissolved in 1888, Mr. Chapman taking into partnership his son-in-law Robert G. Ropes, forming the firm of I. F. Chapman & Co., and Benjamin Flint organizing the firm of Flint & Co., with his two sons C. R. and W. B. Flint. The firms continued the building and management of ships, and are to-day the largest owners of sailing vessel tonnage flying the American flag. Isaac F. Chapman built the L. Schepp in 1879, the ship E. B. Sutton in 1881, the ship I. F. Chapman in 1882, and the ship S. B. Hitchcock in 1883.

In many ways Mr. Chapman contributed to the prosperity and advancement of the City of Brooklyn, with the general and benevolent interest of which he was from time to time identified. His family have been Baptists for generations, and he was an active and liberal member of the First Baptist Church, in Pierrepont Street. He married Martha P. Hitchcock, a native of Damariscotta, Me., who died Nov. 4, 1883. Mr. Chapman had born to him three children, a son and two daughters. The former died and the daughters surviving are Miss Mary E. Chapman and Mrs. Albert G. Ropes.

The career of Mr. Chapman was that of a self-made man. Beginning at the bottom of the ladder, he learned thoroughly all of the various details of his business, becoming familiar with the successive processes of converting growing timber into seaworthy vessels, and his excellence as a shipbuilder is attested by the fact that no vessel he built was destroyed except by fire.

His success was remarkable, but he had the satisfaction of feeling that it was deserved, and was the legitimate reward of worthy exertion.

The funeral will be held at the residence, 13 Montague Terrace, Brooklyn, to-morrow morning at 10:30 o'clock.

Charles Augustus Townsend.

Charles Augustus Townsend, a Trustee of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge in its early days, died at his home, 137 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, yesterday of pneumonia.

He was born in this city in 1817, and at the age of fourteen years went to New-Orleans and engaged in the wholesale dry goods business, returning to this city in 1850. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Cornell in 1853, and purchased the house in Remsen Street in which he died.

He was for thirty-five years a member, a Vestryman, a Treasurer, and a Warden of Holy Trinity Episcopal Church, and was one of the Trustees of the Church Charity Foundation. He was one of the original Directors of the Academy of Music and the Philharmonic Society, and was a Director and a Vice President of the South Brooklyn Savings Bank.

He organized the Brooklyn Homeopathic Hospital, and was President of the Board of Trustees for ten years. He was also a Director of the Home Life Insurance Company, and up to 1869, when he retired, was a member of the firm of Townsend, Tompkins & Co. He leaves a wife and a daughter, who is the wife of Lieut. Commander Miller, United States Navy, now on the retired list.

Edward D. McCarthy.

Edward Dorr McCarthy, who died at Plainfield, N. J., Tuesday, was a well-known lawyer in New-York, and probably one of the best Greek scholars in the United States. Having traveled extensively, he had accumulated one of the most valuable collections of Greek works in existence. He was born in 1840 in Minasville, Montgomery County, N. Y. His mother was a sister to ex-Gov. Dorr of Rhode Island. He was a graduate of Harvard College and Harvard Law School, and a member of the Class of '62, being a classmate of Prof. John Fiske. He was connected with President Cleveland in several lawsuits several years ago. Mr. McCarthy was counsel for the Cunard Line at various times. The case which brought him fame was the trial of the Sturgis-Farwell Texas case, in which $1,000,000 was involved, and which was tried in Chicago and London, resulting in a victory for his clients. Mr. McCarthy's wife, who was a Miss Wright of Philadelphia, granddaughter of Peter Wright, survives him. He had been married five years. The body, after the funeral to-morrow, will be taken to Germantown, Penn., for cremation.

HOOD'S PILLS Cure LIVER ILLS

They move the bowels easily and do not gripe or cause pain. They do not irritate or inflame the excretive organs. They are purely vegetable and cure Constipation, Sick Headache, Biliousness, Sour Stomach, Jaundice. Tasteless and effective. Sold by all druggists. 25c.

George Campbell Cooper.

George Campbell Cooper, a nephew of Peter Cooper, and the Secretary of the Peter Cooper Glue Factory, died at his home, 113 East Twenty-first Street, on Tuesday. He was fifty-eight years old.

Mr. Cooper was a son of William Cooper, a brother of the famous philanthropist. He was educated in the public schools of this city, and was graduated from the New-York Academy, since known as the College of the City of New-York. He afterward studied law, but never practiced. He joined the Seventh Regiment at the beginning of the war and went to the front. After the war he became associated with Peter Cooper in the glue business.

Mr. Cooper belonged to the Tuxedo and Grolier Clubs, and was an authority on art matters.

Daniel Fairchild.

Daniel Fairchild, aged ninety, a prominent and influential resident of Trumbull, Conn., died at his Winter residence, in Bridgport, Conn., yesterday morning. Death was due to feebleness resulting from old age. Mr. Fairchild was, up to the time of his retirement from business, a number of years ago, the most prominent paper manufacturer in the State, being the owner of the Fairchild Mills at Trumbull. He leaves a large estate.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Albert Russell Cook, the oldest newspaper editor in Rhode Island, was found dead in bed at Providence Tuesday night. Cook was about eighty years old, and a bachelor. It is thought he died from suffocation by gas. He was editor of The Evening Press more than thirty-five years ago, and he was at one time the newspaper partner of George W. Danielson, the late editor of The Journal. For many years he had lived sparingly upon money he received through the sale of The Press. He was peculiarly distant, and, for two years, during his business association with Danielson, he did not speak to his partner upon any matter whatsoever.

—Major William Brodhead died at New-Bedford, Mass., yesterday, in his eightieth year. He was a native of Utica, N. Y., and for eighteen years was manager of the Mariners' Home, in Boston. He enlisted in the Fourteenth New-York Volunteers at the outbreak of the civil war, retiring a Major, and was a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He had been proprietor of well-known hotels in New-York City and Brooklyn.

—Dr. Ferdinand Ostrander, one of the oldest and best-known physicians in Brooklyn, died on Monday, aged ninety-one years, at his home, 95 Clark Street. He was born in Cherry Street, New-York, and moved to Brooklyn sixty-two years ago. He lived over forty years at 95 Clark Street. He achieved distinction in the cholera epidemic of 1832. He retired from practice ten years ago.

—William Rufus Perkins, Professor of History at the Iowa University, has just died in Erie, Penn. He was a professor in Cornell University before going to Iowa, in 1888, and was a noted author and literary critic. He was forty-three years of age, and was unmarried. He had not occupied his chair this year on account of ill health.

—Dr. Jamin Strong, for many years Superintendent of the Northern Ohio Insane Asylum, and a well-known authority on mental diseases, died at Cleveland, Ohio, Tuesday, from heart disease, superinduced by grip. He was seventy years old.

—Charles H. Hasbrouck, President of the Quassaick National Bank of Newburg, N. Y., died yesterday, aged seventy-five years. He was previous to his connection with the bank a leading merchant and well known in that region.

—Oscar B. Welling, for many years an active worker in the Methodist Church at Newburg, N. Y., died Tuesday, aged eighty-five years.

—The Rev. Joseph A. Lanchan, a young Catholic priest of Albany, died yesterday.

HENRY DIXON'S UNEXPECTED FORTUNE

The Good Luck of a Poor Farmer Near Palmyra, N. Y.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 30.—Henry Dixon of Palmyra, an old man who is making a scant living on a small farm near that village, has, tarough the death of a brother in Australia, come into the possession of a fortune of about $200,000.

Henry and his brother William left Ireland at the same time, Henry coming to America and his brother going to Australia. Henry pursued his calling here as a cobbler until he accumulated enough money to buy a small farm, by working on which he has just managed to keep the wolf from the door. His brother established a business in Melbourne in which he was eminently successful, and when the gold excitement came he invested his savings so judiciously that he amassed a large fortune. In his will he left his brother a portion of his estate amounting to about $200,000, and the lucky farmer is now awaiting the settlement of the estate to receive his legacy.

New Rules for Public Charities.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—The State Board of Charities held a special meeting here to-day and issued a new series of rules to govern the reception and detention of inmates of the State institutions, to conform to the provisions of the Constitution. The new regulations will go into effect on Friday.

You Will

never need another dose of Dyspepsia Medicine after a meal, if your food is cooked with Cottolene, the new vegetable shortening, instead of lard. Cottolene aids the digestive powers—lard destroys them, which will you choose? The genuine Cottolene is identified by this trade mark—steer's head in cotton-plant wreath—on every pail.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—A Bunch of Violets.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—Rory of the Hill.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:00—The District Attorney.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th,31st Sts—8:00—The Twentieth Century Girl.
BROADWAY, 41st St-Broadway—8:00—Madame Sans Gene.
CARNEGIE HALL, 57th St-7th Av—Charity Ball for the Nursery and Child's Hospital.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—The Orient Express and A Tragedy Rehearsed.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—8:00—Grand Concerts—Wax Works. Pantomime.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Masqueraders.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:00—Gismonda.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—Palmer Cox's Brownies. Matinée.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher. Living Pictures.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Faust.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—Sowing the Wind.
HARRIGAN'S, 35th St-Herald Square—8:15—Notoriety.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Milk White Flag.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Vasantasena.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:30—The Case of Rebellious Susan. Matinée.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, 26th St-Madison Av—10 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Poultry and Pigeon Show.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—The Fatal Card.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Old Homestead.
333 FOURTH AV.—The Tiffany Chapel and Favrile Glassware.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

	1894.	1895.		1894.	1895.
3 A. M.	33	19	3:30 P. M.	34	30
6 A. M.	34	19	6 P. M.	38	31
9 A. M.	36	24	9 P. M.	37	26
12 M.	35	26	12 P. M.	35	24

Average temperature yesterday.....24⅞
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....35¼
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....31½
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 15, Column 6.

SIXTEEN PAGES

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN, 31, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE PLAIN DUTY OF THE SENATE.

Congress has only begun to feel the pressure of the opinions of the country. The Senate does not yield readily, though the House—being so much nearer to the people—is showing a patriotic spirit. And in the Senate it is plain that the powerful and universal sentiment is having its effect. Senator Vest's hot speech of yesterday is evidence of it. He presented a petition from the St. Louis business men in support of the President's policy, and it made him very angry, which is not a bad sign. He denied that the business men of St. Louis represented the opinion of Missouri or of the country. This is the sort of exaggerated statement that comes from desperation. We do not know about Missouri, but we do know about the country as a whole, and so does Mr. Vest, and when he says that the proud and honorable feeling of the business men that our debts must be paid and paid honestly is not the feeling of the country, he flies in the face of all the evidence. He would not have made such an assertion if he had been entirely convinced that it was correct. He would not have cared to do so. He could very well afford to ignore the business men of his State if he was sure that they were not backed by the general sentiment of the country.

Mr. Vest pretends to think that the country will not stand the payment of interest on bonds to meet its demand notes. But it will, if only the notes thus met are paid, once for all, canceled, and forever disposed of, and it could very well afford to do so. We have already paid directly and indirectly some three dollars in cash taxes for every dollar of the notes, and the notes are still outstanding and quite capable, if not got out of the way, of costing us as much more. Within this last year we have become bound to pay $50,000,000 in interest and $100,000,000 in principal to keep these notes at par, and the floating debt is not lessened by a single dollar. We shall have to go on in this way—and while we have an honest President we will go on, costly as it is—until we get our Congressmen to authorize the redemption and cancellation—that is, the real and complete payment of the demand notes. That is the only way to get a permanent settlement—the only honorable and decent way, and the only one that will benefit the whole country, instead of hurting it. It is because there are a few wrong-headed men, chiefly in the Senate, who throw doubt on the honesty of our people that our currency is discredited, our securities sent home from abroad, our Treasury drained, and every enterprise in the broad land is hampered and bedeviled.

And we beg the Republican Senators to note that this power of mischief in these few men is largely given by them. The Populists and the silver Senators "hold the balance of power" and halt the Senate on the path of honorable legislation. But they would be absolutely helpless if all the rest of the Senate would only act together. The Senators who understand what ought to be done could do it in a week if they would put party out of sight. Why will they not do that? Surely the Republicans have nothing to gain by throwing this question into the next Congress, where they will have a plurality in the Senate, enough, with their great majority in the House, to fasten responsibility upon them, but not enough to enact legislation. After March 4 they will be dependent on Democratic votes to save them from failure. Why not join now with the honest-money Democrats in a measure which will have to come sooner or later, and which will be beneficent in proportion to its promptness? Why not be honorable, patriotic Americans first and partisans afterward?

STRIKES AND LABOR LEADERS.

The remarks of Master Workman Connelly upon the collapse of the Brooklyn strike have an air that is familiar to the verge of fatigue. Just as the trolley lines have resumed operations and are again giving the people of Brooklyn a tolerable service, Connelly declares that "things are looking better," and that he still expects to win. Of course, he can win only by again inflicting the public inconvenience from which Brooklyn has just escaped, and by paralyzing the system of communication that has been resumed. But that is a detail. The main point, for our present purpose, is that Connelly talks as all the other strike leaders have talked when their strikes have failed. The men who have lost their jobs and do not know where to get others are not cheerful, but deeply depressed. But the strike leader is not only undismayed, but in high spirits. Like the dying Christian of the poem, he smiles while all around him weep.

We are not quarreling so much with the strike leader for smiling as for his dupes in giving him cause to smile at their expense. The labor leader who comes to the front in times of strike has reason for his high spirits. He always emerges from deep obscurity while the strike is on and returns to it after the strike is over. His brief passage across the public stage shows him full of courage, flown with insolence and commonly with beer, and remarkably flush of money. There was a Connelly, only his name was O'Brien, who emerged as a labor leader at the time of the horse car strike in New-York, and who, when his subordinates were caught committing outrages, used to appear to bail them out, pulling crumpled wads of greenbacks out of all his pockets. Connelly keeps his greenbacks in his pocket, but otherwise behaves as O'Brien. His undaunted courage in view of the situation of affairs, in contrast with the dejection of the strikers, is easily explained. They are beaten, he is victorious; they are hungry, he is replete. Hence he rejoices while they mourn.

Before Connelly disappears from public view a moral ought to be extracted from him for the benefit of his dupes. They ought to see that the labor leader finds his happiness in their sorrows, and that it cannot be otherwise. They go on paying dues and assessments for years in the hope that when they get into trouble with their employers they will be sustained by the person who has sat at the receipt of dues. But it is always the object of this person to sustain himself without labor. If there is no trouble they will decline to pay dues for nothing, wherefore his function is to foment trouble, to stir up strife, and to handle assessments. It is he who says brave words to the reporters, he who instigates riots, and when his riots have succeeded in obstructing traffic, points to them with one hand as showing his power, while with the other he files applications to the courts for mandamuses and forfeitures of charters, thereby endeavoring to take advantage of his own wrong. When the strike fails, he alone is undiscouraged. Why should he be discouraged? He has had the spending of more money than he has commanded before, he has been on a pinnacle of notoriety, he has been having a first-rate time, and he is anxious to repeat it at the first opportunity.

SHOULD NOT WAIT FOR MANHATTAN.

The report of the board of experts to the Rapid-Transit Commission justifies the recommendation for increasing the facilities of the elevated lines of the Manhattan Company by urging the need of immediate relief and by stating the conviction that "before the new system can be put in operation the increase of traffic will be fully equal to the ultimate capacity of the Manhattan system and of the new lines combined." This is the opinion of men eminently qualified to judge of the question, and is supported by past experience as to the growth of traffic with the increase of facilities. The recommendation has also the merit of not proposing to extend the existing routes of the Manhattan Company and turn over more streets to its occupation, but of insisting upon a development of the capacity of its present lines by additional tracks for express trains and the adoption of electric motors. This would not materially add to property damages along the lines. The board takes the ground that the company can be compelled to make these improvements in order to meet the requirements of its charter, provided the necessary authority is given.

The process of compulsion is not an easy or a speedy one, in case it should prove to be necessary. One would suppose that the Manhattan Company would be glad to avail itself of the privileges proposed, which would admit of an increase in the capacity of the roads out of all proportion to the cost of providing for it, and would obviously be of substantial value to the corporation. But experience forbids the people of this city to rely either upon the public spirit or the sagacity of the managers of that company. Whether or not they are disposed to accept the great advantage which this proposal offers, there should be no delay in proceeding with the main task of the Rapid-Transit Commission.

The board of experts has pointed out how it may have an effective system constructed within the limit of cost prescribed by the law as to the issue of city bonds, avoiding at the same time the objections urged against the former plans. The most serious of these objections are obviated by transferring the main line below Fourteenth Street from Broadway to the line of the new Elm Street, and this also involves considerable saving in the expense of construction. As the extension from the City Hall Park to the Battery through Broadway would have only two tracks, it could be constructed without interrupting the surface traffic or interfering with vaults contiguous to buildings.

The suggestions as to viaduct or elevated construction up town are in the interest of economy in construction and of attractiveness to passengers. There is no doubt about the preference for above-ground travel, and if a complete viaduct system through the long transverse blocks of the city were financially practicable it would afford the most satisfactory solution of the problem, but for the section below Central Park it has become out of the question. It is in this down-town district that the need of transit facilities is most severely felt, and it will increase from year to year. With the annexation and growth of that section of the future metropolis that lies across the East River, and with the multiplication of means of communication from side to side, the down-town requirements will be vastly greater than they are now. The whole teeming population will be constantly surging back and forth through the section below Fifty-ninth Street, and the only resource for easy and rapid movement will be underground. The roads will be used as a matter of necessity, and the only thing to be feared is that in a very short time one line below Fourteenth Street will be insufficient.

We have no doubt of the soundness of the opinion of the experts that by the time the new system can be put in operation traffic will be ready for it, whatever may be done to increase the facilities of surface and elevated roads; and, with the use of the city's credit to raise the capital for construction, there can be no doubt that enterprise will be ready to enter into contracts for equipment and operation on the terms to be prescribed. While the Manhattan Company may properly be allowed, or even required, to develop the capacity of its system, the main business of the Rapid-Transit Commission should not wait upon its action, but proceed with all practicable expedition.

LEXOW'S DIMINUTION.

Senator Lexow of Rockland County became very much enlarged to the public view during the investigation conducted by the committee of which he was the Chairman in this city during last year, but ever since the session of the Legislature opened at Albany he seems to have been strenuously striving to get back to his normal dimensions, and to the same public view he has been growing smaller "by degrees and beautifully less" with every effort. He had a great opportunity, but he seems neither to have been large enough to grasp it or sagacious enough even to see it.

When the Lexow committee came down here last Spring it was suspected of narrow views and partisan purposes. Many believed that it was only seeking for a pretext for carrying out the scheme for a bi-partisan Police Board and a reorganization of the department for the benefit of party. But under the inspiration of the "Parkhurst movement" and the activity of the Chamber of Commerce and other civic organizations, public opinion was aroused, and the investigation was virtually taken out of the control of the committee. It was made to serve the ends of the people of this city, and they turned it to account for their own benefit with great energy at the election in November. They are determined that it shall continue to serve their ends, or they will "know the reason why."

Mr. Lexow, on the other hand, has reverted to the original purpose and done what he could to justify the suspicions awakened when his committee was first appointed. He has treated the people's defeat of the corrupt Tammany power as a party victory, and undertaken to use the results of the investigation as support for the same old scheme of a year ago. But he has found that the forces which took the investigation out of his control are still active. The genie of public opinion which was let loose from the casket fished up by the committee cannot be conjured back. Mr. Lexow frets and fumes and defies it, but in its growing and darkening shadow he begins to look very small indeed.

He thought to escape listening to its voice on the Police bill by having a "snap" hearing yesterday, and perhaps getting the bill through the Senate before the Cooper Union meeting of next Monday. "I am through with hearings from these people," he exclaimed pettishly, but "these people" propose to be heard, and the imperious "I" of Rockland County is neither the New-York Legislature nor yet the Senate committee. There is to be a hearing next Wednesday.

It is really a pity that Lexow should shrink so, but the distention which he underwent when Goff lent his breath was evidently too much for his capacity, and it is better to shrink than to burst. The people of this city must now address themselves to the Senate and Assembly of the State of New-York, for Lexow will not listen, but really he is not the legislative power of the State, and is in danger of making himself quite insignificant.

THE CANADIAN SCHOOL QUESTION.

By the decision of the Privy Council the Manitoba school question has been precipitated into Canadian politics. This precipitation is evidently due to the series of unnecessary and mischievous compromises between the proselytizing Catholics and the proselytizing Protestants that was begun with the admission of Manitoba into the Dominion twenty-five years ago. It is well known that Canada contains a particularly aggressive and bigoted variety of Protestants. There have been more "Orange riots" there in proportion to the population than anywhere else out of Ireland, and probably more than in Ireland itself. The Catholics of Canada are of French much more than of Irish origin, and hence they are but imperfectly acquainted with the merits of the contention between Irish Catholics and Irish Protestants. The compromise of twenty-five years ago has served only to inflame this contention. At first the school fund was divided between Protestant and Catholic schools. It was inevitable that when either faction obtained a decisive majority it would endeavor to oppress the other and take away from "anti-Christ" his numerical share of the taxes. To do them justice, however, it is not the Catholics who have been most in fault. Things went on pretty smoothly until the Protestants obtained a working majority in the Manitoba Legislature, an event which they signalized by enacting that the Catholics should not have any share of the school fund for their parochial schools, but that the schools supported by taxation should be converted into what the Catholics of Manitoba rightly or wrongly regard as a Protestant propaganda. By the decision of the Privy Council, giving the Parliament of the Dominion the right to interfere for the relief of the oppressed Catholics, the question becomes one of general Canadian politics.

It is safe to predict that it will remain so and that it will be a disturbing element so long as attempts are made to compromise the claims of the contending parties to control public education. The only thing that will remove the school question from politics is the determination to leave religion to the inculcation of its professed teachers and to make public education exclusively secular, confining it to the teaching of only those things that every child ought to know in order to put himself in the way of becoming an intelligent and self-supporting citizen. As soon as a Government gives ear to the pretense that a "godless" education is worse than none, it will involve itself in trouble. Moreover, as it is applied by the zealots on either side, this pretense is entirely false. There are not two ways, one godless and one godly, of teaching the elements of knowledge to which public instruction ought to be confined. Everybody is agreed that all children ought to be taught reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and grammar. There is no godless and no godly way of teaching these arts. Where they are well taught they are taught in the same way and to the same effect, whether the schoolmaster is an agnostic or a Jesuit. Anything beyond these rudiments, whether in the form of a higher education or in the form of a religious education, those who desire it for themselves or their children should be left to acquire in their own way and at their own expense. There is no other way, in communities in which there are both public schools and religious differences, of keeping public education out of politics, while the consequences of putting it into politics are numerous and mischievous, as all Americans know and all Canadians are in the way to learn.

THE COWS IN NEW-JERSEY.

New-Jersey now has a Tuberculosis Commission, and the first herd inspected by it, as we learn from The Trenton American, was one of forty-eight cows belonging to the State Hospital. Of these cows no less than twenty-seven were found to be consumptive and have been killed. A report made by this Commission was read a few days ago at a meeting of the State Board of Agriculture, and our dispatches said: "A number of members objected to the notoriety given to the Commission and the subject, on the ground that the consumption of New-Jersey milk was falling off in New-York and Philadelphia, notwithstanding it was the purest and healthiest milk to be obtained anywhere."

In these days "notoriety" concerning tuberculous dairy herds cannot be avoided. We shall know more about the quality of New-Jersey milk after the Commissioners or other competent officers have thoroughly inspected the dairy herds of the State. We presume that some of these complaining persons would have said, before the recent inspection, that the milk supplied by the herd at the State Hospital was wholesome. The result of that inspection shows that dairy herds elsewhere in New-Jersey should be examined for the protection of consumers of milk.

THE TARIFF ON TIN PLATE AND TIN.

At the beginning of every new year The Iron Age publishes very useful and instructive colored diagrams showing the course of prices in the metal industries during the preceding five years. In one of these, which appeared on the 24th inst., our McKinley friends who are continually saying that the foreign manufacturer pays the duty on tin plate will find something to their disadvantage. The red line indicating the price of tin plate shows that the price here in June, 1890, a short time before the passage of the McKinely tariff, with its increase of duty, was $4.37½ per box. We should add here that it is shown by the records of The Iron Age that the average price for five years before the enactment of the McKinley tariff (the five years ending with 1889) was only $4.36 per box. This red line, pointing to $4.37½ in June, turns and rises sharply through the months of August, September, and October, and in November it points to $5.42 per box. There are printed in explanation of this sharp advance the words "Duty Added." The increased duty did not take effect by law until the next July, but, as is well known, this increase was anticipated by the trade in September, October, and November of 1890.

The addition having been made, and the price of tin plate to consumers in this country having been thus increased, the red line shows that the advance was substantially maintained throughout the three following years. There were slight fluctuations, but in those years the price (monthly averages) did not fall below $5.20, nor did it rise above $5.50. The cost of this increase to American consumers was more than $15,000,000. Not until the middle of the fourth year (in May, 1894) does the red line show a price lower than $5.20. In May the line points to $5.15; in July and August the price sagged to $5.12½; in September, just before the reduction of the duty, (which took place on Oct. 1,) it was $5.10.

At the end of September the red line turns, and during the last week of that month and the first week of October it falls as sharply as it had risen in 1890, when the McKinley duty was "added." From $5.10 the price drops suddenly to $4.12½ in these two weeks, and in explanation the words "Duty Removed" are printed on the diagram. The part removed was 1 cent a pound, or $1.08 per box. In November the red line sagged still lower, to $4.05; in December the price was $4, and now it is $3.95.

It will be seen that the reduction of $1.08 in duty was immediately followed by an equivalent reduction of the price which consumers pay. But we presume that some of our Republican friends, with this authoritative and graphic record before them, will persist in saying that the foreigner paid the additional McKinley duty during the four years immediately preceding this reduction of the tax.

In this diagram there is also a blue line showing the course of the price of tin, the metal. The McKinley tariff imposed in 1893 a duty of 4 cents a pound on tin. This duty was removed on Aug. 28 last. In 1894, up to that date, the price of tin, as shown by this blue line, had ranged between 20½ and 18¼ cents a pound, the average for the five months immediately preceding the change having been, however, about 19½ cents. But in the last week of August this blue line descends suddenly and sharply until it points, on Sept. 1, to 15½ cents, which is explained by the printed words "Duty Removed." The drop is from 19⅝ cents to 15½ cents, or almost exactly 4 cents, which was the duty removed at that time. There has since been a further decline, to 14¾ cents, on Nov. 1, and 13¾ cents at the close of the year.

It would be difficult to convince a manufacturer who uses this metal as raw material that he (and not the foreigner) was paying the duty of 4 cents a pound before the last week of August, or that he has not gained at least 4 cents a pound by the removal of the duty.

In France the prison cell of the "chansonnier" has been always an ante-chamber to the Chamber of Deputies. Gérault-Richard sang satirical poems in the Rue Rocroy and rhymed sentimental couplets for the concert halls. He was popular, he was imprisoned, he was elected—as had been Paul Dupont, Béranger, Ange Pitou, and countless others. It does not seem fair to say that he was elected because he insulted a President of the republic. If it were so, why was Ernest Carnot elected? He is the son of a President of the republic. He is nothing else.

ART NOTES.

In the gallery of Frederick Keppel & Co., in East Sixteenth Street, is shown a collection of etchings, drawings in pencil, and a painting, by Mr. D. Y. Cameron, a clever Scotchman, quite unknown in this country. The catalogue contains many numbers and is prefaced by a brief account of the artist and his work, written in a charming way by Mr. Keppel, himself an enthusiastic collector, a man of much discernment and artistic judgment, as is well known. Mr. Cameron is a native of Glasgow, a Fellow of the Royal Society of Painter-Etchers, being the youngest member of that body, and he is very well thought of abroad. This is by no means surprising, for his work shows keen artistic feeling and a remarkable knowledge of the possibilities of his needle. Mr. Cameron does his own printing and does it, too, with very satisfactory results. There is evidence at times of the influence of Whistler, Seymour, Hayden, and even Rembrandt in his methods, but, generally speaking, he has made a path for himself. Though very prolific, there is little repetition and the style is in the true spirit of etching, the effect being obtained by suggestive line, much simplicity, and an intelligent arrangement of mass. Mr. Cameron seems to know just when to stop, just how much to leave to be imagined, and so gives the idea of reserve power, a quality too often absent in art work.

With so many examples to choose from, it is difficult to be specific, though the clever modeling in the head, "A Veteran," (3,) is particularly noticeable, and the effect of light and shade in a "Highland Kitchen" (22) is ably rendered. "Loafers" (10) is attractive, and "Old Age" (46) is strong and solid in handling. "The Y, Amsterdam" (69) is very suggestive in line, as is "Berwick," (108.) The pencil drawings are naïve and delicate, and in many cases show much originality, being quite personal in character. The one painting is not so satisfactory, and is so low in key as to be almost black. It falls below the other work.

The Art Interchange for February is unusually full of the news of the art world. Articles on Puvis de Chavannes, the exhibitions of the works of Monet, George Inness, Hubert Vos, Hopkinson Smith, and the Ehrich collection are very timely. Horace Markley treats of amateur photography as an art educator, and his article is well illustrated. Howe and Torrey chat entertainingly this time about George De Forest Brush, Wyatt Eaton, and Hopkinson Smith, and there are papers on wall-paper designing, by Diana White; house decoration as a business for women, by Philip G. Hubert, Jr., and the essentials of an art atmosphere, by Estelle M. Haril.

The color supplements include "A New-York Girl," by Louise M. Kemp, and "Fleur-de-Lis," by J. H. Garrett. In black and white there are designs for embroidery, for chip carving, painting on silk, china decoration, and photograph frames.

Mr. Constant Meyer's "Trilby" continues to provoke discussion, and in many cases adverse criticism, but the people flock to see it, and the black and white reproduction has been much sought after. In many ways this latter is more satisfactory than the original. The values are more true and the figure detaches itself from the background better, while there is greater solidity to the entire composition. The expression of the eyes, indicating the model to have been in a hypnotic state, is said by experts to be remarkably well carried out and unusually successful. The picture will be shown in many large cities when the exhibition here shall have closed.

The Baroness G. de Saint Mart, a pupil of E. Claude and Feyen Perrin, has opened a studio in the Mendelssohn Building, 106 West Fifty-fifth Street, where she shows an interesting collection of miniature paintings, executed with much ability and cleverness.

"Carmen" Given Very Tamely.

M. Jean de Reszke, having succumbed to the evil influences of the weather, was unable to appear as Don José in "Carmen" at the Metropolitan Opera House. This was most unfortunate, because there is no other tenor in the company quite equal to the demands of this charming rôle. But the programme announced another disappointment. The managers of the house had hoped to impart fresh interest to the performance by having Mlle. Mira Heller sing the title rôle. According to the programme, she was indisposed. It was asserted on excellent authority, however, that the young woman had refused to sing unless M. Jean de Reszke was the Don José. This is adopting the airs and graces of a great prima donna somewhat prematurely. Perhaps it may be the surest way to gain acceptance with the members of her own profession, but it will have no weight with the public, which is inclined to smile at the immense impudence of so-called "professional" persons.

The performance of "Carmen" last night was very tame. Mlle. de Lussan's attempt at the title rôle was, as it has been heretofore, simply colorless and insignificant, though it cannot be said that she sings the music badly within the limits of her small voice. Signor Russitano is greatly overweighted with the part of Don José. The music does not lie within the limits of the best part of his voice, and the emotional content of the part calls for more force than he possesses. M. Edouard de Reszke and Mme. Eames contributed the salient merits of the performance. The former is a stalwart, graceful, and musical Escamillo, and the latter, as Micaela, is charming in appearance, demeanor, and song. The small parts were acceptably performed by Mlle. Bauermeister, Mme. Van Cauteran, and Signori Carbone, Rinaldini, Gromzeski, and Viviani. The French text was used, except by Signor Russitano and the chorus, who clung to la belle lingua Toscana. The orchestra, under the method guidance of Signor Bevignani, played inflexibly.

BEERBOHM TREE AT ABBEY'S

ANOTHER FINE PORTRAYAL OF THE ACTOR JUST FROM ENGLAND.

As Sir Philip Marchant in Grundy's Version of "Mountjoye" He Is Powerful and Fascinating.

Mr. Beerbohm Tree's second impersonation in this country, Sir Philip Marchant, the speculator, in a newly-written or re-written English version by Sydney Grundy of Feuillet's "Mountjoye," impressed a large audience in Abbey's Theatre last night as strongly and favorably as his Gringoire and Demetrius impressed Monday night's audience. The actor's personal triumph in this country is assured. But the only value of "A Bunch of Violets" is as a medium for good acting. It is a surprisingly weak play for one with so good a subject, and one, too, based on a logical and powerful French original. Sydney Grundy is always clever, even when he is most futile, and his extreme cleverness in this play gives the principal actors some tough problems to solve. The crafty speculator, with ruin threatening him, is commanded by a blackmailing woman to buy diamonds for her. He orders his secretary to buy £5,000 worth. "In what form," asks the secretary, "a crescent?"

"No, no," exclaims Marchant, "that would suggest a harem immediately!"

A very clever conceit, of course, and very much like something in Puck. But how preposterously out of place, how foreign to the situation and the man's mood! Similarly, when Marchant's wife learns of his shame, this particular phase of it, and expresses her determination to order the woman to leave her house, Marchant protests. He is trying to get a seat in Parliament, and this woman can defeat him by damaging his reputation for morality.

Marchant—The electors are for purity to a man. I am for purity—

Lady Marchant—To a woman?

Here is one of the gravest domestic situations a dramatist could conceive, and Lady Marchant is an earnest woman, in a state of great mental agony. Yet Mr. Grundy makes her descend to an imbecile bit of persiflage such as might occur to a club lounger in the small hours. The wonder is that Mr. Tree's impersonation is continuously powerful and convincing when the text is full of such ingenious and bewildering flights as this, and frequently in the wrong place.

But the feebleness and lack of logic in the principal scene, the crucial situation, is even worse. The ruin has come, Marchant is deserted in his big house, and but one chance remains for him to regain some of his lost power. The blackmailing woman—formerly his wife, and now illegally married to a Yorkshire man who has money and some faith in human nature—has it in her power to help him. He wears a button-hole bouquet of violets, the daily gift of his daughter, the only human being in the world for whom he cares. For that bunch of violets the woman will hold her peace, and he will not surrender it. There is, of course, an understandable poetic idea in this passage, but it is not dramatically expressed. That the blackmailer is not likely to keep her word long, and will still return to harass him, seems likely when we think—but our thoughts, in presence of the scene, do not comprehend the secret purposes of the blackmailer, and her possible belief that, having once permitted himself to dishonor a gift of his daughter, his love for her will begin to wane does not occur to us until after the play.

This scene is a fair example of the flub-dub of so-called "society" drama. In the present play it is not only false, but theatrically inadequate. Sir Philip loves his child, in his dry way, but he is no sentimentalist, and his very life depends on that woman's silence for a mere hour. We feel that he would surrender the violets without a word, and we feel, also, that the woman, who is no sentimentalist either, would make no such offer.

But enough of fault-finding, though Sydney Grundy's whims would provoke a saint to the use of slang. There is no fault to be found with Mr. Tree's acting. As the spectator he is a totally distinct man from Banville's starving poet and the Russian detective. Only that one slight peculiarity of speech, that staccato utterance of two or three words now and then in a manner so like Stuart Robson's—it is not exactly a lisp—betrays him. His Marchant is an exquisite gentleman of fifty, with a high, broad brow, longish dark hair, tinged with gray, and minute side whiskers. His face only rarely displays his emotions vividly, though there are moments of surprise, horror, and despair when his feelings are plainly written on his countenance. In general, he wears an agreeable mask, but the actor communicates to the spectator, with the most delicate and faultless art, the various changes of mood.

His Marchant is a cold, able, unscrupulous, but fascinating, man, a religious hypocrite, but never vulgarly hypocritical, quick of thought, a fluent talker, with the gift of convincing argument. In moments of seeming triumph he is never restless; in moments of danger he is, until the tragic end, wary and collected, except in the one episode where the dishonor of his family is revealed.

Mr. Tree's delivery of a speech of the candidate to a deputation of Sons of Toil is a marvel of facile and adroit elocution. His one tender passion, paternal love, is not very strongly expressed, but this is undoubtedly intentional. It is, after all, something quite apart from Marchant's daily life.

The acting of Mrs. Tree as a flamboyant and vulgar adventuress was exceedingly picturesque and interesting, while Mr. Lionel Brough's portrayal of the uncouth, hard-fisted, practical Yorkshireman was a capital piece of acting, full of honest humor and hearty vigor. Miss Hanbury was obviously too young and too inexperienced for the rôle of Lady Marchant. She has feeling and some powers of expression, but her speech is often unintelligible. The character of the daughter was played by a young lady who has not the slightest dramatic gift, or any other gift likely to bring even temporary success on the stage. Otherwise, the performance was commendable and the setting was excellent.

Sir Philip Marchant	Beerbohm Tree
Lord Mount Sorrel	Nutcombe Gould
Mark Murgatroyd	Lionel Brough
Hon. Harold Inglis	C. M. Hallard
Jacob Schwartz	Charles Allan
Harker	Holman Clark
A Son of Toil	J. Wiles
Lady Marchant	Lily Hanbury
Violet	May Routh
Mrs. Murgatroyd	Mrs. Tree

Collection of "De Imitatione Christi."

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

The unique collection of editions of the "Imitatione Christi" formed by the late Mr. E. Waterton has just been sold at Sotheby's. Of the practical utility of well-nigh a thousand editions of one book in about forty languages Bibliomaniacs must be left to decide. The 6 manuscript and 1,199 printed versions (including a number of duplicates) sold in two lots for £144. Probably the six manuscripts alone cost more than that sum. Both lots were purchased by the same firm of booksellers, and it is to be hoped that at least one will find its way into some public library. A complete collection of the almost innumerable editions of the work is one of the utterly impossible feats of book-collecting, for ever since the introduction of printing, edition after edition has appeared almost monthly all over Europe. France alone has produced, it is calculated, something like fifteen hundred, some in prose and some in verse. It is doubtful if the sum realized at this sale would cover the outlay in postage stamps and cost of transit from the various parts of Europe whence Mr. Waterton obtained his books.

MEXICO NOT IMPLACABLE

Its Minister at Washington Agrees to Friendly Arbitration.

GUATEMALA COULD NOT WIN BY WAR

Rumor of an Alliance of Central American States Is Not Confirmed by the Government Officials.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—It is understood that a preliminary agreement has been reached by the Mexican and Guatemalan representatives in Washington for a settlement of the boundary dispute by friendly arbitration, which needs only the approval of the two governments to become effective. No doubt is entertained that President Diaz will give his approval to the plan which has already received the adhesion of President Barrios.

The details of the arrangement cannot be specifically announced at this time pending their authoritative adoption, but the fullest confidence is expressed in official circles that war is now out of the question and that the quarrel will be permanently ended by an amicable agreement, honorable alike to Guatemala and Mexico.

Guatemala, according to the Mexican version of the boundary trouble, encroached upon Chiapas to enable Guatemaltecos to cut timber. In doing this the property of Mexicans was injured, and they suffered damages. The outcome of this invasion of Chiapas was a demand upon Guatemala.

Mexico asked satisfaction for injuries received by the invasion of her territory and for the vexation of Mexicans and foreigners in the forests of Agua Azul, Egipto, San Nicholas, San Pedro and Ayutla.

Mexico also demanded indemnity for damages sustained. The further demand was made that Mexico be indemnified for the cost of mobilizing her forces and of placing authorities and employes in suitable places for security on the frontier.

Mexico also asks that the labors of the boundary commission of 1882 be speedily concluded, the treaty not to be open to discussion.

Guatemala's answer to the first three points was that the forests in question were her own territory, and referred to a map prepared in 1875 by Uriarte as proof of its right, disregarding the treaty of 1882.

The outlook for a war settlement of the question favorable to Guatemala is not hopeful. Mexico has a standing army of 34,833 men on a peace footing, and 165,000 soldiers on a war footing. The population is between 11,000,000 and 12,000,000, and the yearly revenue $40,000,000. Guatemala has a standing army of 3,000 men, which might be increased to 6,000, and a yearly revenue of $8,760,578. The population is 1,247,116.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 30.—An announcement, published here this morning, that the Central American Republics of Nicaragua, Honduras, and Salvador, with Costa Rica to follow, would form an alliance with Guatemala in the event of trouble with Mexico, has caused considerable comment.

Señor Castellanos, the Salvadorian Minister here, in an interview, denied having any knowledge of the matter, and Government officials state that no official confirmation of the announcement has been received. The formation of such a Central American league would doubtless tend to increase the fast-rising public sentiment in Mexico against Guatemala.

The denial that the United States proposes to interfere in the Guatemala matter gives great satisfaction here, and the impartial attitude of the United States commands admiration. It is stated on good authority that Guatemala is backing down, only one serious difficulty existing, namely, the indemnity demanded by Mexico. Meanwhile, Mexico is pushing her war preparations as actively as ever.

BERLIN, Jan. 30.—The Koelnische Zeitung says that Guatemala has placed large orders for war material with the best known German factories. Mexico also is said to be negotiating with German makers of small arms.

TRADE WITH SPAIN'S COLONIES.

Favors Accorded to America Approved by the Senate at Madrid.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Secretary Gresham this morning received a cable dispatch from Minister Taylor, at Madrid, announcing that the Spanish Senate had approved the modus vivendi giving to the United States the benefit of tariff on importations to Cuba and the other colonies enjoyed under the former reciprocity agreement. Minister Taylor's dispatch does not state when the new arrangement will go into effect.

Secretary Gresham understands that it will go into effect immediately. The text of the bill proposed by the Spanish Government, as published officially in Madrid, is as follows:

The Government is authorized to apply to the products and manufactures of the United States which, coming from the ports of the United States, are admitted into the ports of Cuba and Puerto Rico the second column of the customs duties in force in Cuba and Puerto Rico, in return for the United States applying its lowest duties to the products of the soil and industry of Cuba and Puerto Rico.

This modus vivendi will remain in force until a definitive treaty is concluded between the two countries interested, or until one of them announces, three months in advance, the day on which it wishes to put an end to it.

ALEJANDRO GROIZARD,
Minister of State.

The action of Spain in restoring the lowest rates of duty to American products is a complete surrender to the contention of the United States that, as long as we did not discriminate against Cuba and Puerto Rico, we were entitled, under the favored-nation clause, to the rates existing heretofore.

Failing in that, the United States was prepared to retaliate under the provisions of the Pure-Food and Flag acts.

THE REVOLUTION IN COLOMBIA.

United States Steamer Bennington Has Been Ordered to the Scene.

PANAMA, Jan. 30.—The Star and Herald says: "The Governor of Tolima, commanding the troops of that State, has started north at their head to met the revolutionary forces.

"The Government troops have occupied Niava and Irabagua. The State of Cauca is quiet, and public opinion is in favor of the Government.

"The Department of Antioquia is arming in support of the Government. The National Conservatives are united.

"The revolutionary forces have been intercepted in Tolima and all the Liberal leaders have been imprisoned. The revolutionary movement is widespread. The Government is exercising a rigid censorship over the telegraph offices. Many citizens in the State of Panama are offering their services to the Government."

VALLEJO, Cal., Jan. 30.—The United States steamer Bennington has been ordered to sail for Colombia to-morrow morning.

VATICAN APPEAL TO ANGLICANS.

The Pope's Idea Has Not Been Affected by Cardinal Vaughan's Advice.

ROME, Jan. 30.—A week ago a dispatch was published in The London Chronicle, under a Rome date, saying that the Pope, in deference to the advice of Cardinal Vaughan, had decided not to submit to a conference of Cardinals his proposed scheme for a union of the Roman Catholic and Anglican Churches. Furthermore, it was asserted that his Holiness had abandoned the idea of issuing an appeal to England on the subject.

These statements are denied at the Vatican, where it is said that Cardinal Vaughan's advice has not affected the Pope's ideas or purposes in the matter.

His Holiness is determined to make an appeal to the Anglican Church, and will summon the Catholic Bishops of Nottingham, Salford, and Southwark to Rome to consult with them in regard to the plan. These Bishops are much more favorable to the issuance of an appeal than is Cardinal Vaughan.

Saunderson Adjudged Insane.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—Reginald Saunderson, who, on Jan. 3, was fully committed for trial for the murder of a young woman named Augusta Dawes, whose throat he cut in Holland Park Road on the night of Nov. 25 last, was arraigned in the Central Criminal Court, Old Bailey, to-day. After the testimony of medical experts and other witnesses had been heard, the prisoner was adjudged insane, and it was ordered that he be committed to an asylum.

The special interest in the Reginald Saunderson case comes of his kinship with members of the peerage and of the violent adverse criticism provoked in England and Ireland by the consideration for his social rank which the police displayed. He had been placed by his parents in a reformatory school.

Kaiser's Homage to Canrobert.

BERLIN, Jan. 30.—Emperor William has telegraphed this message to the son of the late Marshal Canrobert:

"I and my Corps of Guards regret most heartily the death of the heroic defender of St. Privat, who always filled us with admiration."

St. Privat was the battle that Marshal Canrobert recollected most vividly. He always replied quickly to a perpetual question about the battle that he liked best to relate: "St. Privat, where for eight hours I whipped the Royal Prussian Guard, commanded by Wilhelm and Von Moltke!"

Wilhelm's Birthday Compliments.

BERLIN, Jan. 30.—The Reichsanzeiger publishes a copy of a letter written by the Emperor to Chancellor von Hohenlohe, expressing through the latter his thanks for the almost countless messages of congratulations, from home and abroad, which his Majesty received on the occasion of his birthday. The Emperor says in conclusion: "I am confident that the bond of fidelity uniting the Princes and the people, which ripened into such glorious fruits twenty-five years ago, will stand the test of more serious times, which, however, may God avert."

Death of Paul Mantz.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—Paul Mantz died here to-day, aged seventy-four years.

Paul Mantz, one of the most learned and authoritative of art critics, was born at Bordeaux April 28, 1821. He was in 1844 a literary reviewer for L'Artiste. In 1848 he began a series of essays on art in The Revue de Paris, which made him famous. He published "Les Chefs d'Oeuvre de la Peinture Italienne," 1869; "Hans Holbein," 1879; "François Boucher, Lemoine et Natoire," 1880; a history and description of the "Eglise Sainte Marguerite," 1884, and several other valuable art books.

The Czar's Gratitude for Peace.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 30.—The Czar has issued a rescript conferring upon M. de Stael, Russian Ambassador to Great Britain, the decoration of the Order of St. Alexander Newsky, set with brilliants, in recognition of his efforts to bring about a favorable settlement of questions between Russia and Great Britain, and to strengthen the friendly relations which are so important in assuring general peace.

Nobles' Gratitude for Autocracy.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 30.—The delegation of nobles who waited upon the Czar yesterday to congratulate him upon his marriage, proceeded, after withdrawing from the presence of the Emperor to the Kazen Cathedral, where was celebrated a mass of thanksgiving for his determination to uphold the autocracy of the Czar.

Japan Would Buy the Giralda.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—Japan has offered to buy Mr. H. McCalmont's yacht Giralda for a dispatch boat. The Government is willing to pay £50,000, plus the original cost, for it, but Mr. McCalmont would not close the bargain. The Giralda is partly armored, carries quick-fire guns, and recently made a record of 21 knots.

Predicting Chamberlain's Reward.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The Admiralty and Horseguards Gazette asserts that Mr. Chamberlain has agreed to join a Conservative-Unionist Ministry, and will probably become First Lord of the Admiralty when the present Government shall retire from power.

Chinese Peace Envoys at Kobe.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—A dispatch to The Globe says:

"The Chinese peace envoys arrived at Kobe to-day, (Jan. 30,) and will proceed to Hiroshima in company with the American Commissioner, the Hon. John W. Foster."

Correspondents Barred in Armenia.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The Times's correspondent in Constantinople says the Government has informed the British Embassy that no correspondents will be allowed to visit Sassoun until the commission of inquiry shall have reported.

A Distinguished Convert to Rome.

VIENNA, Jan. 30.—The wife of the Japanese Minister to Austria has become a Catholic, and will be baptized in that faith by Archbishop Agliardi, the Papal Nuncio to the Austrian Court.

Bismarck Is Not of State Council.

BERLIN, Jan. 30.—Prince Bismarck has intimated to friends that he does not intend to leave home before Spring. This means that he will not come to Berlin to sit in the Council of State.

Sugar Shares Rise in Berlin.

BERLIN, Jan. 30.—Sugar shares rose on the Bourse to-day, owing to the repeal of America's differential tariff.

Better Railroad Service Wanted.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Jan. 30.—At the West Hoboken Council meeting to-night Councilman McEwan offered resolutions condemning the North Hudson County Railroad Company for not furnishing proper facilities and accommodations, for neglecting to provide fenders, and for failing to connect with Hoboken ferryboats running to New-York.

The matter was referred to the Town Attorney, who was asked to report a plan by which the town can compel the company to make the improvements asked for.

Fruitless Senatorial Ballots.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 30.—Two more ballots for United States Senator were taken by the Legislature to-day. They both resulted: Higgins, 8; Addicks, 6; Massey, 4; Wolcott, (Dem.,) 8; absent, 4.

OLYMPIA, Washington, Jan. 30.—Only one Senatorial ballot was taken to-day, resulting in no choice.

SALEM, Oregon, Jan. 30.—There was no change in the Senatorial situation to-day.

GREENHUT MEETS A CHECK

The Whisky Trust Receivers Temporarily Powerless.

MOTION MADE FOR THEIR REMOVAL

The Stockholders' Committee in Chicago—Explanations Offered of the Secret Proceedings.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—Judge Grosscup, in Chambers, this afternoon issued an order in the Whisky Trust receivership case, requiring its maintenance in statu quo, prohibiting the Directors from buying or selling any of the property of the company, or to do anything except conserve the assests. The court also ordered that no action should be taken to carry out an assignment or a transfer of the property to the receivers until a further hearing on the motion to remove the receivers, which was set by Judge Grosscup for to-morrow morning.

Richard B. Hartshorne of New-York, Chairman of the Protective Committee of the Eastern stockholders, reached Chicago this morning, accompanied by Nathan Bijur, of New-York, counsel for the committee. When they left New-York on Monday it was their intention to go to Peoria to meet the officers and Directors of the company, but while on the way they received the news of the secret receivership, and came on here last night from Cincinnati, determined to protect the interests of the stockholders who have placed their affairs in the hands of the committee.

Chairman Hartshorne and Mr. Bijur immediately held a consultation with Attorney Levy Meyer when they arrived here, and the result was that Mr. Mayer appeared before Judge Grosscup to ask for the stay order, which was granted. The receivers were represented by Attorneys Runnells and Burry.

Mr. Hartshorne, in the office of his attorney, Mr. Mayer, received numerous telegrams during the day from representatives of the Protective Committee at points where the Whisky Trust has property, advising him of the situation and any court proceedings. From W. E. Hutton of Cincinnati he received a telegram that "Hobart and Freiburg, two of the Cincinnati Whisky Trust Directors, say they knew nothing of Greenhut's movements, and also that they cannot see the necessity for the appointment of a receiver."

From the other New-York members of the committee, John I. Waterbury, President of the Manhattan Trust Company, and F. M. Lockwood of the Stock Exchange, Chairman Hartshorne received a telegram saying the committee now controlled nearly 300,000 shares of Whisky stock, or an equivalent of $30,000,000. The total capitalization of the trust is $35,000,000.

Mr. Hartshorne said, in regard to the move of President Greenhut and his associates:

"The stockholders some time ago were keenly dissatisfied with the management of the property, and their suspicions were confirmed when Mr. Greenhut's reorganization scheme was sent to them. The result was the organization of the stockholders' committee, representing 100,000 shares then, to change the management. Last Saturday the committee secured control of a majority of the stock and telegraphed Mr. Greenhut that a conference with him and the Directors was desired at Peoria to-day. Mr. Greenhut's reply was that he could not ascertain until Monday when the board would meet us. On Monday he wired us that the Directors would meet us at Peoria to-morrow. It now appears that on the day he told us he could meet our committee, (Thursday,) he caused to be prepared the bill for the appointment of a receiver, and to give color to his pretended fairness he arranged to have Mr. Lawrence, the business associate of Nelson Morris, recently a Director of the trust, and for many years a partner of Mr. Greenhut, appointed co-receiver with him. During the twenty-four hours' suppression of the receivership fact some well-known people at this end unloaded considerable Whisky stock.

"While in Cincinnati, we met two of the Directors. One of them told us he was advised to hold himself in readiness for a meeting Thursday, and the other said he knew nothing about a meeting or the appointment of a receiver. The bill filed Monday is presumed to be on behalf of plaintiffs, who hold 1,700 shares. They are John F. Olmstead, Charles Heinsheimer, and S. L. Wormser, all of whom are clerks or partners in a prominent broker's office in New-York. These brokers have been agents for Greenhut and Morris, and have been large borrowers. They are supposed to be 20,000 shares short of the stock.

"If the charges made by the stockholders are true, Greenhut and Morris have been guilty of wrecking the company and using it only for their personal gain. It is evident that Greenhut, for the company, consented to the appointment of receivers."

During the proceedings before Judge Grosscup, this afternoon, Mr. Mayer stated that the application for a receiver had been made on behalf of holders of 1,700 shares of the 350,000 shares of the capital stock of the company, and that the nominal holders of these 1,700 shares were clerks in a stock broker's office, in New-York. He recited the fact that the New-York committee had asked for a meeting with the Directors of the Whisky Trust for to-day, and that President Greenhut had informed them that he could not get the Directors together before to-morrow.

Judge Grosscup, in explaining the manner in which the receivership was granted, said that Attorney Burry, representing New-York stockholders, had spoken to him during the day about coming to his courtroom after adjournment, but the matter slipped from his mind, and he went home, where the lawyers for both stockholders and company appeared, and the proceedings were conducted in the usual manner.

The bill for the appointment of a receiver and the order of Judge Grosscup naming E. Frank Lawrence and J. H. Greenhut as receivers lay in the office of Clerk Burnham of the United States Circuit Court, in Chicago, from 10 o'clock Monday night until 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when it was sent to Peoria.

"We had promised," said the chief clerk of Mr. Burnham's office, "to keep the matter quiet until it was made public through the Clerk's office at Peoria. It is not an unusual thing to accommodate attorneys in this manner, when both sides desire it, but, of course, never when a bill or suit is a matter of record in a court, unless service is not had on defendants. Then we are allowed one day of suppression for service. In the case of this bill, it was not of record in our office in Chicago. We accepted it for the Peoria office, and there was nothing obligatory on us to make it public. Judge Grosscup has jurisdiction over both offices, as has Mr. Burnham, and that accounts for the bill being presented to the Judge and accepted by us."

The bill, as presented to Judge Grosscup, contained the name of but one petitioner—John F. Olmstead. Yesterday, at 1 o'clock, Attorney Burry added the names of several others, who are unknown to the clerks here, and the bill was then sent to Peoria.

The bill is entered at Peoria because the principal offices of the trust are in that city, and the law requires that all procedures of that kind be begun in the district or division in which the corporation attacked has its principal offices.

William Burry of the firm of Runnells & Burry, attorneys for the petitioners in the application for receivers, says that there was nothing unusual or secret about the appointment of the receivers.

"My clients," said he, "are John F. Olmstead, Charles Heinsheimer, and S. L. Wormser, all of New-York. They are the large stockholders. They have seen the affairs of the company go from bad to worse, and they came to the conclusion that something must be done if they were to realize anything on their stock. Unless they did take action it seemed certain not only the stockholders would receive nothing, but that many claims against the company would remain unsatisfied. The basis of the application was simply that the company has no funds, that a large amount of indebtedness must be met Feb. 1, and that, therefore, it is practically insolvent."

"Was the application for a receiver hastened by the announced visit of the New-York stockholders' committee?"

"No. It was hastened by the near approach of Feb. 1, when rebate certificates to a large amount fall due."

"At what time last night was the application made?"

"Judge Grosscup was seen yesterday while he was busy with the Debs case. He agreed to hear the case immediately after adjournment, but made a mistake and left the courtroom, and, therefore, the application was made after office hours."

"Do you expect any attempt will be made to remove the present receivers?"

"No; I think such action would be foolish. I do not see how anything could be gained by it."

"You knew of the New-York stockholders' committee?"

"Yes, and I had heard that they were coming to Peoria to hold a conference with President Greenhut some time this week."

"Was President Greenhut made a receiver at your motion?"

"No. When we decided to apply for a receiver we gave notice to the company, and President Greenhut, with Attorney Stevens, came up from Peoria. I told the court E. F. Lawrence was our nominee for receiver. Mr. Stevens urged on Judge Grosscup that, for the proper management of the affairs of the company it was necessary that a man be appointed who is familiar with its affairs. On this representation the appointment of Mr. Greenhut was made. The receivers are under bonds of $300,000 each.

TERRE HAUTE STOCKHOLDERS ACT

They Secure the Appointment of a Receiver of Their Own.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Jan. 30.—Lamb & Beasley, attorneys for local stockholders in the Whisky Trust, secured, about 2 o'clock this afternoon, the appointment of ex-Mayor Jacob C. Kolsem as receiver for that corporation. It was meant to anticipate the Chicago proceedings, the local stockholders receiving advance news of the proceeding before Judge Grosscup. Kolsem filed his bond, and qualified this morning.

Judge Taylor issued an order to Kolsem not to take charge of the Terre Haute distillery until the jurisdiction of the other receivers is established. The Terre Haute stockholders will fight the receivership of Greenhut and Lawrence.

The leader in the proceedings here was the Terre Haute Distilling Company, which is a local corporation, that takes the spirits from the distillery and converts them into merchantable goods. This company is composed of Crawford Fairbanks, one of the founders of the trust, and other local capitalists. They claim to be creditors of the trust. It is believed that an effort will be made to retain the plant for the original owners, who sold it to the trust in a manner which gives them, the Fairbanks people, some sort of a claim on it in such a contingency as the one that has arisen. The land on which the distillery is located was not sold at the time the trust took the distillery, and this fact will be an important feature of the expected litigation.

WOULD NOT APPOINT GREENHUT.

Judge Taft, in Cincinnati, Thought It Would Be Improper.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 30.—In the United States Circuit Court this morning, Judge Taft appointed the Union Savings Bank and Trust Company of this city temporary receiver for this district of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company of Illinois.

In the petition for receivers filed here yesterday afternoon, the appointment of J. P. Greenhut and E. F. Lawrence was asked. The court, however, thought it improper to appoint an officer of the company receiver. After a conference with J. G. Schmidlapp, President of the Union Savings Bank and Trust Company, Judge Taft appointed that company temporary receiver until he can have a conference with Judge Grosscup of Chicago.

The Record Received in Peoria.

PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 30.—The documents from Judge Grosscup's court in connection with the appointment of receivers for the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company were received by mail this morning by Enoch P. Sloan, Clerk of the Federal court here, from the Clerk of the court at Chicago. Mr. Sloan said there was nothing irregular in the proceedings taken in Chicago, and entered the case in his records.

Complaint Filed in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 30.—In the United States Circuit Court this morning John F. Olmstead and others filed a bill of complaint, petitioning for the appointment of a receiver and relief from the Distilling and Cattle-Feeding Company of Peoria. The complaint in substance is the same as that filed in Chicago and elsewhere.

STOCK WOULDN'T STAY DOWN.

Those Interested in Whisky Trust's Decline Disappointed Yesterday.

News from Chicago in the morning newspapers that President Greenhut and E. F. Lawrence had been appointed temporary receivers of the Whisky Trust did not operate in the stock market as had evidently been intended. The stock had closed at 8⅝ Tuesday. It opened yesterday at 8, with free offerings. Those who seemed interested in its decline found themselves blocked at 7⅞. When they tried to buy, the price quickly advanced to 8⅜. Various attempts to raid it were resisted. It closed at 8⅛, sales for the day reaching 19,080 shares.

If Mr. Greenhut and his friends were short of the market, its course yesterday gave them no chance to cover at a profit. The common opinion was that they had large contracts outstanding on the short side. Some of the operators who were not frightened by the receivership news into throwing over their stock were blunt enough to say that they thought the Chicago action a trick for stock jobbing. This opinion spread when it appeared that two of the petitioners for the receivership were young clerks in the office of P. J. Goodhart & Co., Mr. Greenhut's brokers. One of them is named Wormser. There was, of course, a chance that operators might think he stood for the banking house of I. & S. Wormser. P. J. Goodhart & Co. have lately been heavy borrowers of Whisky stock, indicating short contracts.

Members of the protective committee, which has undertaken to investigate the company for security holders, denounced the receivership as a fraud. Mr. Hartshorne of that committee, with Nathan Bijur, as counsel, went to Chicago Monday. Mr. Greenhut made an appointment to meet them to-day to arrange for their investigation. The two committeemen here—Messrs. Waterbury and Lockwood—did not spare words in denouncing the receivership as a trick. They forwarded to Mr. Bijur by special messenger proxies for 191,000 shares of Whisky stock, and they received from stockholders 30,000 additional shares. They expressed themselves as confident that Mr. Bijur would receive for use in court in the proceedings to vacate the receivership not less than 250,000 shares out of a total of 337,500 shares outstanding. Proxies for this purpose had been assured from Cincinnati, St. Louis, Pittsburg, and St. Paul.

Mr. Bijur telegraphed yesterday from Chicago that he had associated with himself Levy Mayer of the Chicago law firm of Mayer, Kraus & Moran, and that they had appeared before Judge Grosscup, who had directed the receivers to take no action, not to disturb the assets of the company in any way, and not to take deeds to themselves of the company's property, such deeds being a prerequisite to the exercise of receivership functions. Mr. Bijur said this order would stand until the hearing on a motion, to be made by himself and Mr. Mayer, for the removal of the receivers. He thought further restraining orders would be issued to-day.

An attachment for $17,150 was obtained here yesterday against the Whisky Trust, in favor of the American Distributing Company. This company had done business with the trust, and had bought from it spirits in wholesale amounts. In common with other buyers, it had to pay the trust 7 cents per gallon above market rates, taking rebate vouchers. When rebates were discontinued, in October last the company had about 245,000 gallons of spirits on hand. It was forced to sell at net market rates. The suit on which the attachment was granted is to recover the excess of 7 cents per gallon paid to the trust on this stock.

DEMAND FOR THE GOLD BONDS

Duty of Congress in Order to Restore Confidence the Country Over.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The action of the New-York Chamber of Commerce on the Treasury situation comes none too soon. The truth of your statement that Congress will do nothing "unless it be forced to action by the overwhelming pressure of public opinion" is perfectly plain. That opinion ought to be immediately aroused and forcibly expressed. There is no time to lose. The credit of the Government and the gold standard cannot be maintained with 5 per cent. bonds. This fact will appear after the next issue, now imminent. These bonds can only be sold in the Eastern centres, mainly in New-York. Another fifty-million issue will so reduce the reserves in the New-York banks that they would not dare, in the face of the uncertainties of the situation, subscribe to still another issue. And the gold for the issue now necessary will not last sixty days. Though there is much idle money in the centres, a large percentage of it belongs to the country banks, and would of necessity be largely drawn on with the appearance of a crisis. Notwithstanding President Cleveland's expressed purpose of resorting to a sale of these antiquated bonds as often as may be necessary to maintain the credit of the Government, he will soon find himself helpless. The Treasury is now in the last ditch. The Eastern banks will probably take the next issue, but they will take no more. They could not if they would. The only salvation lies in a widespread, persistent, determined demand that Congress authorize a 3 per cent. gold bond and appoint a currency commission. This demand will be made, and it will be loud, but will it be made in time? Will business organizations and business men all over the country enter emphatic protests against further delay, temporizing, and scheming for party advantage at Washington, or will they wait till the crisis is upon the country? Let no man be deluded by the abundance of idle money in the country as a whole, and the hope that somehow things will work out all right. At the first danger signal bank reserves will begin to shrink, and gold will take to holes like rats from a burning barn. And 5 per cent. bonds at a discount would not bring it out in time to save the country. The causes that precipitated the panic of 1893 are at work with renewed energy. It would not be wise to raise a cry of alarm if there were no remedy. But when a simple act of Congress would relieve the strain in a day, it is best to make the danger plain. It is doubtful whether there can be security and settled prosperity till provision is made for retiring the demand notes of the Government; but a 3 per cent. gold bond will stop the run on the Treasury. These bonds would find a wide market at home or abroad. They would indicate a clear policy, and restore confidence. It may even be doubted whether the retirement of the greenbacks and currency revision would now appear imperative if to the Administration had been promptly given power two years ago to issue 3 per cent. gold bonds to maintain the gold reserve and meet shortage in revenues. It is barely possible that such authority given now by a decisive vote would fully restore confidence and give us abundant leisure to make such changes in our currency as time and wisdom might suggest. But Congress will do nothing at all till the people are heard from. And time grows short. W. B. MITCHELL.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Jan. 28, 1895.

Canadian Customs Official Arrested.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Jan. 30.—Thomas J. Watters, Acting Commissioner of Customs Department here, was arrested to-night on a charge of misappropriating funds belonging to the department. The charge on which he is arrested is for taking moneys paid into the department by the Grand Trunk Railway for the pay of an officer of the Canadian Customs Department stationed on the Wabash Road at Chicago, for the convenience of passengers coming to Canada, and who have their baggage examined there instead of at Detroit. The officer gets $3 per day.

Paid an Outlawed Debt.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

An honest man lately called on the Treasurer of a Bangor bank. He came to pay $6 rent which had been due the Treasurer's father since 1863. The gentleman called on did not remember the circumstances, but his aged visitor explained that when he left Bangor for New-York over thirty years ago he left owing the amount named, which he thereupon handed over, declining even to take a receipt.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Boston, Jan. 30.—Fire in the Boylston Building, corner of Boylston and Washington Streets, did much damage on the fifth and sixth floors, occupied by the workmen of the Provincial Clothing Company, Freeland, Lewis & Co., proprietors, their stock being damaged to the extent of $15,000. The loss on the building, owned by the Boylston Market Association, was about $10,000. Neal Morse & Co., wholesale woolens, on the fourth floor; H. P. Standish, ladies' tailor; the New-York Life Insurance Company, and the New-England office of the Merchants' Retail Commercial Agency of Chicago suffered somewhat by fire and water, their losses aggregating perhaps $5,000.

Binghamton, N. Y., Jan. 30.—The Hotel Ridgway, at Port Dickinson, burned, together with three adjoining buildings, containing the Post Office, a grocery store, and a shoe and harness shop. The loss is $5,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night to 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

12:15 A. M.—251 West Thirty-first Street, Fred Seebeck, grocery; damage, $400.
4:45 A. M.—348 Ninth Avenue, Valentine Sauer, bakery; damage trifling.
7:00 A. M.—47 Sixth Avenue, Henry Walsh and others; damage, $4,000.
9:40 A. M.—56 East Seventy-sixth Street, William Meyer, dwelling; damage, $25.
10:15 A. M.—20 Ludlow Street, Ellis Lewis, tenement; damage, $500.
3:30 P. M.—148 East Eighty-sixth Street, James Ward, flat; damage, $150.
6:30 P. M.—338 East Houston Street, Isaac Kirschbaum; damage, $5.

When baby was sick we gave her Castoria.
When she was a child she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss she clung to Castoria.
When she had children she gave them Castoria.
—Advertisement.

MARTIN MUCH TROUBLED

Alarmed at the Prospect of a Searching Investigation.

THE MUNICIPAL LEAGUE IS ACTIVE

It Demands that the Libel Cases Be Heard in Order that Official Corruption May Be Fully Exposed.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30.—No development in the present campaign has been received with so much approval by the friends of ex-Gov. Pattison, and with so much disapproval by the supporters of the Warwick-Roney ticket, as the request of the Municipal League for the appointment of a Senate committee with authority to investigate the recently-made charges of corruption in the city departments. It is deemed certain that such an inquiry, if honestly conducted, would expose the political methods of the little ring of jobbers, lobbyists, and contractors who are claiming to represent the Republican voters of the city at this time, and seal the political fate of Warwick and Roney. Not even the close friends of these two candidates attempt to conceal the fact that a thorough investigation of devious methods recently employed in the Councils and in municipal affairs generally would trace the source of the corruption directly to the men who "knifed" Senator Penrose and substituted a ticket more to their own liking.

The only move made in the Warwick campaign to-day was the formation of an organization of Republicans in his interest. This move was made to offset the effect of the strong independent indorsement given to ex-Gov. Pattison.

Martin to-day laid aside, for the time being, the direction of the Warwick-Roney campaign, and busied himself in an effort to gauge the strength of the Municipal League's request for a legislative inquiry. He knows perfectly well that the Senate, by a large majority, is against him, but he has not lost hope of employing the House of Representatives in some way in his interest. It is said that he will make a trip to Harrisburg this week to look the ground over. So many inquiries are on foot that in one way or another the eye of the investigator is upon jobbers at every turn, and it is no exaggeration to say that Martin and Porter and their associates are the most worried set of political leaders that ever faced an indignant public.

The telephone stock scandals in the Councils will be aired to-morrow. There is a spontaneous demand on all sides for the trial of Sub-contractors William T. Andrews and John L. Duff, who are out under bail, charged with having libeled Filbert and Porter in declaring the Queen Lane Reservoir to be a fraud. It is believed that very interesting disclosures will follow the calling of the Andrews-Duffy case in court. The following letter, signed by Arthur H. Lea, Charles Richardson, George Burnham, Jr., Joel J. Bailey, and Francis B. Reeves, was to-day sent to the District Attorney:

On behalf of the Citizens' Municipal Association we respectfully request that the cases of the Commonwealth vs. William T. Andrews and John L. Duffy, indicted for criminal libel against Filbert, Porter & Co., contractors for the Queen Lane Reservoir, may be tried at the earliest possible day. In support of this request we respectfully submit that true bills were found in these cases by the Grand Jury, on Nov. 2, 1894; that since then four elaborate engineering reports as to the reservoir have left the public mind clouded with doubt as to the real facts, and that the defendants, through their attorneys, have recently expressed in the newspapers their desire for an immediate trial.

If the charges preferred by the defendants in these suits are well founded, the demands of justice and the safety of a large section of our city are sufficient to warrant prompt action. If, on the other hand, these allegations are false, the contractors are entitled to vindication in a court of law. In any event the citizens of Philadelphia can justly ask, at this juncture, for the fullest possible light upon this subject which can be gained in no way so clearly and so speedily as by a public trial of these cases.

When asked about the purpose of this new move in the general investigation proceedings, Chairman Arthur H. Lea said to-night:

In asking District Attorney Graham to push the suits for criminal libel against Andrews and Duffy, brought by the Commonwealth at the instance of Filbert, Porter & Co., contractors for the Queen Lane Reservoir, the Citizens' Municipal Association has no interest in view other than the public good. The association has not taken sides in this matter; its simple and consistent object throughout being to bring the facts to light, whatever they may be. True bills having been found on Nov. 2, 1894, sufficient time has certainly elapsed to permit all parties to the trial to prepare their cases.

The Mayor has been in possession of the report of his board of experts for almost two months. If these suits are longer delayed the public will have more or less reason to conclude that Filbert, Porter & Co. brought them, not with a view to throwing light on the quality of their work, but for precisely the opposite purpose—namely, to close the mouths of Andrews and Duffy and of any others who might, by threat of the law, be intimidated from coming forward with statements of their knowledge. If such was really the purpose of Filbert, Porter & Co. in bringing these suits the District Attorney cannot afford to be a party to any such attempt to invoke the law as a protection from public exposure.

The dignity of his profession and of the courts would be assailed by any such perversion of the machinery of justice. Though it is consistent with Mr. Graham's practice and reputation, it is nevertheless gratifying to note his published statement that the proximity of the election will not influence him in this matter one way or the other in the remotest degree. In general, it may be said that the public has an especially urgent claim for full knowledge concerning any alleged municipal scandal at this season, when it is shortly to pass judgment by its ballots upon the record which its servants have made in performing or abusing their trust.

The first meeting of citizens in behalf of the candidacy of Robert E. Pattison for Mayor of Philadelphia will be held in the Winter Circus Building Saturday evening next. Arrangements for this meeting have been made by a committee of citizens composed of independent and reform Republicans and Democrats. Addresses are to be made by Robert E. Pattison, John T. Baily, George W. Biddle, Herbert Welsh, Dwight M. Lowrey, and others. This is to be practically a joint meeting of Republicans and Democrats, or, rather, a meeting of citizens irrespective of party.

A Medal of Honor Man.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

An effort is being made to induce Gov. Hastings to follow the rule laid down by President Cleveland, that no "Medal of Honor man" should be removed from office. The only official who would be affected in the city, perhaps, is Major Moses Veale, Health Officer. He has received the indorsement of the Medal of Honor Association, the Loyal Legion, the United Service Club, and several other military organizations, and resolutions passed by these bodies have been forwarded to Gov. Hastings, asking that Major Veale be retained.

Atlanta Sees a Meteor.

From The Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution, Jan. 25.

Persons who happened to be observing the southern skies last night about 6:15 o'clock witnessed the flight of a beautiful meteor. It looked like a great ball of white fire, and as it sped through space left as beautiful a streak of sparks as would a skyrocket. It appeared to be about the size of a hat, and was of sufficient brilliancy to make a wide glow of light in its course.

Cleveland for Honesty and Honor.

From The Chicago Tribune, Jan. 29.

President Cleveland sent a message to Congress yesterday, advocating the issue of long-term bonds, redeemable in gold, as the only means of putting an end to the present financial stress and preventing a recurrence of the drain on the gold reserve. The message is a truthful and temperate statement of the situation and of manly resolve on the part of the Chief Executive to do his whole duty in the matter. It merits the most hearty indorsement of every honest man in and out of Congress, and its suggestions ought to be given the force of law at the earliest possible moment. Every Republican Senator and Representative should vote for these recommendations, and show that they are glad to be able to support a Democratic President in doing his duty by the people.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup
Has been used for over FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN while TEETHING with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhea. Sold by all druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

The Only Remedy.
Those who suffer from foul breath are open to the charge of carelessness. It is an offense that can be speedily abated, as a single bottle of the fragrant SOZODONT will unmistakably accomplish the work. It will preserve and keep the teeth white, and the breath pure and sweet.

"LAUGH-LIN'S" QUICK LUNCH AND Grill Rooms, 140 and 142 Nassau St., (Morse Building.) Open day and night. Delicious Coffee —Pure Dairy Products—Health Food Co.'s Cereals —Clean, Pure, Quick—Pasteur Filter, Germ-proof Drinking Water—Ladies' Lunch—Popular Prices.

The charm of beauty is beautiful hair. Secure it with PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM. HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns, 15 cts.

"Chickasaw." E. & W. "Chickasaw."
A NEW COLLAR.

MARRIED.

HAYWARD—PURVIANCE.—On Wednesday, Jan. 30, 1895, at Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, by the Rev. Arthur Sloan, assisted by the Rev. Everard P. Miller,

DANCED FOR CHARITY

Success of the Emerald Ball in Brooklyn.

MANY BEAUTIFUL GOWNS WERE WORN

For the Benefit of St. John's Roman Catholic Asylum—The Academy of Music Crowded with Well-Known People.

The annual ball given by the Emerald Association of Brooklyn has been considered for many years to be the most important dance in that city for charity. The proceeds of these dances are devoted exclusively to St. John's Roman Catholic Asylum, Brooklyn.

The fifty-seventh annual ball was given in the Academy of Music last night, and, as usual, it was largely attended and was in every way a success. The florist and the decorator had done their best to make the interior of the Academy worthy of the occasion. Sousa's Band, which furnished the music, was hidden away behind tall palms and other large plants on the stage.

While the guests were dancing the musicians rendered a programme including selections from Suppe, Massenet, Gounod, Arnold, Bizet, La Mousue, Donizetti, and Sousa.

As the last strain of Sousa's "Directorate March" was heard, the members of the association appeared upon the floor and took part in the grand march. The scene was a picturesque and pleasing one. Brooklyn's handsome women were well represented, and the gowns worn were beautiful in design and colors.

There were in all twenty-four numbers on the dancing programme, with a promenade between each.

The officers of the Emerald Association are: President—John F. Meehan; Vice Presidents—M. F. McGoldrick and Dr. Joseph J. O'Connell; Recording Secretary—Dr. James A. Roache; Financial Secretary—John T. Breen; Treasurer—Daniel Kelly; Directors—James J. Kirwin, John J. Walsh, Eugene F. O'Connor, Edward F. Keating, James Cassidy, P. J. Carlin, and Hugh A. McTernan.

On the Reception Committee were the following gentlemen: James J. Kirwin, Chairman; Eugene F. O'Connor, Hugh A. McTernan, John C. Kelly, James Rorke, T. H. Lowery, Thomas Cassin, Theophilus Olena, M. J. Kearney, T. W. Hynes, Edward Rorke, P. H. Butler, John H. Newman, Dr. A. W. Ford, George M. Nichols, James Cassidy, M. E. Finnigan, L. P. Bodkin, James A. Walsh, Edward F. Keating, John J. Walsh, James Shevlin, Thomas Barrett, Joseph H. Gardiner, P. H. McNulty, John McDermott, A. J. Rooney, B. McCaffrey, John T. Breen, John Hanley, George J. Goghlan, Dr. J. C. Kennedy, Daniel Kelly, W. F. Graham, George B. Gallagher, P. F. Keany, John J. Cashman, R. F. Downing, Michael Bennett, John A. Casey, Thomas E. Byrne, J. B. Baxter, John Rooney, Arthur J. Heaney, John Duane, Thomas Green, P. G. Hughes, Dr. George R. Kuhn, George B. Hall, George Hessell, Edward J. Kiernan, John C. McGuire, E. F. Clyne, M. J. Hanna, and J. F. Moore.

John Downey, George S. Cahill, M. H. Hagerty, J. C. McCarty, Michael F. Kerrigan, E. D. Farrell, P. J. Kennedy, J. J. Collins, E. A. King, John Ghegan, John Courtney, Dominick Byrne, Frank J. Johnson, John C. Reilly, M. J. Murphy, J. J. McConville, B. J. York, William Bishop, D. T. Roche, George H. Dallon, Daniel Gillespie, James Hardie, Dr. J. S. Young, Thomas McDonald, Charles J. Patterson, Dr. G. W. Welty, James J. Byrne, P. McCormack, John P. Taafe, M. J. Touhey, T. F. Curley, W. H. Cassidy, N. H. Clement, W. L. Eagney, R. S. Russell, John Loughran, D. C. Loughran, David T. Leahy, J. P. Moore, Thomas McCann, Joseph Slevin, W. H. Grace, D. F. McCabe, M. E. Moore, E. J. McDonald, M. E. O'Connor, Owen Nolan, Thomas Monahan, Joseph F. Hagerty, Bernard Lamb, E. F. Riley, W. F. McGowan, B. Reilly, and A. W. Fitzgibbon.

The Floor Committee was composed of the following gentlemen: D. C. Fauss, Chairman; D. Judge, Dr. J. E. Walsh, W. H. De Milt, J. B. Roache, E. J. McCormack, J. J. Barrett, W. C. Courtney, William Kentler, Jr., M. F. McGoldrick, J. B. Byrne, R. F. Cartwright, John Curley, James P. Judge, R. M. Walters, Dr. J. A. Kene, T. H. Davis, W. J. Dixon, Arnold Fransioli, James B. Donovan, Dr. J. J. O'Connell, J. H. Hurley, J. V. McCaffrey, Joseph W. Carroll, John L. Devenny, John Finney, Dr. H. C. McLean, L. J. Cunningham, W. R. Doherty, H. E. Kane, E. J. Kane, E. J. Malloy, J. P. Campbell, J. E. Malone, J. J. Collins, C. F. Walters, P. J. Carlin, G. M. Young, G. B. Johnson, D. J. Byrne, H. S. McCarty, J. C. Judge, Thomas M. Close, E. W. Drew, F. McArthur, Jr., John Hall, Owen F. Finnerty, B. E. Martin, W. T. Magee, George M. Nichols, Jr., J. T. Keating, Andrew J. Clark, W. J. Courtney, T. H. Bennett, Robert McManamy, James Walsh, Richard Gibbons, F. C. Heenan.

John A. Clarry, D. Dunne, James Brady, John Guilfoyle, Humphrey J. Kieley, W. A. Ryan, John F. Ryan, John J. Freel, W. J. Callahan, J. E. Mullarkey, C. A. Hickey, Dr. G. B. O'Sullivan, John F. Quinn, William A. Doyle, Dr. John R. Kevin, George Bishop, James Bishop, William Bishop, Jr., Edward Freel, Jr., P. J. Kelty, Dr. T. F. Young, George F. Cahill, Frank J. Quinn, James Courtney, William T. Lyons, Thomas McDonald, Jr., Edward C. Murphy, Matthew Hinman, Henry Reynolds, Dr. L. M. Dusseldorf, John J. Roberts, James J. Finley, J. J. Burke, W. E. McGee, H. S. Clancy, Dr. J. J. Keyes, M. J. Gibbons, Jr., J. F. Griffin, H. McLean, J. J. Moore, J. J. Molloy, E. J. Dougherty, H. J. Nichols, John J. Curran, John F. Collins, E. A. King, Edward Rorke, Jr., Edward Joyce, John Rorke, Edward Rorke, E. J. Sheehan, T. J. Walsh, William J. Skelly, J. P. Hudson, Joseph Russ, and Frank J. Carraro.

Among the thousands of persons who were in attendance were Mrs. J. W. Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. M. Fitzsimmons, T. D. Fitzsimmons, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Cunningham, J. A. Keane, Miss M. Kane, John J. Duane, Miss Annie Kerrigan, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Sterling, Dr. O. B. D. Coyne, J. L. Kerrigan, Miss Kiernan, R. L. Walsh, Thomas H. Lourey, Miss Minnie Howard, Mr. and Mrs. James Walsh, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Walsh, Mr. and Mrs. Francis P. Ennis, Miss Lizzie B. Hart, Miss Lizzie Devlin, Mr. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. R. Danby, Mrs. and Miss Dougherty, Miss May Masterson, Miss Norah McLaughlin, Miss Nellie McLaughlin, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh McLaughlin, Mr. and Mrs. P. T. Roche, Miss Roche, Mr. and Mrs. M. F. McGoldrick, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Stover, J. Whelan, Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Skelley, Mrs. A. Judge, Harry S. Atkins, and Miss Lydia Pope.

GOWNS SEEN IN THE BOXES.

Rich Costumes Noticed There, and Also on the Dancing Floor.

Many rich costumes were worn by the women in the boxes, as well as on the dancing floor.

The lower left-hand box was occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Hugh McLaughlin, with friends.

Mrs. McLaughlin was in black moire and jet, trimmed with Duchesse and point lace, and diamond ornaments.

Miss Laura McLaughlin was in a pretty Dresden silk gown, with green velvet and pink chiffon trimmings, and diamond ornaments.

Mrs. James A. Roche was in pink brocaded silk.

Mrs. James Shevlin was in pink satin, with iridescent trimmings.

Mrs. George Sullivan was in pale yellow silk and chiffon.

Judge and Mrs. Walsh were in the box, the latter in black and cerise silk, with sable trimmings.

Mrs. Finley was in black velvet and jet, with sleeves of white.

Miss Courtney was in yellow silk and white lace.

Miss Winnie Freel was in a pretty figured silk of pink, with pink chiffon.

Mrs. Thomas Nevins was in black satin and green brocade.

Miss Kerrigan was in a combination gown of pink, black, and red.

Mrs. Edward Freel was in black moire.

Mrs. Joseph Gardiner was in a handsome Worth gown of opal green, with white embroidered collar and outlined with sable.

Miss Mooney was in terra cotta and black, with white lace.

Miss Coffee was in black brocaded silk, with black lace yoke over canary silk.

Among the gentlemen in the box were ex-Sheriff Courtney, William Courtney, Joseph Gardiner, Dr. James A. Roache, Judge Walsh, William Barre, Thomas E. Pearsall, ex-Chief Nevins, James Shevelin, Dr. Freel, and Dr. York.

The box above Mr. McLaughlin's was occupied by James Cassidy.

On the right-hand side of the hall the lower box was occupied by President John Meehan, who had a well-filled punch bowl and light refreshments for his guests.

In the box was Mrs. John Conway, Mr. Meehan's sister, with whom he led the opening march.

Mrs. Conway was in white brocaded silk, with violets, lace, and sable trimmings.

Miss Carlin was in white satin, with diamond ornaments.

Mrs. Florence Donovan was in dark heliotrope.

Miss O'Connor was in heliotrope silk and chiffon.

Miss Virgina O'Connor was in a white and heliotrope-striped silk and lace.

Miss Josephine O'Connor was in black and white, with lace.

Miss Albright was in brown satin and lace.

Miss Mary Lane was in blue silk and lace.

Others in the box were Senator E. F. O'Connor, John Conway, Mr. Carlin, Florence Donovan, Frank Fauss, and D. Fauss.

In all parts of the house handsome gowns were to be seen. Mrs. L. Beer was in black silk and jet. Miss L. Beer was charming in pale yellow satin and white lace. Miss J. Gascoine was in pale green brocaded silk and white lace.

Mrs. A. J. Reid was in black faille and fish-scale net.

Miss E. F. Farrell wore black and white silk, with lace-covered yoke, and white bonnet, and diamonds.

Miss Molly E. Mahon was in white silk and lace.

Miss Theresa McBride was in yellow crepon and white lace.

Mrs. G. Gill was in a charming white silk and chiffon gown.

Miss Ida Doud wore light blue striped satin and chiffon.

Mrs. J. August Leverty was in cream white satin and lace.

Miss Tessie Greene was in black moire silk, white brocade, and crape bodice, with bonnet of chiffon, and ostrich feathers.

Mrs. T. F. Delaney was in a charming little striped green gown, with chiffon trimmings.

Miss Katie Hoey wore a gown of old rose silk, with white lace and velvet trimmings.

Mrs. John W. Holmes was charming in salmon pink, brocaded silk, and cerise velvet.

Mrs. M. J. Fitzsimmons was in black silk and jet.

Miss Florence L. Hammett was in pale-yellow crepe de chine.

Miss Marie Schnelle was in white silk, the low-cut bodice covered with spangled chiffon.

Mrs. H. E. Kane was in black silk, jet, and lace.

Miss Bertha D. Kane was in white silk crepon and lace

Miss Lizzie M. Hart was in dead-white satin, and a heavy fall of lace outlined the corsage. Red rosebuds were in the hair and on one shoulder.

Miss Mary T. Duffy was in a charming little green gown, with pearl trimmings, and pink roses in the hair.

Miss Katie Dale was in pale yellow and white lace.

The First Couple Married in Seattle.

From The Seattle Post-Intelligencer, Jan. 24.

Mr. and Mrs. David T. Denny last evening celebrated their forty-second wedding anniversary in their home at Decatur Terrace, 512 Temperance Street, with a gathering of children, grandchildren, relatives, and friends that represented four distinct generations. Mr. and Mrs. Denny were the first couple married in Seattle, and the transition from the small log cabin, built forty-three years ago by the sturdy young pioneer for his bride, to the present beautiful residence was the subject of many congratulations from the friends of the honored host and hostess who remembered their early trials and tribulations.

The house of A. A. Denny, in which their marriage took place, was the first cabin built by A. A. Denny when he moved over from Alkali Point. Seattle was then a dense forest down to the water's edge, and had at that time, in the Spring of 1852, only three cabins, C. D. Boren's, the bride's brother; W. N. Bell's, and A. A. Denny's. At first the forests were so dense that the only means of communication was along the beach at low tide; after three or four months, however, a trail was beaten between the three cabins. David lived with his brother, but he built himself a cabin, previous to his marriage, near the north of Bell's house. To this lonely cabin in the woods he took his bride, and they lived there until August, 1853, eking out an existence like the other pioneers, chopping wood, cutting pilings for shipment, living on anyhow and everyhow, but always managing to have enough to eat, such as it was, with plenty of pure spring water.

Movable Exposition Projected.

From The Philadelphia Record.

One of the probable outcomes of the convention of manufacturers in Cincinnati last week is a movable exhibition of American products in foreign countries. It is proposed to hold an industrial exposition in Cincinnati next year under the auspices of the National Association of American Manufacturers. When this exposition shall have ended, the design is to move it from Cincinnati, with all its exhibits, to the City of Mexico, and thence to the principal cities of South America. Should the project be realized to such an extent there would be no reason why the exposition should not be carried all around the world—to Melbourne and Sydney, to Yokohama, and to the great cities of Europe.

"Out of Sight" Not Quite Modern.

From The Boston Transcript.

It is generally supposed that the expression "out of sight," as meaning beyond all comparison to or in a transcendent degree, or in an unrivaled manner, is modern slang, but it would seem to be neither slang nor modern, for in Blackwood's Magazine for June, 1822, is to be found (Page 658) in an article on Lockhart's edition of Don Quixote," this expression: "The text used is that of Motteux, and this is, we think, out of all sight, the richest and best."

A Half Century of Success.

This year will complete the first half century of the existence of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, N. J. In a statement to its policy holders and the public it claims that its record during the past fifty years has always been of the most honorable character, showing economical management, large dividends, and ample surplus. It has always had strong claims on the public confidence.

In every policy on the convertible plan is a statement in plain figures of its guaranteed cash surrender value, the amount the company will loan upon it, how long full insurance is extended, and the amount of the paid-up policy.

After payment of premiums for two years the company's policies are absolutely non-forfeitable and incontestable. There is no restriction as to occupation and residence.

ATALANTAS' FINE BOWLING

They Win Two Games from Castle Point Cyclers with Ease.

OLOZAGA INCREASES HIS AVERAGE

The Newark Bowler Has Now a Good Lead for the Times Medal —Columbias Beaten by Tourists.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 30.—The Atalanta Wheelmen's quintet of bowlers met the Castle Point Cyclers' five on Montgomery's alleys to-night in two games of the Wheelmen's League, and the visitors went back to their home in Hoboken crestfallen, as they lost two games. In both games the Atalantas jumped into the lead, and won from start to finish.

In the absence of C. Stonek, W. J. Curtis acted as Captain of the Castle Point Cyclers. The usual quota of "rooters" was present, but they were not productive, and the Newarkers won the first game by 113 pins, and the second by 144.

Some excellent bowling was done, however, and Curtis made one of the most scientific spares of the evening. He hit Pin 4, and carromed Pin 8 to 10. Budd also made a pretty split spare on Pins 8 and 9. Hagested, Millar, and Halsey also made fine spares, Count Celestino Olozaga, who thus far has rolled thirty games, increased his lead for The New-York Times medal, by bowling 175 and 192, thus raising his average to 176 1-6. Allen of Brooklyn, who is second, has an average of 172 10-11.

The Count is not oversanguine of winning, because he concedes Allen to be a fine bowler, and one who at any time is apt to roll a high score and mow down the lead of the Newarker. The summaries of the games follow:

FIRST GAME.

ATALANTA WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Olozaga	4	2	2	175
Halsey	2	6	2	163
Millar	1	7	2	158
Budd	2	7	1	181
Terbell	6	3	1	213
Total	15	27	8	890

CASTLE POINT CYCLERS.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Curtis	3	3	4	157
Francke	3	2	5	140
Mittelsdorf	2	4	4	152
Trautwein	2	6	2	167
Hagestedt	4	3	3	171
Total	14	18	18	787

FRAMES.

Atalantas 89 191 275 366 462 537 618 701 799 890
Castle Points..76 144 220 305 390 467 547 635 733 787

Averages—Atalantas, 178; Castle Point Cyclers, 157⅞. Scorers—E. Allen Smith and George J. Bieling. Umpire—A. W. Bray, Jr. Captains—A. N. Terbell and W. J. Curtis.

SECOND GAME.

ATALANTA WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Olozaga	4	5	1	192
Halsey	3	3	4	165
Millar	5	3	2	191
Budd	2	4	4	161
Terbell	2	3	5	144
Total	16	18	16	853

CASTLE POINT CYCLERS.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Curtis	2	4	4	151
Francke	2	4	4	150
Mittelsdorf	2	0	8	102
Trautwein	2	4	4	143
Hagestedt	3	3	4	163
Total	11	15	24	709

FRAMES.

Atalantas 94 180 275 351 419 496 569 666 755 853
Castle Points.71 131 197 262 326 411 474 561 657 709

Averages—Atalantas, 170 3-5; Castle Points, 141 4-5.

TWO VICTORIES FOR TOURISTS.

Columbias Were Out of Form—Poor Scores for Each Side.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 30.—The Tourists defeated the Columbia Wheelmen in the two games bowled on Seymour's alleys to-night, both contests being remarkable for poor work on each side. Capt. Boe appeared in full regimentals, having just received his discharge from duty in Brooklyn with the Twenty-third Regiment. The Columbias were further handicapped by the absence of Letzkus and Nardenkoff, their star bowlers. The Tourists also played two substitutes in Garrison and Bevan, the net result being a "rocky" game, as the "rooters" put it.

Capt. Sterret carried off the honors in the first game with the total of 158, while Bierling of the Columbias crowded him close with 156. The bowlers were in despair, as break followed break, at last accepting the inevitable and gazing ruefully as the bark of the poodle echoed through the alleys. The Tourists went off in the lead in the first contest, and steadily forged to the front, the Columbias becoming disheartened and losing finally by 49 pins.

In the second the Columbias secured a slight advantage in the first frame, but were passed easily in the third, the whole team going to pieces and failing utterly in their efforts to strike the king pin.

The home team were jubilant when the end of the tenth frame found them easy winners by a majority of 111 pins. Garrison alone succeeded in shaking off the spell which appeared to hang over his comrades, his work alone rousing some slight enthusiasm.

The scores follow:

FIRST GAME.

TOURIST CYCLE CLUB.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Garrison	3	2	5	148
P. Bevan	2	3	7	117
Balding	2	3	5	142
Sterrett	3	2	5	158
Seymour	3	3	4	154
Total	12	12	26	719

COLUMBIA WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Gaden	0	3	7	118
Glocke	0	2	8	111
Ruprecht	2	4	4	144
Bierling	3	3	4	158
Boe	1	5	4	141
Total	6	17	27	670

FRAMES.

Tourist 94 169 218 283 348 406 470 557 632 719
Columbia 78 128 173 240 303 375 449 522 588 670

Averages—Tourist, 143 4-5; Columbia, 134. Scorers—Theodore Gaden and D. F. Wood. Umpire—Alex Scott.

SECOND GAME.

TOURIST CYCLE CLUB.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Garrison	3	6	1	181
P. Bevan	2	1	7	116
Balding	2	4	4	150
Sterrett	3	3	4	156
Seymour	2	4	4	142
Total	12	18	20	745

COLUMBIA WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Gaden	1	2	7	107
Glocke	2	1	7	119
Ruprecht	3	5	2	140
Bierling	1	4	5	139
Boe	2	2	6	129
Total	9	14	27	634

FRAMES.

Tourists 74 147 209 278 334 414 510 589 661 745
Columbia 81 144 188 244 301 366 422 497 565 634

Averages—Tourist Cycle Club, 149; Columbia Wheelmen, 126 4-5.

HIGH SCORES BY BANK CLERKS.

Bank for Savings Defeated by the Chase National Bowlers.

After winning seven straight games, the Bank for Savings five sustained their second defeat of the season in the Bank Clerks' League series at the Academy Alleys last night. The latter's bowlers rolled their usual steady game, but the Chase National Bank twirlers had a streak of strikes, and, as they bunched them, eventually won the game. The Bank for Savings team made a good fight, and at one time their chances looked favorable, but the Chase boys, cheered on by their rooters, held on to the lead. The Bank for Savings found the pins for a total score of 795, but were beaten by 47 pins, the Chase National rolling the fine score of 842.

As expected, the Bank of the Republic five were easy prey for the Bank for Savings in the second game. The latter players again rolled up a high total, scoring 802. The Bank of the Republic team only tallied 674, losing by 128 pins.

The Chase National and Bank of the Republic teams then brought the series to a finish. The latter took command in the first frame, only to lose in the next frame, after which the game was no longer in doubt, Chase National winning with 102 pins to spare. The scores:

BANK FOR SAVINGS.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Harper	2	4	4	146
De Lisser	2	8	2	169
Gibson	2	5	3	160
Harriott	3	3	4	155
Gallagher	4	4	2	165
Total	13	22	15	795

CHASE NATIONAL BANK.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Haynes	2	5	8	168
Prigge	5	1	4	171
Smith	4	3	3	164
Mitchell	2	6	2	170
Booth	1	8	1	169
Total	14	23	13	842

FRAMES.

B'k. for S'gs.76 158 228 302 387 465 548 637 721 795
Chase N. B'k.83 183 264 311 402 485 570 669 758 842

Averages—Bank for Savings, 159; Chase National Bank, 168 2-5. Scorers—W. H. Leech and B. M. Silberstein. Umpire—A. Emerson.

SECOND GAME.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
McKay	4	2	4	162
Meredith	1	2	7	117
Murphy	1	3	6	117
Harriman	0	5	5	123
Fuller	2	4	4	155
Total	8	16	26	674

BANK FOR SAVINGS.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Harper	0	6	4	146
De Lisser	2	3	5	140
Gibson	2	7	1	180
Harriott	4	1	5	146
Galagher	3	6	1	190
Total	11	23	16	802

FRAMES.

Republic 68 133 192 250 330 397 450 524 607 674
Savings 64 159 233 321 388 473 554 637 708 802

Averages—Bank of the Republic, 134 4-5; Bank for Savings, 160 2-5. Scorers—W. H. Leech and W. H. Wylie. Umpire—A. Emerson.

THIRD GAME.

CHASE NATIONAL BANK.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Haynes	4	3	3	176
Prigge	1	5	4	143
Smith	3	1	6	131
Michell	1	7	2	170
Booth	2	6	2	166
Total	11	22	17	786

BANK OF REPUBLIC.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Meredith	1	6	3	144
Murphy	1	2	7	118
Harriman	1	4	5	136
McKay	3	1	6	142
Fuller	2	5	3	144
Total	8	18	24	684

FRAMES.

Chase N. B'k.79 174 237 315 388 463 551 634 707 788
B'k of Rep'lic.84 156 228 301 349 427 502 548 620 684

Averages—Chase National Bank, 157 1-5; Bank of Republic, 136 4-5. Scorers—B. M. Silberstein and W. H. Wylie. Umpire—A. Emerson.

CASINOS WON EASILY.

Now Lead in the Watchung League Bowling Tournament.

The Casinos and Bound Brook bowling clubs made the following scores in their game in the Watchung League games:

CASINOS.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Brown	1	5	4	143
Shaw	1	1	8	109
J. Price	5	3	2	194
Renill	2	4	4	144
Terwilliger	2	3	5	143
Total	11	16	23	743

BOUND BROOKS.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Bennet	2	2	6	131
Watt	4	3	3	141
Sebring	0	3	7	111
Hastings	3	4	3	165
Smith	2	1	7	120
Total	11	13	16	663

FRAMES.

Casinos 74 141 223 292 365 442 507 580 657 743
Bound Brook..63 126 181 253 308 381 448 516 592 663

SECOND HALF.

CASINOS.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Brown	0	5	5	138
Shaw	3	5	2	165
Price	2	2	6	131
Renill	4	3	3	177
Terwilliger	4	3	3	171
Total	13	18	19	782

BOUND BROOKS.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Bennet	1	4	5	133
Watt	2	4	4	137
Sebring	0	3	7	111
Hastings	2	5	3	156
Smith	2	2	6	125
Total	7	18	25	676

FRAMES.

Casinos 68 156 209 289 371 449 522 590 696 782
Bound Brook.69 155 200 261 329 411 486 548 608 676

Totals for both games—Casinos, 1,525; Bound Brooks, 1,344. Averages—Casinos, 152½; Bound Brooks, 134 2-5.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Casinos	2	0	1,000
Bound Brooks	1	1	500
Plainfields	0	1	000
Somersets	0	1	000

FOOTBALL UNFIT FOR COLLEGE USE

President Eliot Talks of Athletics in His Report on Harvard for Last Year.

In his report upon Harvard University for the academic year 1893-4 President Eliot says that the year has wrought only one favorable change in the conduct of athletic sports. The men who took part in the highly-competitive sports were not this year brought to the principal events in the state bordering on exhaustion in which they were brought to them in former years. He says:

"The evils of the intercollegiate sports as described in the President's report of last year continue without real redress or diminution. In particular, the game of football grows worse and worse as regards foul and violent play and the number and gravity of the injuries which the players suffer. It has become perfectly clear that the game as now played is unfit for college use. The rules of the game are at present such as to cause inevitably a large number of broken bones, sprains, and wrenches, even during trial or practice games played legitimately; and they also permit those who play with reckless violence or with shrewd violations of the rules to gain thereby great advantages.

"What is called the development of the game has steadily increased its risks, until they have become unjustifiable. Naturally the public is losing faith in the sincerity of the professed desire of coaches, Captains, and promoters to reform it.

"It should be distinctly understood, however, that the players themselves have little real responsibility for the evils of the game. They are swayed by a tyrannical public opinion—partly ignorant and partly barbarous—to the formation of which graduates and undergraduates, fathers, mothers, and sisters, leaders of society, and the veriest gamblers and rowdies all contribute.

"The state of mind of the spectators at a hard-fought football match at Springfield, New-York, or Philadelphia cannot but suggest the query how far these assemblages differ at heart from the throngs which enjoy the prize fight, cock fight, or bull fight, or which, in other centuries, delighted in the sports of the Roman arena. Several fatal accidents have happened this year to schoolboys and college students on the football field; and in every strenuous game now played, whether for practice or in an intercollegiate or other competition, there is the ever-present liability of death on the field.

"It is often said that by employing more men to watch the players, with authority to punish instantly infractions of the rules, foul and vicious playing could be stopped. The sufficient answer to this suggestion is that a game which needs to be so watched is not fit for genuine sportsmen. Moreover, experience indicates that it would be hard to find trustworthy watchers.

"Extravagant expenditure for the teams throughout the season and by the spectators at the principal games continues to disgust the advocates of simple and rational manly sports."

Prof. Eliot, however, draws attention to the fact that much wholesome physical exercise is taken and much genuine athletic sport enjoyed in the university. "The athletic sports and exercises which commend themselves to sensible teachers and parents," he says, "are those which can be used moderately and steadily, and which remain available in some measure in mature life."

WILL BE OF TOBIN BRONZE.

About All That Is Known of the New Cup Defender.

BRISTOL, R. I., Jan. 30.—The only thing definitely known about the new cup defender for the Morgan-Iselin-Vanderbilt syndicate is that she will be of Tobin bronze plating on steel frames. The Herreshoffs have had figures on the plate required for some time, and the company furnishing the material has, it is understood, as good as received an order, even if the order itself has not actually been received. The Tobin bronze build is also shown by the return of the skilled steel workmen of the company, who have not been employed here since the last cup defenders were built.

A keel boat has been argued from the deepening of the pit in the south shop, but this deepening may be only for the purpose of strengthening the foundation for the ways, and not for building a boat of deeper draught than the Colona. The new boat is being laid down, but in great secrecy. All the shop doors are locked, the employes have been threatened with discharge if any "leak" of information is traced to them, and old Capt. Wilcox, the veteran watchman, is again on guard in front of the works.

But if not much is known about the boat, it is reasonably certain that "Nat" Herreshoff will sail on her in the trial, and, if need be, in the cup races, just as he did on the Vigilant. It is understood that the contract calls for his services in this respect, but that the agreement is made that he shall have full charge of any changes made, and that none shall be attempted without his consent.

ATLANTIC YACHT CLUB OFFICERS

Men Who Will Serve with Commodore George J. Gould.

The annual meeting of the Atlantic Yacht Club will be held at the Waldorf Hotel on Monday, Feb. 11. The following is the ticket the Nominating Committee will present for election that night:

Commodore—George J. Gould, steamer Atalanta, schooner Hildegarde, sloop Vigilant; Vice Commodore—Frederick T. Adams, schooner Sachem; Rear Commodore—Stephen Loines, sloop Swannanoh; Secretary—David E. Austen, sloop Ventura; Treasurer—H. C. Wintringham; Measurer—Henry J. Gielow.

Trustees—David Banks, schooner Water Witch; J. R. Maxwell, schooner Emerald; A. P. Ketchum; Jefferson Hogan, schooner Cavalier; J. Frederick Ackerman, schooner Wanderer and sloop Iola; T. L. Arnold, sloop Choctaw.

Regatta Committee—John L. Bliss, Chairman; Henry B. Howell, George H. Church, Henry J. Gielow, Charles E. Walling.

Membership Committee—Philip G. Sanford, David E. Austen, L. F. Jackson.

There will not be any opposition to this ticket, as it is thought by all to be a list of men who will do all that can be done to put new life into the Atlantic Club.

This year will be an important one for the club. Lord Dunraven and his party will make the clubhouse at Bay Ridge headquarters when he comes over with the Valkyrie. In addition to the annual regatta and cruise, it has been suggested that there be races every Saturday afternoon during the Summer for the purpose of developing seamanship and to make the competitors smart in handling their boats.

Yacht Club Officers to be Dined.

The officers of the New-York Yacht Club are to be entertained at dinner by the members of the syndicate that built the Vigilant. Feb. 4 will probably be the day selected. The members of the syndicate are Cornelius Vanderbilt, August Belmont, Charles R. Flint, C. Oliver Iselin, O. H. P. Belmont, Perry Belmont, Adrian Iselin, Dr. W. Barton Hopkins, E. D. Morgan, E. M. Fulton, Jr., G. C. Clark, and Chester W. Chapin. H. Astor Cary was a member, but he died before the cup races of 1893. It is probable that the silver piece purchased by the New-York Yacht Club for the owners of the Vigilant will be presented on that occasion.

NEWS OF YACHTS AND YACHTSMEN.

—The Rudder has made its appearance under new management. It is very tastefully gotten up, and is full of interesting matter for yachtsmen and canoeists. As a supplement it gives a picture of the smart twenty-five-footer Madrine. There is an account of the races sailed by this boat, a description of her construction, and a picture of her designer and builder, Capt. T. R. Webber.

—A cablegram says The Yachting World of London in its issue to-day prints an illustration of a solid silver cup, valued at £60, which has been presented to the Start Bay Yacht Club, Dartmouth, by Mr. Howard Gould, to be competed for in the next regatta of the club, which will take place Aug. 31, 1895. Mr. Gould has been elected an honorary member of the Start Bay Club.

—Following is a list of events arranged for by the Regatta Committee of the Huguenot Yacht Club: April 20, cruisers' race; May 18, cabin and open cats; June 8, club regatta, all classes; July 10, special race; Aug. 17, annual open regatta; Sept. 21, cruisers' race; Oct. 12, cruisers' race.

—Work is being rushed on the new Marietta, which is being built by Purey & Jones, from designs by Henry J. Gielow. The plating is nearly finished, and as soon as the deck is laid she will be brought to this port.

—H. C. Wintringham is making some alterations in the forecastle and galley of the schooner Shamrock, and is changing the old-fashioned head rig on the schooner Cavalier to a more modern pole bowsprit.

—"Tom" Jay of Wivenhoe, formerly of the Satanita, will have charge of A. B. Walker's new ninety-foot Fife cutter, Ailsa.

PREPARING FOR BASEBALL.

Manager Davis Is in Town Looking After the New-York Players.

Manager George Davis of the New-York baseball team has opened his office at 120 Broadway, and is now busy arranging for the coming season. The Giants will probably go to Jacksonville and practice before the opening of the season. The league season this year will open April 18. The Baltimores will play in this city on that date, and the Brooklyn team will go to Boston.

The new Board of Directors of the New-York club is made up of Andrew Freedman, Edward E. McCall, E. Clifford Potter, Valentine P. Snyder, and J. Walter Spalding. "Harry" Stevens will have the scorecard privilege at the Polo Grounds this year, as usual.

FOURNIL DECIDES TO GO HOME.

Disgusted at Repeated Failures to Get a Match with Ives or Schaefer.

Edward Fournil, the French billiard expert, who has been in this country for some months trying to get on a billiard match with either Ives or Schaefer, will sail for France on Saturday. Fournil is disgusted with the Western hippodrome players, who want to keep all the professional billiards in the country as their own private property.

Fournil's challenges to play match games with either of the Western players have been ignored, though the French expert and his backers have offered all sorts of inducements to

LET THE COUNTRY SPEAK

Continued from Page 1.

emergency like the one now confronting the country, and that the best men on both sides should work to develop a sound measure of relief. He made some of the Democrats wince when he told them that the Democratic Party was bound by every obligation of honor and decency not to suffer the depletion of the gold reserve, which had been maintained for twelve years. It was easy to infer from Mr. Sherman's remarks that he thinks it would not be difficult to pass a bill calling for long-term 3 per cent. bonds or certificates of indebtedness.

Mr. Hill, who thinks that Congress will not adjourn without action designed to lessen the danger of further financial difficulties, caused some surprise by introducing a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the actual needs of the Treasury.

The impression is growing in the Senate that if the Springer bill be passed by the House, the sound-money men in the Senate will make a desperate effort to keep it from the Finance Committee by bringing the measure directly before the Senate. The silver men declare that they will not relax their opposition in the least, but it is noticeable that they already realize the disadvantage attaching to the part of the dog in the manger.

The telegrams received to-day from different cities mark the beginning of a movement which is expected to claim the attention of Senators from this time until something helpful to the Treasury is accomplished. The history of past legislation shows that public opinion has a strong effect upon some Senators, and it is not impossible that if the country shall rise as it should to the necessities of the hour, the men in the upper chamber, like Mr. Vest, who say that there shall be silver legislation or nothing, may be forced to change their tune, just as they were when the movement to repeal the silver-purchase clause of the Sherman law was before the Senate.

THE AMENDED SPRINGER BILL.

Provisions of the Measure That Will Go to the House To-morrow.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The House Banking and Currency Committee will report on Friday, without recommendation, the Springer bill, with some amendments. This conclusion was reached this afternoon.

The amendments which the committee has recommended to the Administration bill are as follows:

The bonds which by the original bill were payable fifty years after date are made payable at the pleasure of the United States after ten years from the date of their issue, and are due fifty years after date.

The section which requires the legal-tender notes and Treasury notes, when redeemed in gold, to be canceled and not reissued is amended by adding the following proviso, which was offered by Mr. Russell of Connecticut:

Provided, that the amount of such United States notes and Treasury notes which may be canceled and retired shall not exceed in the aggregate an amount equal to the additional circulation taken out by national banks after the passage of this act.

Section 3 of the act is amended by adding, on motion of Mr. Haugen of Wisconsin, the following:

And, in lieu of all existing taxes, every association shall pay to the Treasury of the United States, in the months of January and July, a duty of one-eighth of 1 per cent each half year upon the average amount of the notes issued to it by the Controller of the Currency.

This amendment reduces the tax upon the circulation of national banks from 1 per cent. per annum to one-fourth of 1 per cent. per annum.

On motion of Mr. Brosius of Pennsylvania the fourth section of the bill, which provided that national bank notes of a less denomination than $10 shall be retired and canceled and an equal amount in denominations of $10 and upward should be issued in their places, and that silver certificates now outstanding larger than $10 shall be retired and the silver certificates of denominations of less than $10 shall be issued in their stead, was stricken out.

On motion of Mr Walker, Section 5, which requires duties on imports to be paid in gold coin only, was stricken out. Mr. Walker also moved an additional section, to be known as Section 5, which was agreed to, as follows:

Section 5. That from and after July 1, 1895, 10 per cent. of the cash reserve required by law shall be kept in coin or coin certificates, and not less than half of such coin or coin certificates shall be in gold coin or gold certificates, and that such cash reserve required by law shall be kept in coin or coin certificates, in amounts increased by 10 per cent. of the whole cash reserve required to be kept by them on and after the first day of each quarter of the calendar year, until the whole cash reserve shall be in coin or coin certificates, and not less than one-half of such cash reserve shall be at all times in gold coin or gold certificates.

On motion of Mr. Warner of New-York, Section 6 was amended so as to provide that so much of all laws and parts of laws as limit the amount of lawful money which may be deposited during any calendar month for the purpose of withdrawing national bank circulation or prohibits any national banking association from receiving any increase of its circulation during the period of six months from the time it shall have made any deposit of lawful money for the purpose of withdrawing its circulation, was repealed. The limitations upon the taking out of circulation which now are provided by law would seriously interfere with the increased circulation which it is believed would be taken out under the bill if it should become a law.

If the House should amend the original bill as recommended by the Committee on Banking and Currency, it would then in substance provide as follows:

Section. 1. That, in order to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to procure and maintain a sufficient gold reserve and to redeem and retire United States legal-tender notes and the Treasury notes, he is authorized to issue and sell at not less than par in gold, except as provided in Section 2 of the act, United States registered or coupon bonds, in the denominations of $20 and $50, and multiples of said sums respectively, payable at the pleasure of the United States after ten years from the date of their issue and due fifty years after date in gold coin of the United States of the present weight and fineness, and bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 3 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly in like coin. And such bonds and the interest thereon shall have like qualities, privileges, and exemptions as the bonds issued under the act of July 14, 1870, to authorize the refunding of the national debt. Such bonds may be sold and delivered in the United States or elsewhere as may be deemed most advantageous to the interests of the Government.

Sec. 2. That whenever any United States legal-tender notes or Treasury notes shall be redeemed in gold they shall be canceled and not reissued; and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to receive United States legal-render notes and Treasury notes in payment for any of the bonds issued under the preceding section of this act, and notes so received shall be canceled and not reissued, provided that the amount of such notes which may be canceled shall not exceed in the aggregate an amount equal to the additional circulation taken out by national banks after the passage of this act.

Sec. 3. That hereafter national banking associations may take out circulating notes equal to the par value of the bonds deposited, except on bonds bearing 2 per cent. interest only. (There are only $25,000,000 worth of such bonds outstanding.) And in lieu of all existing taxes on national bank notes they are to pay henceforth one-fourth of 1 per cent. per annum.

Section 4, as already stated, was stricken out on Mr. Brosius' amendment, and Section 5, requiring the customs duties to be paid in coin, was also stricken out. In lieu of Section 5, the new section in regard to cash reserves, proposed by Mr. Walker of Massachusetts, was adopted.

Section 6 was amended as indicated by Mr. Warner's amendment, already set forth, and provides, in addition, that so much of all laws and parts of laws as are inconsistent with the provisions of the preceding sections are hereby repealed, and a sum sufficient to carry the provisions of the act into effect is appropriated.

Before adjourning, and as the result of an informal consultation, the following resolution was agreed upon, and it will be offered to the House by Mr. Springer, with a request that it be reported back from the Committee on Rules:

Resolved, That immediately after the adoption of this order the House will resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill, or as a substitute for the whole bill in the order prsented, and that after thirty minutes' debate on such amendments, fifteen minutes on each side, the question shall be put upon agreeing to such amendments.

That at —— o'clock on —— the committee shall report the bill with such amendments as may have been adopted or may be pending, and the previous question shall then be considered, as ordered upon the bill and amendments.

The bill probably will be called up in the House on Monday.

DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

An Interchange of Financial Views by Party Leaders.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The financial debate in the Senate to-day was brought on by the introduction of telegrams from bankers and business men urging upon Senators the passage of a bond measure embodying the President's recommendations.

Mr. Cullom, (Rep., Ill.,) presented telegrams received by him from Chicago bankers requesting him and his colleagues to urge the immediate passage of the House bill prepared in conformity with the President's message.

Vest Will Not Consent.

Similar telegrams were presented by Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.,) from the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, and, in connection with them, Mr. Vest said:

Mr. President, I have very great respect for the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, and for the opinions and wishes of the gentlemen who constitute that body. But I am unable to meet their views in regard to the recommendations to the President's message. I do not think that the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis represents the intelligent opinion of the majority of the people of Missouri. I do not think that its members have given proper consideration to the legitimate effect of the recommendations which his Excellency has made to Congress.

I do not believe that a majority of the people of Missouri, or of the people of the United States, favor the retirement of $500,000,000 of non-interest-bearing Treasury notes, and the substitution in place of them of no currency at all. I do not believe that they propose to retire those notes by substituting a gold obligation running for fifty years, with interest in gold payable every year to the amount of $15,000,000, and with an aggregate amount of interest at the end of fifty years of $750,000,000 in gold.

It is a selfish suggestion that the principal, or a large part of it, is to be paid by posterity. The obligations on this Senate in regard to posterity are as binding as they are in reference to the present generation. We legislate not for ourselves alone, but for those to come after us. And it might just as well be said that we can ignore the autonomy of the Government as to future ages and leave to our descendants problems to be settled which might involve the country in all sorts of difficulties as to say, as the President suggests, that we must look alone to the present and let the future take care of itself.

St. Louis Merchants Not Soothsayers.

Mr. President, with great respect to the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, I deny their faculty as soothsayers in regard to finance. This same Merchants' Exchange telegraphed me to vote for the unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act and said that its repeal would bring prosperity to the country, and that sunshine would again illumine the land. That repeal took place unconditionally, and what was the result? So far from bringing prosperity, it brought additional adversity, and the prophecy made by self-constituted financiers turned out to be a mere illusion—"the baseless fabric of a vision."

Mr. President, Congress is now being assailed because it will not put this country permanently on a gold standard basis and will not perpetuate the national banks as banks of circulation. The President of the United States has issued a proclamation of war against the silver issue of the country, and he seeks now—I do not speak of his motives, but of the results—to make those of us who do not believe in a single gold standard accessory to the destruction of silver and to the perpetuation of the system to which he is devoted. Is it possible that intelligent men believe that the President has not now the power to secure all the gold that is necessary for the Treasury of the United States, even on his own theory in regard to finance? The Secretary of the Treasury openly avows, and the President repeats, that they need no more money to meet the current expenditures of the Government.

There is, to use the President's own language, "a comfortable balance of $63,000,000 in the Treasury." They openly avow that they want gold to maintain the single gold standard, and for no other purpose. And yet the impression is made on the country that, unless Congress gives additional legislation, power is taken away from the Executive, and the country will be involved in one common ruin.

Mr. President, under the Resumption act—so called—the President of the United States has power to issue 4½ per cent. bonds or 4 per cent. bonds, the latter to run thirty years. These bonds can be made the basis of national bank circulation; and the President, therefore, has in his hands to-day all the power necessary to secure all the gold that he may think should be put in the Treasury of the country. Every intelligent man knows that a 4 per cent. running thirty years would be the ideal bond for the national banks. Every one knows that the national banks are interested exceedingly in a single gold standard, and in the perpetuation of their power for the issue of circulation. The President of the United States wishes to force us to be an accesorsy to the single gold standard. I wish to say, for one, that never, never, in a time of profound peace, will I vote to issue one bond by this Government for the purpose of securing gold in order that the country may remain on a single gold standard.

Cullom Asks a Question.

Mr. Cullom—The Finance Committee, I believe, has been in session for several days, and I desire to inquire of the Senator from Missouri, who is a member of it, whether that committee is likely to agree upon a plan by which the Government will get revenue enough to pay its current expenses. It seems to me that the most important thing for this Government to do now is to raise more money, not, by the sale of bonds, but by some other means of taxation that may be right and proper to be adopted. I would like to hear from the Senator, whether the Finance Committee is likely to arrive at the adoption of any policy which would produce more money for the use of the Treasury.

Mr. Vest—It would be proper that the Chairman of the committee should answer that question; but, in his absence, I venture to remark that I do not think there is the slightest possibility of the Finance Committee of the Senate agreeing upon any bill to be reported to this body. As to legislation to meet deficiencies, that question is not now, in view of the statement of the Secretary of the Treasury, one of any importance. The Secretary of the Treasury stated to me the day before yesterday that he needs no legislation to meet any deficiencies, and that no deficiencies exist.

Mr. Cullom—Then why this sale of bonds?

Mr. Vest—In order to get gold, as the President says in his message, and as the Secretary of the Treasury will state to any Senator who approaches him—gold to restore confidence, the President says in his message. It is to meet the drain of gold from the Treasury, and not to meet the deficiencies, for there now is a surplus of over $50,000,000 in the Treasury to meet the current expenses of the Government.

Mr. Cullom—So that, according to the statement of the Secretary, there is an abundance of money to pay the expenses of the Government.

Mr. Vest—Yes, Mr. President, and the income of the Government is increasing from day to day, so that by April next, with almost absolute certainty, the receipts of the Government will equal its expenses, and in the coming year there will be a large surplus of revenue.

Mr. Cullom—Does the Senator make that statement himself, or does the Secretary of the Treasury make it?

Mr. Vest—I make it on information derived from the Secretary of the Treasury.

Not a Question of Revenue.

Mr. Cullom—So that this is not a question of revenue?

Mr. Vest—Not at all; and the President so states in his message; and the President further says that he needs gold in order to restore confidence. What has destroyed confidence? We are told that it was the purchase of silver, and we repealed the purchasing clause of the Sherman law. Did that bring confidence? Then we were told that it was the absence of tariff legislation, and we passed a tariff bill, which even the Republicans were almost prepared to commend. Did that bring confidence? Then we were told by our Republican friends that the lack of confidence was on account of the incubus, the nightmare, of Democratic supremacy, [Mr. Frye—That was it,] and distinguished Republicans went on a political "tower," as they called it, proclaiming that the very moment the Republican Party was put into power every industry in the country would spring up like a giant refreshed with wine, and there would be nothing after that but hallelujahs and hosannas.

Mr. Cullom—We are not in power yet.

He Hurls Defiance.

Mr. Vest—The Democratic Party was overwhelmingly defeated; the nightmare of Democratic supremacy disappeared, and we wait now, anxiously and painfully, for that era of prosperity so often promised to us in the last canvass. Mr. President, I believe that the single gold standard is a system of oppresion. I believe that it has destroyed confidence in this country. Gold has gone up more than 25 per cent. in its purchasing power, and everything else, including silver, has gone down.

We are to-day on a single gold standard, and what is the result? One chimera after the other has been conjured and has then disappeared as a cause for the adversity resting upon us. Just so long as we have this single gold standard, so long as the metallic basis is narrowed to what it is to-day, we will have the same condition, only increasing from year to year. Am I now, because I am a Democratic Senator, to be made a party to a system again which I am irrevocably opposed to, because the President of the United States takes a different position in regard to that question? Am I to be accessory to a financial system which I believe is for the absolute oppression of the great mass of the people of the United States? Am I, who in all my public career have denounced that legislation which gives the national banks the power to issue money, to be made now accessory to the perpetuation of that system?

Sir, it is not pleasant to differ from the head of the party. I have for months remained silent so that it could not be said that I had added to the discord which has existed for so long in the great party of which I am a humble member. But, we have come to the parting of the ways. I will not go with the President of the United States in perpetuation of the single gold standard and in fastening the national bank system as banks of circulation on the people of the United States. Therefore, I say, most respectfully, to the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis that if it thinks it necessary to the prosperity of this country that the President's views shall be indorsed and carried into legislation, it must find somebody else in this Chamber to be accessory to the scheme. I move the reference of the telegram to the Finance Committee.

Wolcott Speaks for Silver.

Mr. Wolcott (Rep., Col.,) commended the impressive remarks and the suggestions of the Senator from Missouri, and said that such telegrams were but the beginning of the same sort of pressure that had been brought to bear on the Senate a year ago, when the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act was under consideration. The same ignorance respecting financial methods that prevailed then prevailed now; and the same sort of pressure which was brought to bear then was to be resorted to again.

Mr. Wolcott read from a London dispatch in to-day's New-York Sun, stating the reasons that existed in England for the lack of confidence in American securities; and he said that what this country needed was a little more personal character; a little more business integrity. What it needed was more honorable methods and less criticism of people who represented public opinion.

"There is to-day in the Senate of the United States," Mr. Wolcott continued, "no member of it who stands for silver who has not back of him a loyal, a devoted, and a united constituency; and he would be false to every trust that he represents if he violates that public opinion. If those banks at the East, with their flagrantly dishonest business methods, seek to control the legislation of this country, they must precede it by more decent and more honorable methods."

What Mr. Sherman Thinks.

Mr. Sherman, (Rep., Ohio,) a member of the Finance Committee, next addressed the Senate. It was manifest, he said, that the contest whether this country should be on a standard of silver or on a standard of gold money, could not be longer avoided. That was the question which loomed in the distance. He had hoped that for the present session, at least, it would not have to be taken up. Every man in the country who was familiar with the financial conditions felt that it was necessary to extend to the Government some relief under present circumstances; and yet Senators were told that they should give no relief whatever except with the adoption of a measure for the free coinage of silver.

The adoption of the system of free coinage of silver would degrade the Nation among the financial people of the world; among the business men of the world; among the laboring men of the world. It would do so more than any measure that could be devised. If, therefore, the choice lay between a gold standard and a silver standard, and if one or the other must be adopted, he was for that standard which was the highest and best, and which was the standard of all the civilized and Christian nations of Europe, while the other standard had been rejected over and over again.

Continuing, Mr. Sherman said:

I have always believed, and I still believe, that both silver and gold ought to be maintained as the circulation of this country—gold as the highest measure of value in all our commercial relations abroad, and as a basis of our commercial and business relations at home; and silver to be used to the largest extent possible, so long as it does not demonetize gold. I am of that belief now, but I am bound to say that the Committee on Finance is utterly helpless to deal with this vast question. We are quite divided upon it. We are not allowed to propose a measure to this Senate which all can approve of unless there is attached to it a provision for the free coinage of silver.

We know that that measure would be rejected, and, therefore, it is insisted upon, so as to prevent any relief being extended to the people of the United States in the present condition of distress. In my judgment a very easy measure of relief might be adopted to lift us out of our financial difficulties. The gold which is being hoarded for a particular purpose under existing law has been invaded and taken from the Treasury in order to meet the deficiencies in the revenue caused through the action of this Congress.

Mr. Cullom—That is what I wanted to find out.

Criticises the President.

Mr. Sherman—That it is, Sir. The President does not frankly state this as he generally does. He says that it is not the question of want of revenue, but the diminution of gold. He says that the United States notes are presented for payment in gold and that the gold is paid out on them. If these United States notes had been left in the Treasury untouched there would have been no difficulty of that kind.

But the Administration, under the urgency of these conditions, did take these United States notes—just redeemed in gold—and paid them out for the ordinary expenses of the Government to supply a deficiency in the revenue. There is the trouble.

If Congress will come forward and pass a single measure allowing the sale of 3 per cent. bonds, with interest payable in gold or in coin—for I hold that to be the same—the loan will be negotiated at once, if you do not want to deal with bankers and capitalists, offer the people of the United States certificates of indebtedness, promising to pay them a small interest, and the laboring men will soon supply the wants of the Government. There is now to-day $1,600,000,000 deposited in the savings banks of the United States. There it is—the storehouse of the poor laboring men of the country. Give them the opportunity and they will supply your deficiency of $50,000,000 in three days, and the thing will be over.

Must Keep the Reserve Intact.

But until then you are bound by every obligation of honor and duty, by your oath of office, and by the demands of the people of the United States, not to rob a fund which has been kept in the Treasury undisturbed for twelve long years, in order now to meet a deficiency caused by your action. There is the difficulty, and to that difficulty the attention of Congress ought to be immediately and directly turned.

Every member of the Senate would agree upon a proposition which would at once supply this need of revenue and meet this deficiency. But under the present system, when United States notes come into the Treasury they are at once paid out again, and then they come in again. Let those notes be kept in the Treasury, where they ought to be kept. Keep them to supply the gold vacuum and it will not be long before they become so valuable that they will not be again presented for coin. All that is wanted is confidence in your ability and willingness to maintain the present standard of value. The best thing, therefore, for the Senate to do, is to discharge the Committee on Finance from the further consideration of this question and to take it up itself and give the necessary relief to the country.

Mr. Stewart (Pop., Nev.,) maintained that the whole trouble grew out of a failure to execute the laws. There was now and had been an unjust discrimination in favor of gold and against silver. The President had set himself up against the law and violated it so that he might force the gold standard on the country.

A Resolution from Mr. Hill.

Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.,) said there seemed to be a dispute as to what this Congress was required to do to meet the public expectation. In the public mind there was an impression that some affirmative legislation was desired to meet the present deficiencies in the revenue of the Government, and that Congress, unmindful of its duties, was refusing to give the necessary relief to tide the Treasury over the emergency. It was for the purpose of meeting the alleged deficiencies that various bills had been introduced. Mr. Sherman had said that the revenues should be increased, and Mr. Vest had said, semi-officially, that no such legislation was required, but that it was desired that we should settle the currency question.

Mr. Hill contended that the first duty of the Senate was to ascertain what was wanted by the Administration and the Treasury Department; whether it wanted temporary relief or some elaborate legislation involving a change in the currency and financial system of the country.

Mr. Vest interrupted Mr. Hill to state that the President, in his message, said there was not a deficiency, but a surplus, but that it was not in gold.

Mr. Hill replied that there were those who thought the President's message took a rather cheerful view of the condition of the finances. However, he called attention to the fact that the estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury suggested a deficiency of $10,000,000. The Senate should have it definitely determined whether any temporary fiscal legislation was desired or something more radical, for the reason that he believed the country should be put aright on the subject, so that the Administration might deal fairly with Congress, and Congress fairly with the Administration.

Mr. Hill introduced a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate whether it was necessary or desirable that legislation should be had to authorize the issue of bonds, Treasury notes, or other securities to realize moneys for the purpose of paying current deficiencies in the revenue, and, if so, the nature and substantial details of such legislation.

Mr. Hill asked unanimous consent for its present consideration, but under objection by Mr. Allen it went over until to-morrow.

TALK OF NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN

Bankers Do Not Despair, However, of Relief from Congress.

While not wholly despairing of financial relief by Congress, opinion in the financial district concerned itself mainly yesterday with the prospect of a call from the Treasury Department for a new Government loan.

Such hope as remains for help from Congress is based on the gravity of the situation. Bankers here cannot understand how Congress can be permanently indifferent to it. On the other hand, they place full reliance in the President's promises to maintain the credit of the Government. Reports from Washington have forced them to consider what may be done, leaving Congress out of account.

As has already appeared in The New-York Times, an issue of $50,000,000, with premium added, will not be sufficient to restore the gold reserve to $100,000,000. This is a season of large drafts on the reserve. It had declined to about $48,500,000 at the close of business Tuesday. Yesterday it suffered further depletion here by the withdrawal of $3,775,000. Thus, if an issue could be made to-day, it could do little more than mend the reserve. It is generally expected that drafts this week will make inroads on the gold in hand. All experience shows that in bond sales Treasury gold is taken to some extent by the buyers. Hence the reserve must suffer materially whenever a loan may be negotiated.

The common belief down town is that the President will order proposals for new bonds if the reserve should touch $40,000,000. Since it is now perilously near that figure, opinion has fixed this week as the limit of waiting for Congress to act. It was thought yesterday that proposals might be published Saturday.

Varous reports reached the banking district on this subject. Bankers had assumed several days ago that the coming issue would be of 4 per cents, and that bids would be invited for $100,000,000. The houses of August Belmont & Co. and of L. Von Hoffman & Co. have figured in general talk as leaders in a syndicate to place a large block of this issue abroad. It has been said that these houses would undertake to care for $75,000,000. Cables received yesterday indicated that, while foreign buyers might easily and willingly absorb that amount of gold bonds on a basis of 3 per cent. or 2⅞ per cent., there was doubt about their willingness to subscribe for coin bonds.

The intimations were that coin bonds could not be placed on a basis better than 3¼ per cent. Even with this difference, foreign buyers were represented as feeling that if the Government wished gold from buyers of bonds it ought to provide for the payment of principal and interest in gold. Since gold bonds cannot be issued without express authority by Congress, bankers concluded that possible delay in proposals for a new issue could be explained only by hitches in negotiations. The announcement that Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Curtis was coming from Washington indicated that he would conduct negotiations for the Treasury Department. It was understood, in spite of official denials, that Secretary Carlisle would probably find it advisable to come here in person, either to supersede Mr. Curtis or to be at hand to close the best agreement possible.

The Sub-Treasury received in gold coin yesterday $8,250,000. It came from the Philadelphia Mint, from the Treasury Department, and from the Sub-Treasuries at San Francisco, Chicago, and Cincinnati. It represented transfers of coin, and added nothing to the Treasury gold reserve.

BOSTON FOR SOUND MONEY.

The Merchants' Association Indorses the President's Views.

BOSTON, Jan. 30.—The Boston Merchants' Association to-day adopted resolutions as follows:

The Boston Merchants' Association, convinced of the wisdom which the President has shown in his message to Congress relating to the state of the Treasury and the currency, desires to record its firm determination to support the President in his recommendations by every means in its power, and that all party differences should now be effaced and Congress speedily enact into law such remedies as the President has suggested.

Resolved, That there is grave danger that to continue the reissue of United States notes after their redemption will lead to the repudiation of our national obligations. The President recommended a conservative way of escape from this danger. Congress cannot do better than to adopt such legislation as will substantially carry his recommendations into effect. Party lines should be forgotten in the discussion of this question, and those who favor the redemption of all liability of the Government in gold should immediately act together.

Failure to pass promptly the laws requisite for our financial safety will surely be attributed by constituents throughout the land to selfish neglect of the country's honor. Voters cannot be made to believe that the small number of silver advocates can force Congress to seriously imperil the country's interests, if honest, vigorous, and patriotic efforts to meet the present exigency be boldly and promptly made by all the Congressional advocates of sound money.

A report of the action of the association was telegraphed to Washington.

WARMLY INDORSE THE PRESIDENT

Resolutions Adopted by the National Board of Trade.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Resolutions indorsing President Cleveland's message of Monday were adopted to-day by the National Board of Trade, in session at the Shoreham Hotel. They were presented to the board by Mr. Fraley of Philadelphia, Chairman of teh committee appointed yesterday to consider all questions with reference to the financial situation, and were unanimously adopted without discussion. The resolutions are as follows:

Resolved, That the National Board of Trade, now assembled, strongly approves the earnest message concerning the financial condition of the country just sent to Congress by the President of the United States, and strongly hopes that Congress will set aside all feeling except that of paramount duty to the country, and enact that legislation which is necessary to strengthen the Federal Treasury, maintain the public faith and credit, and tend to relieve the industry, trade, and business of the people from the financial disturbances from which they have recently suffered.

Resolved, That this board thoroughly approves of the recommendations of the President for the issue of bonds specifically payable, principal and interest, in gold, at a rate of interest not exceeding 3 per cent. as a means to that end.

The resolutions were presented to the President this afternoon by the members of the board who called upon him at the White House.

The President received the members in his private office at 1 o'clock. Frederick Fraley briefly assured the President of the complete confidence the business men of the country reposed in him.

The President in reply declared that he was gratified to receive such an expression from such an association. It was a hopeful sign of the times when business men gave their time and attention to financial matters. Every interest of the country rested upon the national honor; with national honor gne there was nothing left.

It was nearest and dearest to every man, woman, and child in the country, and he was glad that his efforts to maintain the national honor were appreciated.

A VOICE FROM VIRGINIA.

The Richmond Chamber of Commerce Supports the President.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 30.—The Richmond Chamber of Commerce to-night passed resolutions appealing to Congress to pass a bill embodying President Cleveland's recommendations for relieving the financial strain upon the country, and urging Virginia's Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote for such a measure.

The President of the chamber was authorized to appoint a committee to wait on the Virginia representatives in Congress with respect to the matter.

Gold Reserve $44,551,322.77.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The Treasury gold reserve was reduced to-day by withdrawals at several Sub-Treasuries to $44,551,322.77.

The withdrawals were as follows: At New-York, $3,775,000; at Baltimore, Md., $131,740; at Boston, Mass., $45,000; total for the day, $3,951,740.

Sergt. Bird Seeks Retirement.

Police Sergeant Isaac Bird, who has been for many years connected with the Detective Bureau at Police Headquarters, asked the Police Commissioners yesterday to place him on the retired list. It is believed that his request will be granted.

Sergt. Bird is the oldest Sergeant on the force. He was born sixty-two years ago, and has been a policeman nearly thirty-six years. He was appointed a member of the old Metropolitan Police on Feb. 5, 1859. He was made a Roundsman on May 20, 1861, and Sergeant on Aug. 27, 1862.

Sergt. Bird was with the Broadway squad for many years, and when Superintendent Byrnes was made an Inspector, in 1880, he selected Sergt. Eird to assist him in reorganizing the Detective Bureau, where he has remained ever since.

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Only 24 hours from New-York City by 4:30 P. M. train Penn. R. R. daily, with through Pullman cars. A most charming resort, 1,800 feet elevation. Its justly-celebrated NATURAL THERMAL WATERS flowing through luxurious marble paths have a NATIONAL REPUTATION. Dr. F. SCHUMAN LECLERCQ of CARLSBAD, AUSTRIA, in charge.
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Unrivaled as a health and pleasure resort. Air balmy and full of life-giving ozone. New plumbing throughout and perfect drainage and other sanitary arrangements. Send for descriptive pamphlet.
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Accommodations for 500 guests. Occupying an entire square in the most fashionable part of the city. Cost $1,000,000. Modernly appointed. Luxuriously furnished. Tourists will find Savannah one of the most interesting and beautiful cities in the entire South. No place that can be named is more healthful or desirable as a place of Winter resort. A dry average temperature of 65°. Write for illustrated descriptive booklet.
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Directly on the Beach.
All conveniences, including hot and cold sea water baths in house, elevator, steam heat, sun parlors, &c. Coach meets all trains.
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Directly on the beach.
Full ocean view.
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Branches in leading American and European cities.

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1.—46th ST., 25 EAST.—Pleasant, sunny connecting front rooms, with board; parlor dining room; references.

23d ST., 128 EAST.—Second floor and other rooms; well furnished; good table; select house; references.

140 WEST 52d ST.—Boarders wanted in a small family. Call for two days; McCormack's bell.

205 WEST 25th.—Excellent table and cuisine; wine; rooms well heated; quiet house; suitable for business gentlemen; no single ladies or children; moderate terms.

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28 WEST 61st ST.—Handsomely-furnished heated rooms; references.

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250 HORSES
To be Sold to the Highest Bidder on 48 Hours' Trial
TO-DAY
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Regular Sales Every Monday and Thursday.

Every horse must be as represented or money refunded. All horses offered are consigned to be sold to the highest bidder without reserve and must be sold to make room for the large consignments constantly arriving for every sale. The following consignments now here:

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Two carloads of Draught, Express, Delivery, Chunks, and General-Purpose Horses.

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Two carloads of Chunks, Drivers, Coach Horses, and General-Purpose Horses.

BACON BROS., Kansas, Ill.
Two carloads of Coachers, Cobs, Drivers, Express, and Delivery Horses.

H. SHUHLEIN, Illinois.
Two carloads of Draught, Express, and Delivery Horses, Chunks, and General-Purpose Horses.

M. McDONALD, New-York State.
One carload of Drivers, Express, and General-Purpose Horses.

C. CUTHBERT, Illinois.
One carload of Chunks, Draughters, and some Fancy Driving Horses.

In addition to the above I will offer a number of Coach Horses, Trotters, and Saddle Horses belonging to private parties.

Every horse offered will go to the highest bidder irrespective of cost.

Dealers are invited.

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Telephone, 325—18th.

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A select family hotel of the highest reputation on the American plan. Rates to suit the times.
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Religious Notices.

MEMORIAL SERVICE OF THE LATE REV. Chas. Spurgeon of London to-night at Metropolitan Hall, 14th St., near 6th Av.; Dr. Arthur T. Pierson and others will speak. Bright, helpful noon meetings every day.

Amusements.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Broadway and 35th St. Eve., 8:15. Sat. Mat., 2. Whitney Opera Co. in ROB ROY. Only Comic Opera in Town.

14TH STREET THEATRE. Near 6th Av.
LAST WEEK. LAST MATS. Thurs. & Sat.
PALMER COX'S BROWNIES. Last Mat. Saturday.
Next week, a new English melodrama, Humanity.

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FOR BETTER TENEMENTS

Work of the Special Commission Meets with Approval.

MASS MEETING AT COOPER UNION

Trinity Corporation Criticised—Addresses by Ernest H. Crosby, Richard Watson Gilder, and Others.

A mass meeting was held at Cooper Union last evening under the auspices of the Social Reform Club to discuss the report of the Tenement House Commission.

Ernest H. Crosby, President of the Social Reform Club, presided at the meeting. The speakers were Richard Watson Gilder, the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford, Henry George, Prof. Edwin R. A. Seligman of Columbia College, Edward King, and Dr. Felix Adler.

There was a large audience present. It included people of all classes who are interested in the question of providing better homes for workingmen in New-York City. There were many present who belonged to labor organizations. The audience showed a hearty approval of the reforms advocated by the Tenement House Commission.

Among those who occupied seats on the platform were Charles F. Wingate, Alice L. Woodbridge, Secretary of the Workingwomen's Society; Thomas C. Walsh, representing the Brotherhood of Carpenters; E. W. Ordway, Henry Rode, Secretary of the Neighborhood Guild; the Rev. Dr. J. N. Bellows, George De Forest Brush of the Artists' League, the Rev. Dr. D. W. Morehouse, Eltweed Pomeroy of Newark, N. J.; P. J. Fogarty, John B. Lennon, Treasurer of the American Federation of Labor; the Rev. Father Ducey, Robert Graham, Secretary of the Church Temperance Society; James B. Reynolds, Head Worker of the University Settlement; George W. Jones, delegate from the Central Labor Union; W. C. Brown, H. O. Cole, ex-President of the Bricklayers' International Union, and Charles Stodel.

The Resolutions Adopted.

At the close of the meeting the following resolutions were read by Samuel Gompers and adopted:

Whereas, The report of the Tenement-House Commission demonstrated that the unsanitary condition of the houses of the masses of the people of our city is a menace to public health and safety, and demands prompt attention and radical changes.

Resolved, That we, citizens of New-York, in mass meeting assembled, approve its recommendations looking toward the condemnation and destruction of unsanitary buildings, the improved construction of tenements, the securin- of greater protection against the devastating effects of fire, the prevention of overcrowding, the strict enforcement of the law which forbids the covering by a tenement house of more than 70 per cent. of the lot on which it stands, increased sanitary inspection, the compulsory registration of tenement-house landlords, the speedy introduction of small parks, school playgrounds, and kindergartens; municipal baths, lavatories, and drinking fountains, electric lights and asphalt pavements, and an adequate system of rapid transit.

Resolved, further, That we have read with surprise and distress "that Trinity Church has resisted the enforcement of the law which provides that there shall be adequate water supply for domestic purposes in each story of tenement houses, on the ground that it was unconstitutional, and has succeeded in obtaining ruling to that effect from the General Term of the Court of Common Pleas, in the City and County of New-York, in consequence of which the Board of Health has been unable to enforce this statute so far as it applied to tenement houses built or used for that purpose before the passage of the statute."

Resolved, That we condemn this action of the corporation of Trinity Church, which has thereby become an obstruction to tenement-house reform instead of a leader in it, as it was bound by every consideration of humanity and religion to be.

Resolved, That the present condition of many tenement houses is a disgrace to civilization and a blot upon the city's fair fame, and that, while we heartily indorse the report's recommendations, we regret that the committee should not have dealt with certain of the larger aspects of the problem.

Resolved, That what we especially need is wise and far-sighted provision for the future to prevent the reduplication of present evils, and that the time has now come for action by the municipality, whether directly by the purchase of land in the outlying districts, to be reserved for homes for future generations of wage earners, or indirectly, by co-operation with societies and individuals for improvement of existing conditions.

Ernest H. Crosby.

Ernest H. Crosby, in opening the proceedings, sketched the history of the Social Reform Club, and said that it was formed by a few gentlemen who were of opinion that in America too little consideration was shown the workingman. He said:

Under this standard we have already enlisted nearly 200 members, men and women drawn from the ranks of those who are wage earners and those who are not.

No knowof no matter of more importance than that of housing the poor, and I want to say right here that I think we owe a vote of thanks to the Tenement House Commission for their report on this matter. No one can deny that the condition of our tenement houses is a disgrace to civilization, a symptom of disease which shows itself when capital and labor come in contact.

Some of us are in favor of this, and some of us in favor of that form of improving tenement house conditions, but whatever our differences of opinion may be, we are, I think, agreed that the recommendations of the Tenement House Commission form the great first step toward a solution of the problem. We should urge on the Legislature the passage of the bill that has been drawn by the committee and submitted to that body.

It must be remembered that this is only the first step in a long chain of steps, and in my opinion the sooner they are taken the better. I believe there are just two reasons why this tenement house problem has been forced before our notice, namely, first, that rents are too high, and secondly, that the incomes of the tenants are too low. I believe that the commission itself really had in its mind very much this condition of affairs when it prepared its report.

Now, I find in going over this report that the Tenement House Commission divided tenement houses into four distinct classes. Tenement houses of the first class, the report says, pay a return to the owners amounting to 9 per cent; tenement houses of the second class 8 per cent., of the third class 9 per cent., of the fourth class 10 per cent.

It seems to me that is a very serious condition of affairs. When we consider that the legal rate of interest is only 6 per cent., we are amazed that these houses are paying 8 to 10 per cent., and the lowest house in the scale paying the greatest percentage.

In the recommendation of the committee I only find one thing that might reduce rents, and that is rapid transit. But I am afraid that in a few years rents in the annexed district will be just as high as down town.

So far as the low wages are concerned, the committee says it can find no way in which it can legislate poverty out of existence. What a pity! Of course, I do not mean to criticise the committee. One-tenth of the occupants of our tenement houses are producers of wealth, but the trouble is that they are not allowed to retain a sufficient share of the wealth they produce.

In the settlement of the question the Social Reform Club hopes to play a part, and we, as the members, give our unqualified support to the recommendations of the Tenement House Commission.

Samuel Gompers, having read a long list of well-known men and women as Vice Presidents of the meeting, President Crosby, in a few brief words, introduced to the audience Richard Watson Wilder, the Chairman of the Tenement House Commission.

Richard Watson Gilder.

Mr. Gilder, who was received with enthusiastic demonstrations of esteem on the part of the audience, spoke as follows:

If I were permitted for a moment to speak for a body which has officially ceased to exist, I would say that nothing could give greater satisfaction to the Tenement House Committee than the stamp of popular approval placed upon its labors by a gathering like this—a gathering in which is represented such a range of political and social opinion uniting in one common purpose—the immediate welfare of the people.

I do not understand that every man and woman here necessarily agrees with every argument and suggestion of the committee; that one may not say this point was not altogether well taken, and that another may not say, "The committee should have gone further in this direction or that." But I suppose that on the whole you think that some information has been gathered and some recommendations have been made that should conduce to the greater well-being of this community.

I desire thus publicly to testify, not only to the well-known ability and special practical qualifications of my fellow-committeemen, but to the unanimity and conscientiousness of their action. I think it but right to say that every recommendation has been most carefully weighed, and is based upon ascertained facts; that there is nothing extreme or unreasonable in any of them: that every possible bearing of these recommendations, as, for instance, the matter of cost to the owner and cost to the tenant, has been well considered; that existing evils have been truthfully described, and that, should the recommendations as a whole fail to result in legislation at Albany and in prompt action in New-York, such failure, in the opinion of many who have long studied the subject, would be in the nature of a public calamity.

The committee has done its sworn duty, and can do no more. The responsibility rests hereafter upon you, the people, and with your servants, the officials of the State and of the city—in this case, I believe, willing and enthusiastic servants.

It is my own opinion that more should be done in the directions pointed out rather than less; that, indeed, to do less would be a betrayal of the best interests of the people. The committee has asked specifically for not one thing that should not be given, and given as quickly as circumstances will permit.

I am speaking now not for the committee, but as a citizen, and, speaking thus, I plead directly, be it remembered, for the greater part of our citizenship. When it is remembered that the tenement houses of New-York constitute 31 per cent. of its buildings, and that in this 31 per cent. occur 53 per cent. of the city's fires, and when increased protection for life and property is demanded in behalf of those who live in these tenements, will the people vote no or aye?

When more air and sunlight and safety from fire are required in the double-deckers of the future, will you vote no or aye?

When it is attempted to break the deadlock and open up Mulberry Bend and other small parks and playgrounds in the most crowded part of the most crowded city on earth, who will vote no and who will vote aye to that proposition?

When greater bathing facilities are demanded for the people, more water in the houses, more smooth pavements, better schoolhouses, more kindergartens, more school playgrounds, (there are hardly any now,) and more rapid transit—when such things as these are demanded, many of which are the commonplaces of other great cities of the world—let us watch those who vote aye, and let us especially watch those who vote no.

The Rev. W. S. Rainsford.

The Rev. W. S. Rainsford was the next speaker. He said:

It seems to me that we want to face, first of all, the fact that nobody can provide us with a panacea for the tenement-house problem of New-York. Anybody who comes forward and says that he has a method whereby he can positively reform the tenement houses of this city is a quack. He may be a religious quack, (and there are plenty of us,) or he may be a medical quack or a political quack, but he is nevertheless a quack, for he asserts that which he cannot accomplish.

We need to remember, in the first instance, also, that we cannot build houses of sapwood, nor can we build a city with sapwood. We don't want to be led aside; we don't want to follow will-of-the-wisps. The conditions surrounding the City of New-York are so complex that I bespeak the sympathy of the people of the City of New-York and I ask them to lend a deaf ear to quackery.

So far as the report of the Tenement-House Commission goes, it is a sober, thoughtful document. I want to express myself as under the deepest obligation to Mr. Gilder and his fellow-Commissioners for the work they did as members of the Tenement-House Committee. We want to encourage their work, and we want to pledge ourselves to support the recommendations they urge.

This tenement-house question is of very great importance, because it deals very largely with the needs of the unskilled laborer. I am filled with profound commiseration for the unskilled laborer of the City of New-York, for this heavy burden of rent comes down with crushing weight upon the shoulders of those least able to bear it.

Some little time ago I had measurements taken of a tenement floor in a Stanton Street back court, and of a magnificent flat in West Fifty-ninth Street, overlooking Central Park. I found that the people occupying the Central Park apartment were paying just half the amount per cubic foot that the poor people in the Stanton Street court were paying.

And now let me speak of the dangers which threaten the community by permitting large numbers of people, such as those who are driven from tenement to tenement by the ever increasing demand of the landlord, to get into a condition of despair. There is the greatest danger in the nineteenth century to the city that allows within its borders any considerable number of human beings who are in a condition of despair. We cannot afford to have dangerous people in New-York City.

What are we going to do about this complicated question? Apply to the Legislature for relief? Let me assure you that legislation in this country is not worth a continental cuss unless carried on by public sentiments. We pass a law, and then we forget it, and we are in a worse condition than we were before.

I do not know that it is wise to advocate the municipal ownership of tenement houses, but we have reached a point where we should say we will not permit people to build houses unless in that best interests. It is abundantly proved in the City of New-York that you cannot trust private individuals or private corporations to build houses just as they see fit, and then let the people take them or go without. We cannot suffer this.

We cannot trust private corporations; we cannot trust, as we see, church corporations. A great church corporation in this city, owning a great many tenement houses, has asked us to suspend judgment until it turns in its report, and, when that report is made, I think we should hesitate to pass criticism. But we know enough of one matter about which to form an opinion. There has been a direct issue in the matter of supplying water to its tenants between the church corporation and the Health Board. If it is a question between a corporation of a church, (and I am an Episcopalian myself,) and the Health Board, the corporation of a church has not the ghost of a chance to win public opinion.

And, therefore, I say you cannot trust a corporation of admittedly good citizens. There is evidence enough to prove that you cannot trust corporations without a steady application of the goad of public opinion.

Henry George.

Henry George next addressed the audience. His speech hinged upon his favorite single-tax theory. He said that he agreed with the Tenement House Commissioners in certain parts of their report, such as the recommendation concerning better streets, playgrounds, and parks.

Mr. George thought, however, that better tenement houses would only tend to increase the rentals, and would not materially help the poor people for that reason. The only solution, according to Mr. George's idea, was in the adoption of the land tax. To some of the recommendations contained in the report Mr. George said he was entirely opposed.

Prof. Edwin R. A. Seligman.

Prof. Edwin R. A. Seligman of Columbia College devoted much of his speech to a refutation of Henry George's single-tax theories, and met with many interruptions and not a few hisses. Of the subject matter of the meeting he said:

The two elements in this problem of tenement-house reform are, first, the inability of the tenant to meet the rent, and, second, the greed or the avarice of the landlord.

Prof. Seligman thought that the value of the report of the Tenement-House Commission lay in the fact that among its recommendations was one that proposed to do away with the excessive profits of tenement-house landlordism, which in some instances, the professor asserted, amounted to 25 per cent. In conclusion, he said:

I believe that the tenement-house problem will be solved, if solved at all, in the United States. We must give unqualified support to the recommendations of the Tenement House Commission, and wish it godspeed in the passage of the legislation it has suggested.

Prof. Felix Adler.

Prof. Felix Adler spoke of the Social Reform Club and the happy results that had followed the intermingling of creeds, churches, and politics in one organization for the public good. He favored the municipal lodging-house plan now in operation in Glasgow. He said:

I find in the Tenement House Commission's report the recommendation that overcrowding should be peremptorily stopped in our tenement houses. Mr. George has spoken of the practical difficulty in the way of doing that. I wish to emphasize that practical difficulty, and to emphasize a practical remedy which would relieve a great deal of the downright suffering existing in this city to-night.

The remedy of which I speak is now on our statute book, namely, the providing of municipal lodging houses. I have in mind the experiences of Glasgow and London in this direction, and believe these institutions could be just as successfully maintained here as in Great Britain.

If the Tenement House Commission's recommendation on overcrowding is put into operation, and it is made mandatory, it will simply force thousands of people out into the street

Edward King, the last speaker, made a humorous address, in which he eulogized the work of the commission.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

TRENTON STEERING COMMITTEE

All Republican Legislation to Go Through Its Hand—Bills Passed or Submitted in the House.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 30.—The House Republicans, in caucus this afternoon, appointed Speaker Cross and Messrs. Storrs, De Rousse, Hicks, and Seabriskie as a steering committee, and all partisan legislation will have to pass through their hands. The Clerk of the House was authorized to employ still another clerk, at a salary of $400, and the Committee on Labor and Industries was authorized to hire a clerk.

Before the House Committee on Municipal Corporations, Levi Stephens, an expert, stated that gas could be manufactured and distributed at $1 per thousand feet, and that even at that figure there would be plenty of profit for any company. Mr. Stephens gave figures which substantiated his statement, and the committee was impressed by his showing. The opponents of the bill reducing the price of gas to $1 per thousand in first and second class cities will be heard by the committee next week.

Bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. Wild—Appropriating $10,000 to the State Tuberculosis Commission for its expenses and payment of the appraised value of slaughtered animals.

By Mr. Wilde—Limiting the amount to be paid by the State for new roads to $100,000 per year. Roads may be built of gravel, macadam, or oyster shells, and 40 per cent. of costs be paid by the State, 25 per cent. by the county, 25 per cent. by the township, and 10 per cent. by property benefited. A Supervisor to be appointed by the State Road Commission, at a salary of $3 per day.

By Mr. Nutzhorn—Extending the time for the commencement and completion, by the New-York and New-Jersey Bridge Company, of the bridge between New-Jersey and New-York City, crossing the Hudson, for a period of ten years, provided moneys have been expended for surveys and location of route, and further provided that the company shall file with the Secretary of State an agreement fully approved by the Governor and Attorney General, waving all taxation exemption; any special mode of taxation of such corporation; that such company will be bound by any general law now in existence, or that may be passed to tax such company under any general law; that exercising any power under this act shall not affect any right the State may have to take the property of such company under any existing law, and that all laws affecting the company shall be subject to alteration or repeal by the Legislature.

The House to-day passed the Atlantic City Charter bill, and it is now ready for the Governor's signature. The features in last year's bill found objectionable by the people of Atlantic City have been eliminated. It also passed a bill increasing the salary of the Assistant Chief of the Jersey City Fire Department to $2,000 per year, and Lower's Soller and Sailor tenure of Office Act bill.

The House adjourned for the week.

MAYOR SCHIEREN WANTS POWER

He Is in Favor of Municipal Investigation of City Departments.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—Assemblyman Ainsworth, as Chairman of the Assembly Committee on Ways and Means; to-day received the following letter from Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn, in response to a letter to the Mayor asking whether he favored a legislative or municipal investigation of the Brooklyn city departments and of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge:

Mayor's Office,
Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 29, 1895.

The Hon. Danforth E. Ainsworth, Chairman of Assembly Committee on Ways and Means, Albany, N. Y.:

Dear Sir: I acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 24th inst., concerning a resolution introduced into the Assembly by Mr. W'ay, and referred to your committee.

In response to your request for my views in regard to this resolution, I would say that, while I am desirous that any matters of past or present corruption in the affairs of this city or this county should be investigated and exposed and the guilty parties brought to punishment, yet, in my view of the whole situation, it does not seem to me necessary or expedient that a legislative investigating committee should be appointed. To my mind, all purposes of local investigation here will be best and sufficiently provided for by conferring upon the Mayor of the city continuous power at any time, or from time to time, either himself directly or by means of a commission to be appointed by him, to investigate the affairs of any department of the Government, including the Brooklyn Bridge Corporation.

In that connection, he should be authorized to incur such expense, which might be charged to the revenue fund, as might be necessary for the employment of counsel or any other purpose of the investigation, and he or the commission should have full power to send for persons and papers. Yours respectfully,

CHARLES A. SCHIEREN, Mayor.

Mayor Schieren takes the same position as Assemblyman Abell of Brooklyn, favoring a municipal investigation, if any.

INCOME-TAX BLANKS IN BROOKLYN

And the Internal Revenue Department Is Preparing to Collect.

The blanks for the collection of the income tax have arrived in Brooklyn, and the Internal Revenue Department is preparing for the collection of the tax.

Internal Revenue Collector A. Augustus Healy was yesterday quoted as saying to a reporter in regard to the income tax:

"Thus far there has been little or no grumbling. All the applicants for blanks appear to be perfectly willing to comply with the requirements of the law, and appreciate the justice of it.

"There has been a lot of rot gotten off against the income tax by people who know nothing about the matter or who do not desire to know anything about it. The tax, as every one knows, is only upon such earnings as exceed $4,000 a year.

"This proviso is just and equitable. All persons earning $4,000 a year or under are taxed by the tariff. It would be unfair to tax them again. Above that sum of money the tariff tax does not affect the individual. I don't think there will be any cry of class taxation when this matter is thoroughly understood.

"Such persons as attempt to avoid the payment of the tax the Collectors of the several districts will proceed against according to the methods prescribed by the law."

Borrowe Will Testify.

NEWARK, Jan. 30.—Hallat Alsop Borrowe will be present at the trial of the Drayton divorce suit before the Vice Chancellor at Jersey City next Monday. Mr. Borrowe says he has been importuned by Mrs. Drayton's counsel to appear as a witness for her, and that he will do so. The nature of his testimony he will not divulge.

MERRY PAPER MEN DINE

Nothing Unsubstantial About Their Feast at Delmonico's.

THE TRADE WELL REPRESENTED

Henry W. Cannon Touches on the Currency Question—President Paine Compliments Mayor Strong—Those Present.

Members of the American Paper Manufacturers' Association dined with guests at Delmonico's last night. As a member put it, "The paper men dined, and the silhouettes were substantial and representative."

The officers of the association are: President—Augustus G. Paine, New-York; Vice Presidents—Arthur W. Eaton, South Lee, Mass.; William T. Barker, Boston, Mass.; H. A. Frambach, Kaukauna, Wis.; W. C. Hamilton, Marinette, Wis.; J. B. Halliday, Chicago, Ill.; Hugh J. Chisholm, Portland, Me.; Thomas Duncan, Hartford, Conn.; O. C. Barber, Akron, Ohio; Secretary and Treasurer—George C. Sherman, Watertown, N. Y.

The convivial function was the most successful the association has ever had, as the demand for seats filled the banquet hall with representative paper men.

There were the usual amphytrionic attractions, and the menu was:

Huitres.
Potages.
Consommé d'Orléans. Bisque de crabes.
Hors d'oeuvre.
Timbale à l'écarlatte.
Poisson.
Aiguillettes de bass, Royale.
Concombres. Pommes de terre, Duchesse.
Relevé.
Filets de boeuf à la Périgueux.
Tomates farcies.
Entrées.
Ailes de poulet à la Finnoise.
Choux de Bruxelles.
Vol-au-vent de ris-de-veau, Toulouse.
Petits pois à l'Anglaise.
Sorbet Marquise.
Rôts.
Canards ruddy.
Terrine de foies gras de Strasbourg. Froid.
Salade de laitue.
Entremets de douceur.
Savarin aux ananas.
Pieces montées.
Glaces moulées.
Fruits. Petits fours.
Café.

On the dais were Col. A. G. Paine, Chairman and toastmaster; Wellington Smith of Massachusetts, W. C. Bryant, W. H. Parsons, I. H. Bromley, H. W. Cannon, Warner Miller, J. Seaver Page, the Rev. W. H. Hubbard, Amos J. Cummings, and ex-Congressman William A. Russell of Massachusetts. Of the guests were:

A. B. Gladwin, Austin Smith, J. H. Sloan, A. B. Daniells, Willard E. Everett, James Conley, C. W. Lyman, Clarence Beebe, B. F. Horne, J. T. Outterson, H. Blackman, George E. Devoll, W. C. Benjamin, J. J. Manning, C. H. Wickham, F. A. Shannon, A. S. Demarest, W. F. Dodge, James Pirnie, F. W. Spicer, A. P. Gould, C. M. Fairbanks, C. B. Dimond, Jr., W. F. Wilder, A. B. Paddock, J. Fred Webster, John H. Duffy, F. L. Norris, Dr. J. J. Quigley, Henry Blackman, W. W. Page, W. P. Hamilton, C. R. Milliken, C. W. Ramage, J. M. Ramage, Charles E. Callender, C. C. Waldron, Leon Gotthell, W. R. Sheffield, Henry S. Morgan, Fred Vilmar, W. D. Russell, J. C. Brockelbank, and K. B. Fullerton.

A. G. Paine, Jr., Sigourney W. Fay, A. W. Kingman, W. R. Potts, James R. Doudge, T. Alfred Vernon, H. P. Ramsdell, James H. Manning, W. J. Arkell, B. Gillam, E. Riegel, D. M. Bare, R. Helwig, S. F. Walker, George Megargee, P. F. Collier, Richard P. Herrick, George H. Sargent, J. J. Riker, George H. Taylor, Seth M. Milliken, A. Seligsberg, A. Rindskopf, D. G. Garabrant, M. M. Armstrong, F. H. Bendig, Thomas H. Savery, Charles McDowell, D. W. Evans, William Garrett, J. N. Mohr.

G. C. Sherman, H. J. Snider, J. Fred Ackerman, John G. Luke, John G. Luke, C. N. De Lano, W. W. Brown, H. J. Brown, A. J. McDonald, M. B. Sloat, H. Vernon, George R. Vernon, Davis S. Cowles, F. C. Whitehouse, C. K. Urquhart, F. W. Wilson, J. W. Towne, George C. Sherman, Charles P. Tower, C. A. Crocker, R. F. McElwain, H. J. Chisholm, the Hon. George West, J. W. Welch, George T. Keyes, W. T. Barker, M. B. Mason, H. H. Bowman, Charles S. Clark, M. C. Parsons, W. H. Parsons, Jr., James Scrimgeour, C. P. Haughian, H. R. Blethen, W. H. Taylor, I. C. Blandy, A. W. Hitchcock, N. T. Pulsifer, O. F. Melvin, E. S. Ryder, A. L. Hollingsworth, W. T. Etherington, H. T. Bartow, A. L. Delesdernier, J. H. McCormick, George S. Blanchpey, Bassett Jones, J. Rogers, Fred Bertuch, W. G. Rogers, J. B. Forsythe, A. N. Burbank, W. E. Lathrop, George W. Russell, Charles D. Brown, Homer F. Locke, Charles S. Barton, Richard W. Greene, A. W. Clapp, A. T. Denison, S. P. Train.

B. F. Watson, W. G. Bailey, Robert D. Carter, G. B. Wirgman, J. W. Beall, Loren Allen, W. B. Plunkett, W. B. Dillon, M. B. Belden, W. H. Claflin, W. E. Conrow, Robert B. Atterbury, Frank Squier, C. B. Sheridan, W. B. Dillon, Col. G. W. Thompson, Thomas Duncan, L. H. Biglow, W. B. Dillon, C. L. Duval, B. F. Elson, R. D. Ingram, C. M. Stoever, A. W. Eaton, H. C. Hulbert, E. H. Haskell, Henry Atterbury, Theodore Conrow, G. W. Wheelwright, George F. Perkins.

Thomas T. Garvan, J. A. Outterson, T. S. Kalbfleisch, Charles Weeks, J. K. Cass, W. E. Spier, H. A. Bowden, Albert N. Lowe, Frank E. Lowe, H. M. Knowles, J. A. Davis, W. F. Whiting, George W. Hammond, E. A. Everett, M. S. Flint, Frank Gilbert, A. C. Hastings, J. C. Morgan, George O. Guild, Clark Cornwell, G. H. P. Gould, M. R. Kennedy, L. D. Post, F. T. Ray, F. W. Farrell, Wellington Smith.

Col. Paine's voice was heard in the refrains incident to the "Bowery" and "The Bowery Girl," but he was severe when he rose to introduce the speakers in halting the orchestra when it played "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow."

In reading a letter of regret from Mayor Strong, Col. Paine said that it was the first time that New-York had been selected as the meeting place of the association. As to the Mayor, he desired to say that the papermakers would have been awfully glad to have Col. Strong present, but if he was lame in the shoulder he was not lame in the head. [Cheers.]

Since 11 o'clock in the morning, the members of the association present had made enough paper a yard wide to encircle the globe. Sixteen hundred tons had been produced. All were proud of the business. Bottom rock had been struck. He introduced H. W. Cannon, ex-Controller of the Currency, and delegate to the Monetary Conference at Brussels, as "your friend and mine."

Mr. Cannon said he was always glad to be in contact with business men who made good paper. He spoke of the embarrassment of the financial situation as occasioned by the necessity of maintaining the paper money issued by the Government upon a gold basis. Half of the currency issued by the Government was based upon silver, which had been demonitized as full legal-tender money by the other principal nations. Mr. Cannon suggested these remedies:

First—Long time bonds should be issued by the General Government to take up and cancel its paper money. These bonds can be utilized as security for bank notes.

Second—The tax of 1 per cent. per annum upon national bank circulation should be reduced to one-fourth of 1 per cent. per annum.

Third—Banks should be permitted to issue notes to the extent of the par value of bonds deposited as security.

Fourth—The restriction of the law providing that only $3,000,000 of national bank notes shall be redeemed in any month should be repealed.

Fifth—In order to maintain gold payments, the redemption fund deposited with the Treasurer of the United States should consist of gold coin or its equivalent.

Sixth—The Controller of the Currency should be authorized to have printed and continually on hand a sufficient amount of national bank notes to supply the banks of the country with the maximum amount of circulation permitted by law upon a deposit of Government bonds.

Seventh—National banks should be permitted to hold a portion of their reserve against deposits in the notes of other banks.

Other speakers were the Rev. Dr. Hubbard, Amos J. Cummings, Warner Miller, J. Seaver Page, and W. C. Bryant.

At the Business Meeting.

The business meeting of the American Paper Manufacturers' Association was held at Delmonico's yesterday morning.

Reports were received from Committees on Transportation and Classification, on Export, Irregularities in Trade, and on Membership.

Ex-President W. H. Parson, in his report on export, treated of paper, chemical fibre, and mechanical wood pulp, and outlined the history of the trade with Europe.

Some of those present were ex-Senator Warner Miller, W. B. Dillon, New-York; Charles D. Brown, Boston; C. H. Delano, Ticonderoga, N. Y.; B. F. Watson, Mechanicsville, N. Y.; W. H. Sharpe, Philadelphia; Col. H. H. Frombach, Kankanka, Wis.; J. C. Brickelbank, Chicago, and J. C. Morgan, Niagara, N. Y.

THE NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE

Reform in Immigration Laws Demanded—A Resolution Favoring an Arbitration Law Is Defeated.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The National Board of Trade this morning, on the motion of Mr. Giddings of New-York, considered two propositions on the official programme, adopted by the New-York Board of Trade and Transportation, for the passage of legislation to prevent the depletion of the postal revenues. Mr. Giddings read a resolution in which the abuses of the mail service were recounted, particular reference being made to the passage through the mails, at second-class rates, of so-called serials and publications which were not legitimate second-class matter. There would be, he said, a deficit of $18,000,000 for the current fiscal year if these abuses were not corrected, and he coupled this statement with the announcement that Postmaster General Bissell would resign if such corrective action was not taken. The resolutions favor the consolidation of third and fourth class matter. A committee was appointed to consider the subject.

Proposition 6 on the official programme, relating to arbitration between employers and employed, came from the Chicago Board of Trade. Mr. Douseman of Chicago offered a substitute, as follows:

Resolved, That the National Board of Trade favors the creation of a national board for the arbitration and conciliation of differences between employer and employed, and to that end recommends the passage by Congress of judicious and definite legislation.

A long discussion followed. The resolution was defeated by a vote of 16 to 19.

Mr. Rhawn of Philadelphia read a paper on the "Utilization of the Bank Reserves." He favored the issuance of Clearing House loan certificates for exchange between banks.

Discussion on the question of immigration resulted in the adoption, by a vote nearly unanimous, of a resolution declaring for the strict enforcement of the immigration laws of the United States; for amending them so as to require from every immigrant desiring to come to the United States a certificate of good moral character and ability to support himself; and, further, that such modification of the immigration laws is desirable as will admit to the United States under agreement professional men and women, and, technically, expert artisans as instructors, with such safeguards as will preserve the spirit of the existing laws.

The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, through C. B. Murray, secured the adoption of a resolution declaring that the crop reports of the Agricultural Department have been in recent years confusing, misleading, and manifestly erroneous in important particulars, and that if the crop-reporting service is to be continued it should be conducted with the fullest degree of efficiency. A committee of seven was selected to consult with the Secretary of Agriculture and the crop statistician on the subject.

There was much discussion of resolutions of the Baltimore Board of Trade and the New-York Board of Trade and Transportation declaring the income tax inquisitorial, odious, and expensive, and asking for its repeal. The resolutions were finally laid on the table, with but few dissenting votes.

A resolution presented by Mr. Allen from the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, favoring a tariff commission, was adopted, and another resolution asking Congress to provide a system of reciprocal trade relations with foreign countries, notably with Canada, Mexico, and the Central and South American States, was also adopted, after a long discussion. This resolution was from the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange and the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce.

Gave Miss Lilian Percy $1,750.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Jan. 30.—Miss Lilian Percy of 70 Glenwood Avenue, and Douglas Schenck, a relative, were driving through Harrison Avenue, in a pony cart last April, when the vehicle was struck by a trolley car.

Miss Percy was seriously injured. A sharp stone on which she fell cut a gash in her cheek, and when it healed it left a scar that can never be obliterated. She brought suit against the Consolidated Traction Company for $5,000 damages.

The case was tried before Judge Lippincott, and this morning the jury gave Miss Percy $1,750.

The Rahway Saloon Crusade.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Jan. 30.—Thomas Levy, one of the Rahway saloon keepers accused of selling liquor on Sunday, was arraigned here this morning before Judge McCormick, and was held in $300 bail to stand trial Feb. 18.

James McCutcheon & Co.

direct special attention to the unusual values they are offering in

Long Table Cloths

2 x3½	yards,	$2.80	to $5.50
2 x4	"	3.25	to 8.00
2½x3½	"	3.30	to 15.75
2½x4	"	3.75	to 18.00
2½x4½	"	5.50	to 20.25
2½x5	"	5.00	to 22.50
2½x6	"	12.50	to 21.00
2½x7	"	7.50	to 21.00

The above are all standard goods manufactured by John S. Brown & Sons, and the prices at which they are marked are about half what they are regularly sold for. Shorter cloths of the same lot at proportionately low prices.

THE LINEN STORE,
14 West 23d Street.

1895.

50TH ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE
MUTUAL BENEFIT
Life Insurance Company,
NEWARK, N. J.

AMZI DODD, President.

Receipts in 1894.

Received for Premiums	$7,626,152.41
Received for Interest and Rents	2,767,415.42
	$10,393,567.83
Balance January 1st, 1894	51,553,678.37
Total	$61,947,246.20

Expenditures in 1894.

Claims by Death	$3,480,816.52
Endowments and Annuities	245,006.86
Surrendered Policies	1,338,000.31
Dividends or Return Premiums (Paid Policyholders, $6,738,087.85.)	1,674,264.16
Taxes	229,240.75
Expenses, including Agents' Commissions, Advertising, Salaries, &c.	1,169,992.40
Profit and Loss, including Premiums Paid on Bonds purchased	63,681.84
	$8,201,002.84
Balance January 1st, 1895	53,746,243.36
Total	$61,947,246.20

Assets January 1st, 1895.

Cash on hand and in Banks	$707,616.49
Loans on Collateral, U. S. Bonds, and other Securities	2,600,500.00
United States and other Bonds, par	12,146,319.91
First Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate	30,459,371.97
Real Estate	1,358,631.80
Loans on Policies in Force	6,300,049.55
Premiums in Transit, since received	166,224.99
Agents' Balances and Cash Obligations	7,528.65
	$53,746,243.36
Interest due and accrued $920,326.65	
Net deferred and unreported Premiums on Policies in Force 616,433.29	1,536,759.94
Total	$55,283,003.30

Liabilities.

Reserve Fund, 4 per cent	$51,306,812.00
Policy Claims in process of adjustment	209,210.87
Dividends due and unpaid	293,824.06
Premiums paid in advance	4,006.62
	$51,813,853.55
Surplus	$3,469,149.75
From the above Surplus a Dividend has been declared to each Policy entitled thereto, payable on its anniversary in 1895.	
Surplus by New-York and Massachusetts Standard (Actuaries' 4 per cent. Reserve, and Market Value of Assets)	$3,850,534.75
Surplus by former New-York Standard (Am. Ex. 4½ per cent. Reserve)	$6,728,886.75
Policies issued and revived in 1894, 12,564, insuring $30,322,411.	
Policies in force January 1st, 1895, 80,744, insuring $209,369,528.	

DIRECTORS:

Fred'k M. Shepard,	Albert B. Carlton,
John L. Blake,	Rob't. F. Ballantine,
Edward H. Wright,	James B. Pearson,
Benjamin C. Miller,	Marcus L. Ward,
Amzi Dodd,	Eugene Vanderpool,
Bloomfield J. Miller,	Fred'k. Frelinghuysen.

L. SPENCER GOBLE,
STATE AGENT,
Southern New-York and Northern New-Jersey,
137 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

TO GOOD GOVERNMENT CLUB A

Wheeler H. Peckham Urges the Necessity of the Divorcement of National and Municipal Politics.

Wheeler H. Peckham addressed the members of Good Government Club A at their clubhouse, 722 Lexington Avenue, last night.

By way of preface, he said that he had lived in Madison Avenue for fifteen years, but it was not until Col. Waring took charge of street cleaning that the snow disappeared by artificial means. But, while the snow in Madison Avenue had been cleared like magic, he noticed that the snow on other streets had remained, and that the wonderful energy displayed in the cleaning of Madison Avenue might be termed the "Madison Avenue Improvement." However, he really believed that Col. Waring meant business. This appointment by Mayor Strong, he argued, was one of the best signs that the Mayor was in for an honest administration.

Touching on the reaction of the reform work, he said:

"Too often, when the novelty of reform has worn off, the men who worked hard to bring it about lapse in their endeavors to maintain it. The enthusiasm does not continue at white heat.

"Legislation is essential, but I do not believe that the introduction of a few bills at Albany will bring about all that is desired. There must be the right men in the right places, and citizens willing and anxious to observe the laws.

"If there is one point that I wish to make it is that voters should not be swayed in acting on municipal matters by the fact that they belong to either the Democratic or Republican Party.

"It is a grand thing on national issues like the tariff for people to take sides. But why should a citizen of this municipality who is after good government vote for the man whom his party puts up and stand by him whether he is right or wrong? Let him vote for the best man. There should be a municipal party.

"Again, I believe a man should not be allowed to vote unless he is expressing his own opinion, and not that of someone else. This would prevent votes being bought. The people must be educated up to the divorcement of national and city politics. We must cut loose from party ties. I try to, and it follows at times that it is not clear what party I belong to.

"We cannot always follow the leaders. If we continue to we will sink deeper into the quagmire of despair."

First Negro Juror in Maine.

From The Augusta (Me.) Journal, Jan. 24.

The claim is made that W. A. Johnson of Bangor, who is now doing jury work

Thursday
Jan. 31-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

THE HOUSE IN AN UPROAR

Pacific Railroad Funding Bill Causes Commotion.

A VOTE WILL BE TAKEN SATURDAY

The Measure Is Made the Special Order for This Week Afte a Somewhat Acrimonious Discussion.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—A storm of excitement was created in the House to-day when the Committee on Rules reported the rule for the Committee on Pacific Railroads by which it could call up and dispose of the Reilly refunding bill. The members of the House who favor the taking of the Pacific railroads to be run by the Government, the members who imagine that there are millions of money about to be improperly expended in passing the Reilly measure, and the other men who consider the Reilly plan as one not sufficiently severe upon the Pacific railroads, combined in opposition to the proposition that the bill be taken up and disposed of. It turned out that there was a majority in the House willing that the bill should be discussed, and the excitement on the floor did not dissuade them from expressing their judgment.

Mr. Catchings (Dem., Miss.,) reported from the Committee on Rules a resolution for the consideration of the bill. It provided for general debate from the adoption of the resolution until 3 o'clock to-morrow, Thursday's session to begin at 11 o'clock; debate under the five-minute rule to continue until 4:30 o'clock, when the vote should be taken on the bill and pending amendments. The order giving Thursday to the Committee on the District of Columbia was abrogated, and Friday was set apart for business from it.

Mr. Boatner (Dem., La.,) opposed the adoption of the rule. The bill involved, he said, over $100,000,000 of money and important questions of procedure and principle far exceeding in importance the money at issue, and yet it was proposed to dispose of it under a rule limiting debate. He protested against the House entering upon the consideration of the measure except under conditions that would permit a full discussion. There were fully one-third of the members of the House, he said, who had no definite knowledge upon this subject, and when the House proposed to deal with a question of such magnitude, involving a proposition to give away over $100,000,000 and to condone crime, it ought to have more than seven hours in which to secure an intelligent presentation of the matter.

Mr. Maguire (Dem., Cal.,) thought the resolution should not be agreed to. The time provided for the discussion was totally insufficient. The bill proposed the condonation of crime extending over a period of thirty years, crimes surpassing those of the East India Company. The time had now come, said Mr. Maguire, when the questions involved in the management of the Central and Union Pacific Railroads could be litigated to a conclusion, and the fortunes of the Directors, amounting to tens of millions each—fortunes filched from the funds of the corporations—brought to answer to the demands of the law. It was proposed to relieve those people of their obligation to answer. The House should refuse to interfere with the present legal status, and especially ought the Democratic House to be reluctant to surrender the rights of the people.

Mr. Bryan, (Dem., Neb.,) objecting to the passage of the resolution, said the railroad debt to the Government last October amounted to $138,000,000, while $278,000,000 had been paid to the stockholders and Directors; and now it was proposed to relieve them and perpetuate the debt for another generation.

The passage of the resolution was further opposed by Mr. Cooper, (Rep., Wis.,) and was advocated by Mr. Reilly, (Dem., Penn.,) Chairman of the Committee on Pacific Railroads, in charge of the bill, and Mr. Kyle, (Dem., Miss.) The latter said, in answer to questions by Mr. Maguire, that the bill was framed to enable the Government to get its claim without litigation and without waiting for a judgment. And, in his opinion, if this Congress adjourned without action, the Government would never get its money.

The debate up to this time had proceeded amid some confusion, the members crowding about the speakers and thronging the area in front of the desk; but all that was as nothing to the hubbub that accompanied Mr. Catchings's efforts to close. He said that the rule did not commit the House to any settlement of the question; the only question involved was as to whether or not the House would proceed to consider the bill, and he could not understand why so much excitement should be occasioned over a simple order of business. Speaking to the merits of the case, Mr. Catchings said he understood that there were members on the floor who would not be sorry if the Government's rights and interests were sacrificed, and the practical question facing the House was, should an effort be made to get the money due the Government? He believed that the House would be recreant to every trust if it failed to make every effort in that direction. The gentleman from Indiana, (Mr. Holman,) said Mr. Catchings, had asserted what was not true—that the Democratic Party had frowned upon every attempt to settle or compromise the debt.

At this Mr. Holman was on his feet, shouting and gesticulating violently, and half a hundred members crowded about the speakers, whose voices were drowned in the tumult, to which the Speaker pro tem. (Mr. Richardson, Tenn.,) added by a vigorous rapping of the gavel.

Mr. Catchings asserted that the Journals of the Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Congresses would show that two committees, one of them presided over by his colleague, Mr. Outhwaite, had reported bills for the settlement of the question.

Mr. Holman—They won't show anything of the kind.

Mr. Catchings—They will show it, and I know what I am talking about. If we had had rules to force consideration, the bills would have been passed, but they could not be reached.

Mr. McMillin (Dem., Tenn.,) and Mr. Outhwaite (Dem., Ohio,) were now on their feet and shouting their views.

Mr. McMillin said the House had refused to pass the bills.

Mr. Catchings—The House did not refuse to pass the bills; they were not considered.

Finally, by appealing to members and calling on the Sergeant at Arms, the Speaker pro tem. succeeded in restoring something like order, and Mr. Catchings concluded, with an expression of opinion that two days were amply sufficient for an elucidation of every proposition that could properly arise in the discussion. More than two days could not be given at this time, in justice to other and quite as important matters, which were demanding to be heard.

The resolution was adopted—yeas 133, nays 121.

Preceding the vote upon the adoption of the resolution, a modification of the rule was accepted by Mr. Catchings, (Dem., Miss.,) on suggestion of Mr. Reed, (Rep., Me.,) by which the sessions of to-day (Thursday) and so much of Friday as was not occupied by District of Columbia matters should be devoted to general debate; Saturday's session to be given to debate under the five-minute rule, until 4:30 o'clock, when the vote shall be taken. As thus amended, the resolution was agreed to.

The House, in accordance with the terms of the rule, resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, and the bill was read in full to empty benches. Mr. Reilly, (Dem., Penn.,) Chairman of the Pacific Railroad Committee, explained the provisions of the bill. Mr. Reilly spoke nearly three hours, much of the time being taken up with inquiries by members as to details of the bill and his answers thereto. He said that the bill reserved to the Government every legal right it now possessed.

Mr. Meikeljohn (Rep., Neb.,) gave notice of an amendment he would propose authorizing the construction of a road from Sioux City of North Platte, Neb., the corporation being authorized to participate in the sinking fund provision of the pending bill.

Mr. Harris (Dem., Kan.,) spoke in opposition to the bill.

Mr. Boatner presented a substitute that he would offer at the proper time. The committee then rose.

The Senate Committee on Pacific Railroads held a special meeting this morning for the purpose of hearing Sir Rivers Wilson, M. P., who comes to the United States as the representative of the English shareholders and bondholders of the Central Pacific Railroad. Mr. Wilson made an elaborate argument in favor of some sort of action on the part of Congress that would deal equitably with all parties concerned and not forfeit the interest of those who had invested their money in this road. He said the road would pay all it could, and urged that it be not put in a position where it would be forced to entail a money loss upon all who were interested in the property. Mr. Wilson is in favor of refunding the debt, and made an argument that showed his thorough familiarity with the whole subject.

Sir Rivers Wilson was one of the Commissioners who settled the Egyptian debt, and is a recognized authority in England on questions of funding and finance. He is a stockholder in the Central Pacific and represents holdings on the part of the English aggregating $52,000,000. Mr. Wilson previously appeared before the Reorganization Committee in New-York and has spent some time in the West making a personal investigation of the road and studying its possibilities.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 30.—A concurrent resolution was adopted in both houses of the Legislature to-day calling upon Congress to oppose the Reilly bill and demanding Government ownership of the Pacific Railroads.

A NEW LABOR BILL.

It Will Be Presented as a Substitute for Mr. Olney's Arbitration Plan.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—A conference between the representatives of labor organizations employed by common carriers and the House Labor Committee was held to-day. The settlement of difficulties between employers and employes was the subject under consideration, several bills having this end in view being before the committee. The labor representatives had prepared a number of amendments to the bill drawn by Attorney General Olney, and these amendments were read. The first exempts seamen from the operation of the act. Another amendment holds the company owning the road responsible for the acts and defaults committed upon its tracks. An amendment to Section 2 allows the labor and corporation members of the Arbitration Board to select the third member of the board. If they fail to do this within twenty-four hours, then the Commissioner of Labor and the Chairman of the Inter-State Commerce Commission are to name the third member. Section 8 is amended so as to provide that when a road is in the hands of a receiver appointed by a Federal court no reduction in the wages of the employes of the road shall be made, unless under the authority of the court.

Section 10 of the bill was particularly objectionable, and was stricken out entirely. This section allowed the Attorney General, if satisfied that a difference or threatened disturbance could not be settled by arbitration, to request the appointment of a receiver for the property threatened or involved.

Messrs. Clark, Sargent, and Egan, speaking for the labor organizations, accepted the bill as amended, and said they were willing to give it a trial. They all agreed that the bill would prove beneficial and would prevent violence.

Commissioner Carroll D. Wright also accepted the bill, and it was agreed to report it to the House as a substitute.

TO REORGANIZE CONSULAR SERVICE

A Bill Will Be Presented to the Senate at This Session.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations this morning had under consideration the various bills which have for their purpose the reorganization of the consular and diplomatic service of the United States. Three such measures have been introduced—two in the Senate by Senators Morgan and Lodge, and one in the House by Mr. Storer. All of them involve the reconstruction of the service along civil service lines. Mr. Morgan, Chairman of the committee, has been at work on this matter for some days, and this morning submitted a bill incorporating the best features of all three bills previously introduced. It will be printed, together with an elaborate report, and again submitted to the whole committee at its next meeting, or possibly at a special meeting to be called for this purpose.

Mr. Morgan believes that if the proper kind of a bill is prepared it is not yet too late to get action before this Congress ends. He intends, at all events, to make the effort.

Architects Favor McKaig's Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—A delegation of architects from New-York, Bridgeport, Conn., Baltimore, and Washington called on members of the House Public Buildings and Grounds Committee yesterday and advocated the passage of the bill of Mr. McKaig of Maryland, providing for securing plans for public buildings erected by the Government by competition. They endeavored to have Mr. Bankhead of Alabama, Chairman of the committee, withdraw his opposition to the bill, but failed to do so. The bill is now on the calendar, with a favorable recommendation, and the architects are anxious to have the House act upon it at this session.

To Punish Train Wreckers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The House Commerce Committee to-day agreed to report favorably the bill punishing train wrecking and train robbery. Where death results from the wrecking of a train with intent to plunder, the crime is made punishable by death. For train wrecking where death does not occur, imprisonment for from one to twenty years is provided.

Family of Five Burned to Death.

BISMARCK, S. D., Jan. 30.—Peter Olson and his family, consisting of his wife and three children, were burned to death last night, and their dwelling was destroyed. He was manager of the farm of Judge Dwyer of Dayton, Ohio.

HEROISM OF A MOTHER.

Mrs. Walsh's Efforts to Save Her Children from Death by Fire.

HER TWO LITTLE ONES BADLY BURNED

She Is Badly Injured and May Die—Rescued from a Fire Escape by a Neighbor When Almost Exhausted.

In endeavoring to save her two children from death by fire yesterday, Mrs. Mary Walsh exhibited marvelous presence of mind and courage.

Unfortunately, however, despite the endeavors of the heroic mother, the two little children were badly burned and the mother herself received injuries which may cause her death.

Mrs. Walsh is the wife of John A. Walsh, a letter carrier attached to Station D. They live on the top floor of the four-story flat-house at 47 Sixth Avenue. Their children are Mary T., six years old, and Willie, fifteen months old.

Three families occupied the house when the third and fourth floors were burned out early yesterday morning. The tenant on the ground floor is Gustav Pietsch, a baker, whose ovens are in the basement. A wooden dumbwaiter shaft extends from the cellar to the roof. The fire escapes are on the rear of the building.

Walsh, the letter carrier, went to his work at 5:30 o'clock yesterday morning, leaving his wife and two children asleep in their apartments. An hour later the house was on fire. The fire evidently started at the bottom of the dumbwaiter shaft, and the flames went up the shaft with a roar that awakened Mrs. John McDonald, who lived on the third floor. She was apparently the first one to discover the fire. As she opened the door of the dumbwaiter shaft, the flames shot out and drove her back. She screamed, and alarmed the people in the house. Her brother, Thomas O'Shea, who is a park policeman, ran down stairs shouting "Fire!" Dashing out of the house he sent an alarm to the Fire Department.

Mrs. Walsh was awakened by the commotion, and, jumping from her bed, she approached the dumbwaiter shaft. As she did so the door leading into the shaft burst open with a loud explosion, the flames finding no opening at the top of the shaft. The flames struck Mrs. Walsh in the face, setting her nightdress on fire and burning her badly.

In a moment her room was ablaze. Mrs. Walsh, suffering terrible agony and almost blinded by the fire and smoke, groped about for her children, who were asleep in a small inside bedroom. She succeeded in reaching them.

Taking one under each arm, she carried them through the rear room and through the window to the fire escape. She had to pass through the fire, and both she and the children were terribly burned. The landing of the fire escape, on which she stood, was covered with snow and ice, and from the rungs of the ladder leading to the balcony below hung long icicles.

Carrying the precious burden of her children, the woman made her way slowly and painfully down the narrow and slippery ladder to the balcony on the third floor. She was then exhausted, and could go no further.

As she stood on the snow-covered balcony in her bare feet, with her screaming children pressed close to her side, Alfred Pitcher, an expressman, who lives at 107 West Fourth Street, saw her peril. He had been awakened by the noise of the fire, and had hastened to give what assistance he could.

The sight of Mrs. Walsh and her children nerved him to do his utmost. As he entered the back yard of the Sixth Avenue house Mrs. Walsh had almost given up hope. Pitcher heard her say, as she endeavored to reach the next balcony:

"Cling close to me, children. God will help us."

The flames burst out from the windows above her, and Mrs. Walsh appeared to be preparing to throw her children into the yard. Pitcher climbed up on the roof of an outhouse, and, looking up, called to the woman to wait. Then he braced himself as well as he could on the snow-covered roof of the outhouse, and called to Mrs. Walsh that he was ready. She dropped the infant Willie into Pitcher's arms, and he passed it down to one of the neighbors who was in the yard.

Then Pitcher climbed up the ladder to the woman and relieved her of the other child, which he passed to a neighbor who had taken his place on the roof of the shed. Then he assisted Mrs. Walsh down to the yard. The woman and her children were taken into the grocery store of E. Marre, at 161 West Fourth Street, where their burns were dressed. The police were tardy in summoning an ambulance, so a call was sent to the New-York Hospital over the fire wires, and the heroic mother and her two children were quickly taken to the hospital.

When the firemen arrived, the flames had gained such headway that a second alarm was immediately sounded, but the flames were soon put out. The third and fourth floors of the house were burned out. The building, which is owned by Assemblyman Henry W. Hoops, was damaged to the amount of $2,500. The loss of the tenants will aggregate $2,000.

The origin of the fire could not be determined, but it is supposed that it was caused by hot ashes being carelessly placed at the bottom of the dumb-waiter shaft.

Will Meet Representatives of Kings.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—Henry A. Reeves, Chairman; Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald, and Goodwin Brown of the State Commission in Lunacy; State Controller Roberts, and William R. Stewart, President of the State Board of Charities, who constitute the board to determine the question of the transfer of the property used by Kings County for her insane to the State under the provisions of the State Care act, will meet on Friday, Feb. 1, at the Clarendon Hotel, Brooklyn, such representatives of the County of Kings as may desire to be heard on the matter.

The Long Case to be Appealed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Commissioner of Pensions Lochran said to-day that he would appeal the case of Judge Long to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia as soon as judgment was entered. Speaking of Judge Bradley's decision, he said that there was no basis either in law or logic for it.

The Atlantic Transport Line.

The Atlantic Transport Line, between this port and London, states that for some of its sailings in June and July all the cabin accommodations have been engaged. This would indicate that there will be a large first-cabin business done by the Atlantic steamers this Summer. All the staterooms on the boats of the Atlantic Transport Line are outside and on the upper deck, amidships. Four of the steamers of this line are twin-screw boats.

WEDNESDAY EVENING COTILLION

The Last One for This Season Led by Percy A. Pickerill and Mrs. George P. Toby—Interesting Figures Introduced.

The third and last Wednesday evening cotillion for this season was given in the large ballroom at Sherry's last night. It was a brilliant and successful conclusion to the series. The Southern set in society was there in full force.

The cotillion began after midnight, and was led by Percy A. Pickrell with Mrs. George Parmley Toby. Many new and interesting figures were introduced, and fully 100 couples danced.

One of the features of these very charming dances is the large number of men among its membership. There are usually two or three dozen more men than women at each dance, which adds very much to the brightness and success of these charming cotillions.

The following patronesses received the guests in the Pink Room: Mrs. Algernon Sydney Sullivan, Mrs. William L. Trenholm, Mrs. Loyall Farragut, Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones, Mrs. Andrew Wesley Kent, Mrs. Hugh S. Thompson, and Mrs. Samuel Spencer.

Among those present were Gen. Beverly Robertson, Arthur Skelton Wily, Miss Barton, James Alston Capell, ex-Gov. Hugh S. Thompson, William L. Trenholm, Dr. and Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones, Col. John R. Abney, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Deshon, Dr. and Mrs. John Blake White, Dr. and Mrs. J. Harvey Dew, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Brown, Dr. and Mrs. William M. Polk, George H. Sullivan, Col. and Mrs. John C. Calhoun, W. Hunt Tilford, Mr. and Mrs. William Bloodgood, W. De H. Washington, Loyall Farragut, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh R. Garden, Andrew Wesley Kent, Dr. and Mrs. Robert C. Myles, Samuel Spencer, Heth Lorton, George Gordon Battle, Walter T. Owen, Benjamin W. Appleton, Lieut. M. C. Butler, Jr., United States Army; Edwin A. S. Lewis, Lieut. J. A. Bell, United States Army; Charles C. Hoge, Mr. Dall, Gen. and Mrs. T. M. Logan, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Wise, Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Worthington, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Page, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Fearons, John H. Ingram, Mr. and Mrs. Walter K. Benjamin, Frank Acer, Ensign George R. Evans, United States Army; Joseph G. Dudley, J. Richards Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Young, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Lyman, Dr. and Mrs. John Blake White, Mr. and Mrs. George William Maslin, Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. B. Frank Mebane, Herbert Noble, Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. John A. McCall, Mrs. Percy A. Pickrell, George P. Toby, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel H. Valentine, Mr. and Mrs. William Toel, Mr. and Mrs. S. Elwood May.

Misses May Goldsmith, Georgina Patterson, Amy and Edith Kohlsaat, Jennie Gibbs, Rose Buchannan, Alice Griffin, Louisa E. Jones, Emily Coddington, Meta Huger, Julia Metcalf, Josephine McCall, Millie Morrison, Ruby G. Simmons, May Taylor, Alice Laidlaw, Charlotta Nicol, Mannie Disosway Adams, Caroline B. Thompson, Margaret Townsend, Lydia H. Bell, Alice Maude Wing, Julia Coggill, May Toel, Sophie Warley, Alice and Edith Benedict, Ida Dumond, Constance Fiedler, Elinor D. Johnson, May Fitzhugh Brockenborough, Mathilda Gossler, Maude Tweles, Olga L. Gossler, Louise Geer, Lizzie Harrison, Serine Macbeth, Sarah Sturgis, Anna Shaw, Olive Ross, Adele and Sadie Sturges, Emma Peniston, Lizzie Hedden, Baylissa Myles, Mary Newton, Henrietta Porter, Miss Taft, Edith L. Black, Misses Laidlaw, Slocum, Lyman, Burroughs, Clark, Hill, Hobson, and Harvey.

Dr. Russell Bellamy, Louis D. De Saussure, Harry C. Adams, William Alexander Evans, Dr. L. C. Adamson, Frank E. Danton, Addison Allen, W. Laird Goldsborough, Charles C. Bull, Gano S. Dunn, James L. Johnson, Henry A. Wise, William E. Billings, William Bayard Blackwell, Walter Jones Hewlett, E. A. De Brinckerhoff, Willis Dowd, C. C. Benedict, E. P. Casey, Lieut. Alston Hamilton, Dr. John Freeland, W. Frank Cannon, Victor H. Newton, Edward De Forrest Simmons, William E. Hardt, Henry Pierson Johnes, H. M. Clements, P. C. Johnson, Edward C. Parrish, A. W. P. Seaman, Richard B. Lyon, Henry W. Shaw, Julian Thornley, Joseph L. Laidlaw, Andrew Theodore Long, Robert E. Lee Lewis, Dr. Fielding Lewis Taylor, Julian De S. Trenholm, Dr. J. P. Thornley, Waddy Thompson, George Bolling Lee, Alexander B. Macbeth, Charles King Morrison, Edward T. McLaughlin, Christopher Woodward, Bernard Harrison, and B. Peyton Legere.

EDWARD MONTAGUE HELD FOR FORGERY

It Is Alleged He Swindled Several Persons with Bank Checks.

Edward Montague, twenty-five years old, of Ridgewood, was held in $2,000 bail for trial for forgery yesterday by Justice McMahon in the Yorkville Police Court.

Isaac H. Dahlman, a horse dealer, of 209 East Twenty-fourth Street, and Abrabam Brund, a cigar dealer, of 332 Third Avenue, were the complainants.

Brund declared that several days ago he cashed a check for $10 on the Garfield National Bank, purporting to be signed by Dahlman, for Montague, and Dahlman declared that the check was a forgery.

It is alleged that Montague has systematically swindled small tradesmen with similar checks. Brund was the only victim who could give a description of the alleged swindler. It was discovered that he visited a young woman at 426 Second Avenue. Brund and a policeman watched the house on Tuesday, and saw Montague enter it. Brund recognized Montague, and when he emerged from the house he was arrested. He pleaded ignorance, and denied his identity, but waived examination when arraigned.

The police will try to get other evidence against him.

A Plucky Bank Messenger.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 30.—An attempt was made by two men about noon to-day to rob John Randall, the First National Bank messenger, of a package containing $4,500. He had just left the United States Sub-Treasury, and, when near Vine and Baker Streets, one of the men attempted to snatch the package. The other threw red pepper in the eyes of the messenger. The latter held firmly to the money and fought the men who were trying to wrest it from him. Others in the street ran to Randall's assistance, but the thieves escaped.

A Veteran Found Dead.

Henry Streving, a soldier, sixty-one years old, was found dead in his bed at the Progress Hotel, Chatham Square, yesterday morning. He had been at the hotel for some time. He was a pensioner, and had lived at the National Military Home, Montgomery County, Ohio. In a tobacco pouch tied about his waist was found $158 in new gold coins.

To Aid Roman Catholic Orphans.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30.—The will of Bernard Conway, who died here last Wednesday, was admitted to probate to-day. Of an estate of $200,000, $100,000 is bequeathed to Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia or his successor, for the purpose of educating and supporting the orphans left destitute in the archdiocese.

COST OF THE GREENBACK

Its Record in the Period Immediately Following the War.

M'CULLOCH'S APPEALS TO CONGRESS

Pledges by Which the Government Should Have Returned to a Sound-Money Basis.

GOLD STILL AT A HIGH PREMIUM

Having Cost the People $1,000,000,000 for the War Period, Reconstruction Increased the Cost Above $1,600,000,000.

In treating of the cost of the greenback to the people, The New-York Times yesterday showed that the excess of expenditure on its account for the war period was $1,085,405,370. The next period to be naturally considered is that of reconstruction. At that time the legislation that had created the issue was fresh in the public mind. There was every reason why Congress should redeem the promises which had been made to justify or excuse the issue.

It had already been demonstrated that the Government could get money in any amount needed, by loans or taxes; that economical administration could not be possible with a depreciated currency, and that all considerations of national honor and welfare demanded a return to a sound money basis.

Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury, endeavored by all means in his power to induce Congress to redeem the pledges it had made in regard to the greenback. His work covered the reconstruction period. The legislative conscience was not wholly unmoved by it, although his purposes succeeded in only a small measure. The greenback was not retired, gold continued at a premium, and the expenses of the Government ran several hundred million dollars for that period in excess of the amounts they would have reached had the greenback pledges been kept.

Figures for the war period, published yesterday, showed the cost of the greenback by fiscal years since its creation, as follows:

Year.	Government Expenses.	Gold Value.	Excess Expenditure.
1862....	$130,449,412	96 cents	$5,577,977
1863....	694,004,575	78 cents	152,681,907
1864....	811,283,679	59 cents	332,626,300
	Interest obligations.....		8,128,020
	Redemptions.....		2,038,699
1865....	1,217,704,199	56 cents	535,789,848
	Interest obligations.....		32,329,735
	Redemptions.....		16,233,775
	Cost of the greenback from March 10, 1862, to June 30, 1865.....		$1,085,405,370

VII.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, the following is the greenback record:

In his report to Congress in December, 1865, Secretary McCulloch strongly urged that provision be made for retiring the greenback. He said:

"A permanent Government currency would be greatly in the way of public economy.

"The work of retiring the notes should be commenced without delay, and carefully and persistently continued until all are retired.

"An irredeemable paper currency may be a necessity, but it cannot fail, if long continued, to be a calamity to any people.

"On a basis for paper money for which there was no outlet (abroad) all articles needed for immediate use, of which it became the measure of value, felt and responded to the daily increase of the currency. * * * Prices of most articles for which there has been a demand have been, with slight fluctuations, constantly advancing from the commencement of the war."

The House of Representatives, in the same month, (December, 1865,) by a vote of 144 yeas to 6 nays, concurred in the views of the Secretary, "with a view to as early a resumption of specie payments as the business of the country will permit."

On April 12, 1866, an act was passed providing for the retirement of $10,000,000 of the notes monthly for six months, and $4,000,000 monthly thereafter. It authorized funding the notes into five-twenty year bonds at 6 per cent.

Greenbacks outstanding at the beginning of the year were $431,066,428, and at the end of the year $400,780,306, showing the retirement in that fiscal year of $30,286,122.

Gold premium was highest that year in June, 1866, at 67¾, and touched the lowest in March, 1866, at 24⅞.

Cost of the Greenback in 1866.

Greenbacks in circulation to June 30, 1866.....	$400,780,306.00
Average gold value of greenback for the year.....	.67 cents
Net ordinary expenses of the Government, excluding interest....	385,954,731.00
Excess of expenditure due to depreciated currency.....	$127,365,061.00
Receipts during the year served to cover the expenditures, but there were retired notes to the amount of	30,286,122.00
Interest paid in 1866 upon obligations issued for the excess of 1864	16,256,040.00
Interest for excess of 1865.....	32,147,390.00
Total cost in 1866.....	$206,054,613.00
Brought forward from previous years	1,085,405,370.00
Cost of the greenback to June 30, 1866	$1,291,459,983.00

VIII.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, the following is the greenback record:

Secretary McCulloch regretted that so little progress had been made in the preceding year in retiring notes. Although indorsing his views, the House of Representatives limited his power to retire notes.

He called attention to the fact that "there was nothing in the acts authorizing the issue, [of notes,] or in the communications from the Secretary of the Treasury, or in the discussions of Congress, to justify the opinion that they were intended to be a permanent circulation. * * * On the contrary, * * * they were regarded as merely temporary, and justifiable only by an emergency, * * * to be retired when the emergency had passed."

He was "not unmindful of the saving of interest which results to the Government by the use of its own notes, * * * but all considerations of this nature are more than counterbalanced by the discredit which attaches to the Government by failing to pay its notes according to their tenor and by the bad influence of this voluntary discredit upon the public morals."

"Specie payments," he said, "may be resumed, and ought to be resumed, as early as the 1st of July, 1868."

Greenbacks outstanding at the beginning of the year were $400,780,306, and at the end of the year $371,783,597, showing the retirement in that fiscal year of $28,996,709.

Gold premium in that year was highest in July, 1866, at 55¾, and lowest in December, 1866, at 31¼.

Cost of the Greenback in 1867.

Greenbacks in circulation June 30, 1867.....	$371,783,597.00
Average gold value of greenback for the year.....	.71½ cents
Net ordinary expenses of the Government, excluding interest.	202,947,733.00
Excess of expenditure, due to depreciated currency.....	$57,840,104.00
*Notes redeemed.....	28,996,709.00
Interest paid in 1867 on obligation for excess of 1864.....	16,256,040.00
Interest for excess of 1865.....	32,147,390.00
Total for 1867.....	$135,240,243.00
Brought forward from previous years.....	1,291,459,983.00
Cost of the greenback to June 30, 1867.....	$1,426,700,226.00

*Although authority was given to fund these notes into bonds, no evidence that they were so funded appears, and there is therefore no interest charge made.

IX.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, the following is the greenback record:

Secretary McCulloch, in his report in December, 1867, continued to urge upon Congress the need for an early resumption of specie payments.

He reiterated that the country was afflicted with a redundant and depreciated currency; prices of property and the cost of living had advanced correspondingly with the increase of the circulating medium; men, estimating their means by a false standard of value, had become reckless and extravagant in their expenditures and habits, and business in the absence of a stable basis was unsteady and speculative.

"Had the specie standard been maintained and bonds been sold at a discount for real money," he said, "there would have been an economy in all the branches of the public service which unfortunately was not witnessed. * * * The financial evils under which the country has been suffering for some years past, to say nothing of the dangers which loom up in the future, are in a great degree to be traced to the direct issue by the Government of an inconvertible currency with the legal-tender attributes of money.

"The Government is virtually repudiating its own obligations by failing to redeem its notes according to their tenor.

"Whenever the policy of reducing the paper circulation of the country, with the view of a return to specie payments, shall be abandoned, it is to be apprehended that the demand for an increase will be irresistible, and that the country will plunge into bankruptcy.

"Nothing can be more fallacious than this unfortunately popular idea. An irredeemable currency is a financial disease which retards growth instead of encouraging it."

Controller of the Currency H. R. Hulburd in 1867, said:

"Probably not less than 33 per cent. of the present indebtedness of the United States is owing to the high prices paid by the Government while its disbursements were heaviest. And to this day the depreciation of the currency enters into every estimate submitted to Congress as a basis for appropriations."

Nevertheless Congress not only failed to uphold the Secretary of the Treasury, but in January, 1868, passed an act suspending the authority, given in so limited a form to the Secretary of the Treasury in 1866, to retire the greenbacks. This act became a law without the approval of the President of the United States.

Thus occurred the Second Breach of Faith with the holders of the greenbacks, and the depreciated currency continued to disturb the finances of the country.

The gold premium during the year was highest in October, 1867, at 45¼, but had declined as low as 33 per cent. in December; this action caused it to rise again, as high as 43 5-8 in February.

The average gold value of the greenback dollar was 72 cents.

Greenbacks outstanding at the beginning of the year amounted to $371,783,597, and at the end of the year to $356,000,000, showing the retirement in that fiscal year of $15,783,597. This retirement was accomplished, of course, before the passage of the act above mentioned.

Cost of the Greenback for 1868.

Greenbacks in circulation June 30, 1868	$356,000,000.00
Average gold value of greenback for the year.....	.72 cents
Net ordinary expenses of the Government, excluding interest.....	229,915,088.00
Excess of expenditures due to depreciated currency.....	$64,376,225.00
Expended for retiring notes.....	15,783,597.00
Interest paid in 1868 upon obligations issued for excess of 1864..	16,256,040.00
Interest of 1865.....	32,147,390.00
Total for 1868.....	$128,563,252.00
Brought forward from previous year	$1,426,700,226.00
Cost of greenbacks to June 30, 1868	$1,555,263,478.00

X.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, the following is the greenback record:

Notwithstanding the action of Congress at the beginning of the year 1868 suspending the retirement of notes, Secretary McCulloch, in his annual report in December of that year, vigorously reiterated his previous arguments in favor of an early resumption of specie payments.

"If an irredeemable bank-note circulation is an evidence of bankrupt or badly-managed banking institutions," he said, "why should not an irredeemable Government currency be regarded as an evidence of bad management of the national finances, if not of national bankruptcy?

"By legal-tender acts a portion of the property of one class of citizens was virtually confiscated for the benefit of another. * * * There can be no doubt that these acts have tended to blunt and deaden the public conscience."

Writing as to the effect of the issue of the notes, he said: "They increased immensely the cost of the war, and they have added largely to the expenses of the Government since the restoration of peace. They have caused instability of prices; * * * they have shaken the public credit by raising dangerous questions in regard to the payment of the public debt; they are filling the coffers of the rich, but, by reason of the high prices which they create and sustain, they are almost intolerable to persons of limited incomes."

Quoting Daniel Webster, he said:

"'Of all the contrivances for cheating the laboring classes of mankind, none has been more effectual than that which deludes them with paper money. Ordinary tyranny, oppresssion, excessive taxation—they bear lightly on the happiness of the mass of the community compared with a fraudulent currency and the robberies committed by depreciated paper.'"

The Secretary further on recommended that the legal-tender clause be declared inoperative as to private debts contracted after Jan. 1, 1870, and as to any and all debts, except Government dues then payable in such notes, after Jan. 1, 1871; that the notes be convertible into bonds at the pleasure of the holders.

But the Congress then in session refused to take any steps. At the extraordinary session of the next Congress, called together by President Grant, the so-called "Public Credit act" was passed, (March 18, 1869,) by which the faith of the United States was solemnly pledged to the payment, in coin or its equivalent, of the United States notes, and to make provision at the earliest practicable period for the resumption of specie payments.

As will be seen, however, nothing further was done for several years.

The premium on gold rose to 50 per cent. by August, 1868, fell to 30⅜ in March, 1869, but rose again to 44¾ by May, closing in June as low as 35½.

No greenbacks were retired.

Cost of the Greenback for 1869.

Greenbacks in circulation June 30, 1869.....	$356,000,000.00
Average gold value of greenback for the year.....	.73⅛ cents
Net ordinary expenses of the Government, excluding interest.....	190,496,354.00
Excess of expenditures due to depreciated currency.....	50,481,534.00
Brought forward from previous years	1,555,263,478.00
Cost of the greenback to June 30, 1869.....	$1,605,745,012.00

No further interest is charged upon the excess expenditures for the reason that the receipts of the Government were sufficient to meet them, and those in previous years were assumed to have been covered by short-time obligations, which by this time had been practically retired.

Nor is there any charge made for the amount of interest which might have been saved in this and other years if the excess could have been used to retire interest-bearing bonds.

PRIEM HELD TO TESTIFY

Lexow Witness Locked Up in the House of Detention.

HIS TESTIMONY AGAINST THE POLICE

Charges of Open Bribery for Protection—Extraordinary Grand Jury's Work—Ex-Alderman Philip B. Benjamin Indicted.

Charles Priem, the Lexow committee witness who avoided the witness chair at Police Headquarters when Francis L. Wellman was conducting the independent investigation of the Police Department and fled to Europe, returning on Tuesday, is in the House of Detention for Witnesses. The price of his liberty is fixed at $2,500.

Priem was arrested in the ante-room of the Extraordinary Grand Jury yesterday afternoon by a commitment issued by Justice Van Brunt, on an affidavit by Assistant District Attorney Lindsay, that "John Doe" was an important witness for the people, and that he was likely to get beyond the reach of the prosecuting authorities.

Priem had gone to the Grand Jury room to give testimony, and had testified to some facts which implicated many members of the police force, when time for adjournment came. Then he found himself a prisoner. The commitment was given to Doorkeeper Kane, who jealously guards the public entrance to the jury room.

Kane would not take the responsibility of going alone to the House of Detention with Priem, so he summoned Policeman Peter Byrnes, of the City Hall Squad, and they took the prisoner to the House of Detention. When arrested Priem said he lived at 5 St. Mark's Place.

Priem is an exceedingly important witness. He not only corroborates Rhoda Sanford, on whose testimony Capt. Cross was "broken," but he tells how he paid $4,300 himself for police protection.

He was the star witness before the Senate committee on June 1, and before he was examined John W. Goff announced that he was "protected." Priem swore that he conducted the house, 28 Bayard Street, for six years. In sums of $500 and less he paid $4,300 in police tribute to the collectors for Capts. Cassidy, (who is dead,) Cross, McLaughlin, and Devery. Among the ward men who received the money were Connors, Smith, Burns, and Glennon.

Priem is also ready to testify in regard to protection money being paid by the keepers of 22, 24, 30, and 32 Bayard Street. He is as important a witness as Augusta Thorow, and can corroborate many other witnesses who have testified to the venality of the police of the Eleventh Precinct. It is not likely that Priem will be able to procure bail.

The Extraordinary Grand Jury were busier yesterday than on any previous day. They had but one session, but it lasted until nearly 2 o'clock.

CHANTICLEER AT HIS BEST

Big Chorus to be Heard in the Madison Square Garden.

ANNUAL POULTRY AND PIGEON SHOW

All the Classes Filled and an Excellent Collection of Birds on Exhibition — Some of the Prize Winners.

The sixth annual exhibition of the New-York Poultry and Pigeon Association began at cock-crow yesterday morning, as far as the 5,000 birds in Madison Square Garden are concerned. The public of New-York and the country came about 9 o'clock, and the chanticleer orchestra, whose notes were inharmonious because they were those of defiance and challenge, was still busy. In fact, the last note and the last incandescent light went out together at the close of the day.

The exhibition at its very beginning was the most successful the association has ever held, for there was not a vacancy in one of the 584 classes of poultry and pigeons.

Some of the finest birds in this or any other country, experts say, were there, and several varities that had never before been seen in this country occupied cages.

The rural element formed the principal part of the morning crowd, and the keen practical interest manifested was subject for comment by the city folks, whose knowledge of fowl is confined to an understanding as to edibility or beauty.

There were some sharp traders among those earlier arrivals, and there were some splendid fenders of bargain hunters among the men who stood guard over the specimens, whose prices were quoted in the official catalogue.

"Whacher want for them brahmys?" queried a shrewd-looking Yankee of a Long Islander who was in charge of a cage of beauties.

"Wull, $75, I sh'ld think 'd be 'bout right," was the unconcerned reply.

There was a little parley, and finally the bargain was struck. A reporter for The New-York Times sought the cage after the first awards had been made. There was a blue ribbon on it, and the attendant stood with his hands in his pockets, whistling as he looked in disdain away over the heads of the crowd.

"Did you sell?" the reporter asked.

"Wull, not much. A feller hit a bargain fer $75, but I guess he don't git 'em. Not much"—this as he pointed at the gilded first award.

The reporter went to the cage again in about an hour. It was still occupied. The blue ribobn was still there, but the guardian was looking anxiously up and down the aisle.

"Did your man come back?" was the reporter's question.

"Naw! Say, I 'greed ter pay transp'tation on them birds. That feller don't get 'em now unless he pays it."

One of the proudest and handsomest birds in the exhibition is the landlord and head, in Cage No. 2,901, of a family of six Cochin pullets. He is the son of a famous sire. His father was Wonder, one of the greatest exhibits in the show of last year. These Cochins are a special exhibit, and they seem to have brought their stately pride up to a realization of that fact. Adams, Purdue & Young of East Orange, N. J., were quoted in the official programme as being willing to part with this famous progeny for $1,000. That amount was offered to them yesterday. They promptly refused it.

John D. Rockefeller has an exhibit, but not in his own name. His birds are Indian game and Pekin ducks. They are entered by Rockwood Hall of Tarrytown, and are attracting a great deal of attention.

Swimhoe pheasants made their début in this country yesterday, and a cage of them of varied beauty of color was surrounded all day by admiring throngs. They are owned and exhibited by S. B. Schieffiin of this city, who imported them.

Another cage that is a centre of curiosity is that in which the black brant has a temporary home, and around it, until the show is over, scientific poultry raisers will tell over and over again how this bird is the one that lives nearest to the north pole of any of its kind, and that any place where its eggs are laid has never been discovered.

"The finest exhibition of Jacobins ever seen in this country," is the comment of pigeon fanciers as they stroll down the long line of cages where this peculiar specimen is shown in many colors and combinations of color. "He reminds me of a woman wrapped up in her furs," said a young man who stood before a cage the occupant of which had his head almost buried in the thick belt of feathers that encompassed his neck.

A forty-five pound turkey brought $75 late yesterday afternoon, and is no longer a feature of the show, in which he had a constant stream of admirers. He was purchased by E. W. Hazelhurst of Sing Sing, who went proudly away with his bargain.

Among the prominent breeders present were James Forsyth, Oswego; L. C. Piser, Shushan, N. Y.; F. C. Hare, Whitby, Canada; James H. Rainsbury, Troy; W. J. Andrus, Hackensack; George Purdue, East Orange; F. Doremus, Newark; Emil Garnjoist, Yonkers; J. J. Hanselman, Brooklyn; Oscar Seifert, Newark; Lewis Ruhe, New-York.

The Blub Leghorn Club, of which Augustus D. Arnold is President, and the American Wyandotte Club, James Forsyth, President, will meet to-day and a large attendance of fanciers is expected.

Many awards were made yesterday, and Press Representative Charles Chamberlain was rushed to his utmost powers to keep up with these committees of award:

Poultry—T. K. Bennett, Phillipsburg, N. J.; R. G. Buffington, Fall River, Mass.; Sharp Butterfield, Windsor, Ontario; R. A. Coit, White Plains, N. Y.; Dr. W. A. Colkin, New-York; A. T. Cothran, Montclair, N. J.; Dr. E. W. Deyo, Montgomery, N. Y.; J. H. Drevenstedt, Johnstown, N. Y.; Frank Gaylor, Tarrytown, N. Y.; L. G. Jarvis, Guelph, Ontario; P. H. Scudder, Glen Head, L. I.; P. B. Zimmer, Gloversville, N. Y.

Pigeons—Joseph D. Gavin, Malden, Mass.; John Glasgow, Mahwah, N. J.; A. M. Ingram, Quincy, Mass.; J. C. Long, New-York; Dr. Henry E. Owen, New-York; George E. Peer, Rochester, N. Y.; William J. Stanton, New-York.

The Prize Winners.

The prize winners in the poultry yesterday were:

Light Brahma Cocks—First, Philander Williams, Taunton, Mass.; second, Oakland Farm, Taunton, Mass. Light Brahma Hens—First and second, Oakland Farm, Taunton, Mass. Light Brahma Cockerels—First, John H. Warner, Niskayuna, N. Y.; second, Philander Williams, Taunton, Mass. Light Brahma Pullets—First, Charles M. Griffing & Son, Shelter Island, N. Y.; second, Philander Williams, Taunton, Mass. Silver Wyandotte Cocks—First and second, A. C. Hawkins, Lancaster, Mass. Silver Wyandotte Hens—Fifst, P. L. Mattison, South Shaftsbury, Vt.; second, A. C. Hawkins, Lancaster, Mass. Silver Wyandotte Cockerels—First and second, A. C. Hawkins, Lancaster, Mass. Silver Wyandotte Pullets—First, A. C. Hawkins, Lancaster, Mass.; second, J. S. Mahew, Bethel, Conn. Golden Wyandotte Cocks—First, C. W. Johnson, Cranford, N. J.; second, Kent & Oldreive, Kingston, Canada. Golden Wyandotte Hens—First, M. D. Hines, Port Dickerson, N. Y.; second, Ira C. Keller, Prospect, Ohio. Golden Wyandotte Cockerels—First, Frank Randall, Johnstown, N. Y.; second, M. D. Hines, Port Dickerson, N. Y. Golden Wyandotte Pullets—First and second, M. D. Hines, Port Dickerson, N. Y.

Golden Polish Plain, Females; White-Crested Black Polish, Males; White-Crested Black Polish, Females; White-Crested White Polish, Males; White-Crested White Polish, Females; Buff Laced Polish, Male; Buff Laced Polish, Females; Golden Polish, Bearded, Males; Golden Polish, Bearded, Females; Silver Polish, Bearded, Males; Silver Polish, Bearded, Females; White Polish, Bearded, Males, and White Polish, Bearded, Females—First and second, William McNell, London, Canada. Black Minorca Pullets—First, Thomas A. Duff & Co., Toronto, Canada; second, Santee & Cunningham, Chenango Bridge, N. Y. Golden Spangled Hamburg Cocks—First, Richard Oke, London, Canada; second, William McNell, London, Canada. Buff Pekin or Cochin Bantam Pullets—First, Richard Oke, London, Canada; second, William McNell, London, Candad.

Dark Brahma Cocks—First, John H. Warner, Niskayuna, N. Y.; second, William A. Pease, Middletown, Conn. Dark Brahma Hens—First, William A. Pease, Middltown, Conn.; second, C. A. Ballou, Worcester, Mass. Dark Brahma Cockerels—First, John H. Warner, Niskayuna, N. Y.; second, Newton Adams, Utica, N. Y. Dark Brahma Pullets—First, Newton Adams, Utica, N. Y.; second, William A. Pease, Middletown, Conn. Partridge Cochin Cocks—First and second, George W. Mitchell, Bristol, Conn. Partridge Cochin Hens—First and second, Walter C. Baylies, Taunton, Mass. Partridge Cochin Cockereis—First and second, George W. Mitchell, Bristol, Conn. Partridge Cochin Pullets—First and second, George W. Mitchell, Bristol, Conn. Black Cochin Cocks—First, David A. Nichols, Monroe, Conn.; second, J. M. Kipp, Fairlawn, N. J. Black Cochin Hens—First, J. M. Kipp, Fairlawn, N. J.; second, David A. Nichols, Monroe, Conn. Black Cochin Cockerels—First and second, David A. Nichols, Monroe, Conn. Black Cochin Pullets—First and second, J. M. Kipp, Fairlawn, N. J. White Cochin Cocks—First, William McNell, London, Canada; second, R. P. Thompson, Paterson, N. J. White Cochin Hens—First, William McNell, London, Canada; second, Brooks & Wells, Hyde Park, Mass.

White Cochin Cockerels—First, Brooks & Wells, Hyde Park, Mass.; second, William McNell, London, Canada. White Cochin Pullets—First and second, William McNell, London, Canada. Barred Plymouth Cockerels—First, E. B. Thompson, Amenia, N. Y.; second, A. C. Hawkins, Lancaster, Mass. White Wyandotte Cocks—First, John B. Felt, Somerville, Mass.; second, J. M. Dexter, Camden, N. Y. White Wyandotte Hens—First, John B. Felt, Somerville, Mass.; second, J. M. Dexter, Camden, N. Y. White Wyandotte Cockerels—First, John B. Felt, Somerville, Mass.; second, James Forsyth, Owego, N. Y. White Wyandotte Pullets—First, John B. Felt, Somerville, Mass.; second, J. C. Haynes, Annandale, N. J. Buff Wyandotte Cocks—First, James Forsyth, Owego, N. Y.; second, D. P. Shove, Fall River, Mass. Buff Wyandotte Hens—First, James Forsyth, Owego, N. Y.; second, R. G. Buffington, Fall River, Mass. Buff Wyandotte Cockerels—First and second, James Forsyth, Owego, N. Y. Buff Wyandotte Pullets—First, James Forsyth, Owego, N. Y.; second, L. C. Piser, Shushan, N. Y.

The Pigeon Awards.

Barb, any solid color hens other than red—First and second, D. E. Newell, New-York. Barb, any solid color bred in 1893—First, J. S. Rittenhouse, Reading, Penn.; second, D. E. Newell, New-York City. Barb, any solid color hens, bred in 1893—First and second, Walter W. White, Baltimore, Md. Barb, any solid color cocks, bred in 1894—First and second, Walter W. White, Baltimore, Md. Fantail, any other color than red or yellow, saddle-back hens—First and second, Mountainside Aviaries, Mahwah, N. J. Fantail, any color tail cocks—First, Hugh Clements, 120 West Twentieth Street, New-York; second, Mountainside Aviaries, Mahwah, N. J. Fantail, any color silky cocks—First, Mountainside Aviaries, Mahwah, N. J.; second, Hugh Clements, New-York City. Oriental frill, blue, or silverette cocks—First, William Ehinger, Jr., Philadelphia, Penn.; second, Louis Ruhe, New-York City. Oriental frill barred blondinette cocks—First and second, James C. Norris, Concord, N. H. Oriental frill laced blondinette cocks—First, Louis Ruhe, New-York City; second, William Ehinger, Jr., Philadelphia, Penn. Oriental frill satinette cocks—First, William Ehinger, Jr., Philadelphia, Penn.; second, James C. Norris, Concord, N. H. Oriental frill, any other variety cocks—First and second, Louis Ruhe, New-York. Oriental frill bluette and silverette hens—First, Louis Ruhe, New-York City; second, William Ehinger, Jr., Philadelphia, Penn.

Carrier Black Cocks—First, D. E. Newell, New-York. Carrier Dun Cocks—First and second, Mountainside Aviaries, Mahwah, N. J. Carrier, Any Other Solid Color Cocks—First, John B. Franz, Baltimore, Md.; second, Frank Hunt, Highlandville, Mass. Carrier Black Hens—First, F. Tudor, Boston, Mass.; second, John B. Franz, Baltimore, Md. Any Solid-Color Carrier Cocks Bred in 1894—First and second, Mountainside Aviaries, Mahwah, N. J. Carrier Any Solid-Color Hens Bred in 1894—First, D. E. Newell, New-York; second, Mountainside Aviaries, Mahwah, N. J. Pouter Yellow Pied Cocks—First and second, J. J. Hanselman, Brooklyn, N. Y. Pouter Blue-Pied Cocks—First and second, Andrew Muchlig, Ann Arbor, Mich. Barb Black Cocks—First, Walter W. White, Baltimore, Md.; second, J. S. Rittenhouse, Reading, Penn. Barb Red Cocks—First, George B. Hart, Baltimore, Md.; second, D. E. Newell, New-York. Barb Any Other Solid-Color Cock—First and second, D. E. Newell, New-York; Barb, Any Other Solid Color Cock—First and second, D. E. Newell, New-York. Barb, Black Hens—First and Second, D. E. Newell, New-York. Barb Red Hens—First, J. S. Rittenhouse, Reading, Penn.; second, Walter W. White, Baltimore, Md. Jacobin Black Cocks—First and second, M. B. Blanch, Lebanon, Penn. Jacobin Red Cocks—First and second, M. B. Blanch, Lebanon, Penn. Jacobin Yellow Cocks—First and second, M. B. Blanch, Lebanon, Penn. Jacobin Red Cocks—First, Atwood B. Hoskins, Glen Riddle, Penn; second, C. A. Cochler, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Jacobin White Cocks—First, H. H. Waldron, Providence, R. I.; second, M. A. Blanch, Lebanon, Penn. Jacobin Any Other Color Cocks—First, Charles Bromley, Brooklyn, N. Y.; second, H. A. Waldron, Providence, R. I. Trumpeter Black Cock—First, F. A. Rommel, Baltimore, Md. Trumpeter Any Other Color Cocks—First, F. A. Rommel, Baltimore, Md. Trumpeter Black Hens—First, F. A. Rommel, Baltimore, Md. Trumpeter Any Other Color Hen—First, F. A. Rommel, Baltimore, Md. Fantail Yellow Cocks—First, Mountainside Aviaries, Mahwah, N. J.; second, Hugh Clements, New-York. Fantail Black Cocks—First and second, Mountainside Aviaries, Mahwah, N. J. Fantail White Cocks—First, James Blair, Yonkers, N. Y.; second, Mountainside Aviaries, Mahwah, N. J. Fantail Blue Cocks—First, James Blair, Yonkers, N. Y.; second, Mountainside Aviaries, Mahwah, N. J. Fantail Any Other Color Cocks—First, James Blair, Yonkers, N. Y.; second, Mountainside Aviaries, Mahwah, N. J.

Several of yesterday's awards were not announced because of disputes, which will be settled to-day by arbitration.

ANNEXATION TALK IN NEWFOUNDLAND

Great Excitement Over the Subject in the City of St. John's.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Jan. 30.—The inhabitants of St. John's this morning found the city placarded with large bills calling upon the people to agitate for the annexation of Newfoundland to the United States.

The placards are unsigned, but it is believed they were issued by a faction of radical politicians in this city who have been avowing annexationist principles for years past. It is undestood that a club, whose object will be the furtherance of the annexation movement, is being formed, and that members of the organization will begin the work of popular agitation in a day or two. The city is in a ferment of excitement over the matter. Gov. O'Brien is very indignant because of the appearance of the placards, and the officers of the British cruiser Tourmaline, in port here, are making a great hubbub about what they denounce as "the insult to Queen Victoria" thus manifested.

Supporters of the Colonial Government now admit that the Canadian Cabinet declines to discuss terms on which Newfoundland may enter the Canadian confederation before the anticipated Canadian general election takes place.

Several additional failures were announced to-day, and it is known that more will follow. Maurice Fenelon was to-day unanimously elected Trustee of the Commercial Bank on behalf of the shareholders.

Westfield Republican Nominations.

TOTTENVILLE, S. I., Jan. 30.—The Republican Convention of the town of Westfield was held at Pleasant Plains this afternoon.

A communication was received from the Independent Democrats stating that a conference committee had been appointed and would consider any proposal for the nomination of a fusion ticket. The town being Republican, the communication was laid on the table.

Abram Cole was renominated for Supervisor, John B. Wood for Justice of the Peace, C. A. Sprague for Collector of Taxes, Daniel Butler for Overseer of Poor, and George Van Pelt for Highway Commissioner.

Advertising Agencies.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES will be received at the following agencies at the same price as is charged either in THE TIMES Publication Office, Printing House Square, or at THE TIMES Up-Town Office, No 1,260 Broadway:

American District Telegraph Offices.

Broadway, No. 120, (in Equitable Building,) corner of Cedar Street.
Broadway, No. 195, near Fulton Street.
Broadway, No. 273, corner of Reade Street.
Broadway, No. 407, near Lispenard Street.
Broadway, No. 590, near Houston Street.
Broadway, No. 854, near Fourteenth Street.
Broadway, No. 1,140, corner of Twenty-sixth St.
Broadway, No. 1,227, corner of Thirtieth Street.
Broome Street, No. 444, near Broadway.
Cotton Exchange, Hanover Square.
Church Street, No. 151, near Chambers Street.
Church Street, No. 255, near Franklin Street.
Columbus Avenue, No. 251, near Seventy-second Street.
Columbus Avenue, No. 422, corner of Eighty-second Street.
Columbus Avenue, No. 644, near Ninety-first St.
Eighth Avenue, No. 70, near Thirteenth Street.
Eighth Avenue, No. 985, near Fifty-eighth Street.
Eighth Street, corner of University Place.
Front Street, No. 120, near Wall Street.
Fulton Street, No. 68, corner of Ryder's Alley.
Fourteenth Street, No. 110 West, near Sixth Avenue.
Fourteenth Street, No. 201 East, near Third Avenue.
Fifth Avenue, No. 397, near Thirty-sixth Street.
Fifth Avenue, No. 539, near Forty-fourth Street.
Forty-second Street, in Grand Central Station.
Grand Street, No. 223, near Bowery.
Greenwich Street, No. 316, near Reade Street.
Madison Avenue, No. 985, near Seventy-seventh Street.
New Street, No. 9, near Wall Street.
One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, No. 134 East, near Lexington Avenue.
One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, No. 264 West, near Eighth Avenue.
Park Avenue, No. 1032.
Pearl Street, No. 134, near Beaver Street.
Produce Exchange Building, corner of Bowling Green and Beaver Street.
Sixth Avenue, No. 666, near Thirty-eighth Street.
Sixth Avenue, No. 821, near Forty-seventh Street.
Sixth Avenue, No. 990, corner of Fifty-fifth St.
Third Avenue, No. 344, near Twenty-fifth Street.
Third Avenue, No. 407, near Thirty-fifth Street.
Third Avenue, No. 844, near Fifty-first Street.
Third Avenue, No. 1,053, near Sixty-third Street.
Third Avenue, No. 1,369, near Seventy-eighth Street.
Third Avenue, No. 1,616, near Ninety-first Street.
Third Avenue, No. 2,097, near One Hundred and Fifteenth Street.
Twenty-third Street, No. 8 West, near Fifth Avenue.
Twenty-third Street, No. 270 West, near Eighth Avenue.
Thirty-fourth Street, No. 270 West, near Eighth Avenue.
Wall Street, No. 10, near New Street.
West Street, No. 142, near Barclay Street.
West Street, No. 386, corner of Christopher St.

Other Agencies.

Amsterdam Avenue, No. 95, near Sixty-fourth Street; B. Opp.
Amsterdam Avenue, No. 376, corner Seventy-eighth Street; Wm. H. Smith, Jr.
Amsterdam Avenue, No. 745, near Ninety-sixth Street; I. T. Oxtoby.
Avenue A, No. 62, between Third and Fourth Streets; Edward J. H. Tamsen.
Avenue A, No. 82, near Sixth Street; John Hemrich.
Bleecker Street, No. 325; near Christopher Street; Jewell.
Broadway, No. 874, corner of Eighteenth Street; Frank Seaman.
Broadway, No. 1,242, near Thirty-first Street; L. J. Finch.
Broome Street, No. 363, near Mott Street; Mrs. Annie Fields.
Canal Street, No. 17, near Division Street; J. Blumberg.
Columbus Avenue, No. 142, near Sixty-sixth Street; William H. Allen.
Columbus Avenue, No. 469, near Eighty-third Street; Fisher Brothers.
Columbus Avenue, No. 503, near Eighty-fourth Street; D. Murdock.
Columbus Avenue, No. 708, near Ninety-fifth Street; J. S. McGlynn.
Columbus Avenue, No. 852, near One Hundred and Second Street; J. Cohn.
Division Street, No. 157, near Essex Street; J. Blumberg.
Eighth Avenue, No. 254, near Twenty-third Street; L. J. Finch.
Eighth Avenue, No. 887, near Twenty-ninth Street; Sam Levy.
Eighth Avenue, No. 904, near Fifty-fourth Street; E. Liebermann.
Eighth Avenue, No. 2,180, near One Hundred and Eighteenth Street; A. Bachman.
Eighth Avenue, No. 2,318, near One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; Elwell & Hopkins.
Eighty-sixth Street, No. 204 East, near Third Avenue; Francis W. Schilling.
Fourteenth Street, No. 20 West, near Fifth Avenue; James A. McGinniss.
Fourteenth Street, No. 92 East, near Fourth Avenue; L. J. Finch.
Forty-second Street, No. 101 West, near Sixth Avenue; Weinberg.
Forty-second Street, No. 106 West, near Sixth Avenue; L. J. Finch.
Forty-second Street, No. 257 West, near Eighth Avenue; Nicholas Heckmann.
Forty-seventh Street, No. 159 East, corner of Third Avenue; L. J. Finch.
Forty-eighth Street, No. 203 East, near Third Avenue; L. A. Reynold.
Fifty-fourth Street, No. 154 East, near Third Avenue; D. J. McQuade.
First Avenue, No. 1,708, near Eighty-ninth Street; L. J. Finch.
Fourth Avenue, corner of Twentieth Street; P. Gotthelf.
Ninth Avenue, No. 651, near Forty-sixth Street; Empire Advertising Agency.
Ninth Avenue, No. 856, near Fifty-sixth Street; J. F. Gleason.
One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, No. 244 West, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues; R. A. Carrington.
One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, No. 104 West, near Lenox Avenue; John Walch.
One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, No. 156 East, between Lexington and Third Avenues; L. J. Finch.
One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, No. 243 West, near Eighth Avenue; L. J. Finch.
One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, No. 251 West, corner of Eighth Avenue; Samuel H. Baker.
Second Avenue, No. 788, near Forty-second Street; B. Laguna.
Second Avenue, No. 1,157, near Sixty-first Street; J. Boland.
Second Avenue, No. 1,444, near Seventy-fifth Street; Wimmer.
Second Avenue, No. 1,818, near Sixty-ninth Street; C. Pontal.
Second Avenue, No. 1,519, corner of Seventy-ninth Street; George Deffaa.
Second Avenue, No. 1,663, near Eighty-sixth Street; C. F. Nagel.
Sixth Avenue, No. 152, near Eleventh Street; W. H. Fordham.
Seventh Avenue, No. 2,171, near One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street; Mrs. Calahan.
Sixteenth Street, No. 148 East, near Third Avenue; Charles W. Boyd.
Third Avenue, No. 177, near Sixteenth Street; E. W. Darrow.
Third Avenue, No. 329, near Twenty-fourth Street; M. Nussbaum.
Third Avenue, No. 554, near Thirty-seventh Street; Armstrong & Co.
Third Avenue, No. 650, near Forty-second Street; Murray Hill Advertising Agency.
Third Avenue, No. 850, near Fifty-second Street; R. Rudolphus.
Third Avenue, No. 957, near Fifty-eighth Street; S. Getzler.
Third Avenue, No. 1,026, near Sixty-first Street; L. J. Finch.
Third Avenue, No. 1,096, near Sixty-fifth Street; F. J. Rahskopff.
Third Avenue, No. 1,152, near Sixty-seventh Street; F. Hausler.
Third Avenue, No. 1,338, between Seventy-sixth and Seventy-seventh Streets; Charles Apt.
Third Avenue, No. 1,504, near Eighty-fifth Street; E. Liebermann.
Third Avenue, No. 1,583, near Eighty-eighth Street; Emanuel Ganz.
Third Avenue, No. 1,921, near One Hundred and Sixth Street; C. Rudolph.
Third Avenue, No. 2,110, near One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; J. A. Hagmayer.
Third Avenue, No. 2,662, near One Hundred and Forty-second Street; A. Ragette.
Twenty-third Street, No. 162 East, corner of Third Avenue; C. O. Olsen.
Varick Street, No. 198, near Houston Street; John Hue.

Agencies in Brooklyn.

Atlantic Avenue, No. 110, corner of Henry Street, F. A. Thordale.
Broadway, No. 153; Hayden.
Broadway, No. 376, near Keap Street; Lewis & Co.
Bedford Avenue, Nos. 1,258 and 1,260, near Fulton Street; R. C. Talbot.
Court Street, No. 63, near Livingston Street; Edward B. Marryatt.
Ewen Street, No. 194, near Ten Eyck Street; Henry Schulz.
Fifth Avenue, No. 240; William Pett.
Fulton Street, corner of Grand Avenue; James Burns.
Fulton Street and Nostrand Avenue; E. Burke.
Fulton Street, No. 166, near Cranberry Street; Williams Brothers.
Flatbush Avenue, No. 269, near St. Mark's Avenue; Mrs. J. R. Suter.
Greene Avenue, No. 1,056, corner of Broadway; John B. Reitz.
Greene Avenue, No. 1,278; George H. Miller.
Greenpoint Avenue, No. 81, near Franklin; D. B. Treadwell.
Johnson and Washington Streets, and Court, corner of Joralemon Street; J. E. Orr.
Montague Street, corner of Hicks Street; M. Hennessy.
Washington Street, No. 197, near Concord Street; Cornelius Brothers.

Long Island Agencies.

JAMAICA—David L. Hardenbrook.
LONG ISLAND CITY—Borden Avenue, No. 5; John W. Davren.
PATCHOGUE—James Canfield.

East Orange, N. J.

Main Street, No. 549, opposite Washington; William H. Allen.

Orange, N. J.

Cone St. R. R. Station; W. H. Allen.

Brick Church, N. J.

Brick Church R. R. Station; W. H. Allen.

Agency at Newark, N. J.

Market Street, No. 180, near Broad; Edmond H. Hoffman, Postal Telegraph Office.

Agencies at Hoboken, N. J.

Joseph Lowenberg, First National Bank Building, basement.
Washington Street, No. 293; Reed & Brother.
Washington Street, No. 215; J. Lichtenstein.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	P. M.
Sun rises...7:12	Sun sets...5:15
Moon sets..10:04	

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	10:08	10:37	4:00	4:22
Governors Island	10:22	11:03	4:30	4:54
Hell Gate	12:15	12:56	5:58	6:22

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) JAN. 31.

Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Cienfuegos, Havana..... 1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Colombia, Colon.....10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Persia, Hamburg.....	10:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, FEB. 1.

Algonquin, Charleston.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, FEB. 2.

Amsterdam, Rotterdam...11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Andes, Kingston.....10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Caracas, La Guayra.....11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Etruria, Liverpool..... 6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
La Bretagne, Havre..... 5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Madiana, Windward Islands..... 9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Massachusetts, London.....	.....
Orizaba, Havana.....10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Phoenicia, Hamburg.....	11:00 A. M.
Saginaw, Haiti..... 1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow.....	2:30 P. M.
Werra, Genoa..... 8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) Jan. 31.—Alecto, London, Jan. 15; Cufic, Liverpool, Jan. 22; Ems, Bremen, Jan. 22; France, London, Jan. 14; Glamorganshire, Gibraltar, Jan. 13; Pocasset, Gibraltar, Jan. 12; Pontiac, Gibraltar, Jan. 17; Weimar, Bremen, Jan. 19.

FRIDAY, Feb. 1.—Patria, Hamburg, Jan. 21.

SATURDAY, Feb. 2.—Adriatic, Liverpool, Jan. 23; La Gascogne, Havre, Jan. 26; Paris, Southampton, Jan. 26; Marengo, Antwerp, Jan. 18.

SUNDAY, Feb. 3.—Aurania, Liverpool, Jan. 26.

MONDAY, Feb. 4.—England, London, Jan. 20; Runic, Liverpool, Jan. 25.

Arrived.

New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 30.

SS Bea Bellido, (Br.,) Young, Matanzas Jan. 17, with mdse. to Waydell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Jasen, (Br.,) Fraser, Port Antonio Jan. 15, with mdse. and one passenger to J. E. Kerr & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Chateau Lafite, (Fr.,) Chabot, Bordeaux Jan. 20, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A. M.

SS Lackawanna, (Br.,) Robinson, London Jan. 18, in ballast to Gustavus Heye. Arrived at the Bar at midnight.

SS State of Nebraska, (Br.,) Brown, Glasgow Jan. 18, with mdse. and passengers to A. Baldwin & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:40 P. M.

SS Yucatan, Downs, Tampico Jan. 21, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 A. M.

SS F. W. Brune, Lewis, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Benefactor, Simmons, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Algonquin, Platt, Charleston and Jacksonville, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS City of Columbia, Jenny, West Point, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Pocasset, (Br.,) Blyth, Venice Dec. 5, with mdse. to Phelps Brothers & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 P. M.

SS La Touraine, (Fr.,) Santelli, Havre Jan. 23, with mdse. and passengers to A. Forget. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 P. M.

Ship Arno, (Br.,) Newham, Calcutta Sept. 7, with linseed to Ralli Brothers—vessel to Vernon H. Brown.

Ship Carl, (Ger.,) Hashagen, Bremen 32 ds, with mdse. to order—vessel to G. E. Varrelmann.

Bark La Fiducia, (Ital.,) Catanzano, Smyrna 82 ds, with licorice root to McAndrews & Forbes—vessel to John C. Seager.

WIND.—Sandy Hook, 9:30 P. M.—W., light breeze, hazy.

Sailed.

SS Victoria, for Gibraltar, &c.; Belgenland, for Antwerp; Habana, for Havana; Advance, for Colon; Berlin, for Southampton; Majestic, for Liverpool; Trinidad, for Bermuda; Athos, for Port au Prince, &c.; San Marcos, for Galveston; Saratoga, for Havana and Tampico; Roanoke, for Norfolk and Richmond; Antilla, for Nassau; Yemassee, for Charleston and Jacksonville.

Notice to Mariners.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that Sewall Point Bell Buoy, (black,) Virginia, heretofore maintained experimentally, near Sewall Point Shoal Buoy, No. 3, black on the S. E. side of Hampton Roads, E. side of the entrance to Elizabeth River, about 1½ miles northerly of Sewall Point, has been discontinued. This notice affects the "List of Beacons and Buoys," Fifth Lighthouse District, 1893, Page 63.

Spoken.

Bark Ravenswood, (Br.,) Murray, from New-York Nov. 2 for Colombo, was spoken Jan. 16 in lat 31 S., long 24 W.

Brig Starlight, Edwards, from Guadalupe for New-York, was spoken Jan. 29, in lat 40 30, long 71 30, by Pilot Boat Jesse Cary No. 10.

By Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—SS Chester, (Dutch,) Capt. Boysen, sld. from —— for New-York yesterday.

SS Dania, (Ger.,) Capt. Ludwig, from Hamburg, sld. from Havre for New-York today.

SS Delaware, (Br.,) Capt. Thomas, from New-York Jan. 17 for Dover, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Glenesk, (Br.,) Capt. Webster, from New-York Jan. 16 for London, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Cydonia (Br.) sld. from Palermo for New-York Jan. 24.

SS Olbers, (Belg.,) Capt. Tanner, sld. from St. Lucia for New-York yesterday.

SS Gerton, (Br.,) Capt. Balleine, sld. from Barry for New-York to-day.

SS Scotia, (Br.,) Capt. Hamilton, sld. from Flume for New-York to-day.

SS City of Edinburgh, (Br.,) Capt. Frame, from New-York Dec. 27, arr. at Cape Town Jan. 25.

SS Pawnee, (Br.,) Capt. Alkenhead, from New-York Dec. 22, arr. at Venice Jan. 27.

SS Oakley, (Br.,) Capt. Mahood, from New-York Dec. 31, arr. at Port Said to-day.

SS Hildebrand, (Br.,) Capt. Crimp, sld. from Para for New-York yesterday.

SS Baron Andrassan, (Br.,) Capt. Corning, from New-York Jan. 17 for Calcutta, arr. at St. Michael's to-day.

SS Croft, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, from New-York Dec. 19, arr. at Dundee to-day.

SS Fulda, (Ger.,) Capt. Thalenhorst, from New-York Jan. 22 for Bremen, arr. at Southampton to-day.

Fulton Club Has Mr. Brookfield as Guest.

About fifty members of the Fulton Club attended a dinner given in honor of William Brookfield, at the clubrooms, Fulton and Gold Streets, last night.

Mr. Brookfield, who was one of the founders of the club, was toasted by several speakers, among them President George P. Benjamin, Jordan L. Mott, Alexander Gilbert, and Robert E. Bonner.

The guests included E. B. Brown, John Abendroth, Alfred B. Scott, Henry B. Platt, Edmund Hendricks, J. C. Gilbert, Henry F. Crosby, H. R. Haigh, S. W. Bowne, W. F. Smith, F. L. Montague, D. D. Otis, W. W. Farmer, H. C. Mechling, George D. Mackey, T. L. Fowler, U. D. Eddy, J. C. Peabody, and Thomas Barrett.

Granite Block Falls Ten Stories.

A heavy block of granite fell from the tenth story of the new building in course of erection at Broadway and Pine Street yesterday afternoon, and, striking a stone cornice on the first story, shot across Pine Street and landed on a truck. No one was hurt.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young woman as excellent chambermaid; willing to assist with sewing, waiting, or washing; best of references. 220 West 27th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid and seamstress; country or city. S. H., Times Agency, 59 West 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best references. 258 West 47th St., two flights, front.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid or waitress; three years' city reference. 758 8th Av., top bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a French person; speaks German and English; good reference. 266 West 36th St., Renanse.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as chambermaid and do washing or assist with waiter; best city reference. 215 West 41st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl to do chamberwork and will assist with waiting; best city reference. 73 East 106th St.; ring Lynch's bell.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By a middle-aged American woman as companion to an elderly or invalid lady, or as housekeeper in a small family where servants are kept; has had much experience, and can give the best of references. J. A. L., 145 East 39th St.

COMPANION, &c.—By a young lady as companion; would also take charge of the mental and bodily care of grown children. Address, three days, Box 7, 1,563 3d Av.

Cooks.

COOK.—By good cook and laundress. 104 East 17th St., present employer's.

COOK.—First-class; young girl; last employer can be seen. R. L., 106 West 42d St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; understands all kinds of soups, fish, meats, game, entrées, and desserts, even including marketing; first-class references; private family. 345 3d Av., Hedmark's bell.

COOK.—Is good baker; excellent meat cook; has good first-class laundress; will assist with other work; will do the work of a small family; city or country; reference. 220 East 70th St., third floor.

COOK.—As first-class family cook; thorough in all branches of fine cooking, dinner par

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Trading Less Active, with Prices Higher.

BUSINESS CHIEFLY ON LOCAL ACCOUNT

Wheat at the Close Was Firm--Corn Was Dull--Provisions Firmer --Cotton Easier--Coffee Steady.

There was very little of interest in the wheat trading outside of a better feeling at the West, which was instrumental in advancing prices here, and forced the local traders to cover quite freely. The feeling at the close of the day was much better, owing to expected action on the currency question. Provisions recovered the recent decline and closed steadier, with a good export inquiry. Cotton was quiet and a trifle lower. Coffee closed firm, with free local buying.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, elevator	57 @	..
Corn, No. 2 mixed, elevator	47⅝@	..
Oats, No. 2 mixed, elevator	34¼@	34½
Flour, straight Spring	$3.10 @	$3.25
Flour, straight Winter	2.55 @	2.70
Cotton, middling uplands	5⅞@	..
Wool, Ohio and Penn. X	17 @	18
Pork, mess	11.25 @	11.75
Lard, Western steam	6.65 @	..
Beef, family	9.75 @	12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	21 @	24
Sugar, granulated	3 13-16@	4¼
Cheese, State, full cream, fancy	10¾@	11¾
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	16¼@	..
Flour, No. 1, foundry	11.50 @	12.50
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00 @	..
Copper, lake	9.80 @	9.85
Lead	3.10 @	3.12½

WHEAT—Contracts were less active and chiefly in the way of local scalping and switching, with outside news very scarce and the opening unchanged; prices declined ⅛ with the West, but reacted ⅝@⅞c on local covering and firmer Western reports, with the close firm at ⅝@¾c advance. Spot was dull but firm at ½c advance. Sales, 24,000 bushels No. 2 red, for export, at ½c under May, free on board, store. Quotations: No. 2 red in store at ¾c over May price, free on board, delivered; No. 1 Northern, 9½c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 10¼c over May, free on board, afloat....Quotations at the close, free on board: No. 2 red cash, 58¾c, in store; No. 1 hard, afloat, 68c; No. 1 Northern, in store, 67½c; No. 2 hard, afloat, 61⅝c....Clearances hence, 60,035 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 65,795 bushels....Receipts, 8,450 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 59,283 bushels; in the Interior, 162,780 bushels.

CORN—Contracts opened weak at a decline of ½c on easier cables; advanced ⅞c with the West and wheat, and closed dull at ¼@⅜c gain for the day. Spot was a shade firmer, but only moderately active. Sales, 84,000 bushels, including 32,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, (so called,) for export, at 48¾c, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 20,000 bushels, steamer mixed at 49c, elevator; 2,000 bushels do at 47¼c, delivered, and 30,000 bushels ungraded white at 50½c, delivered, to arrive....Receipts, 18,200 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 56,198 bushels; in the interior, 182,381 bushels....Clearances hence, 27,183 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 31,452 bushels.

OATS—Contracts declined ⅛c, but rallied ¼@⅜c with the West and on local covering, and closed steady at ⅛@¼c gain, with a moderate local trade. Spot were ½c higher and firm, with a fair business demand....Sales, 42,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, 36@36¾c for 12,000 bushels; No. 2 white, clipped, 37c; No. 3 do, 36¼c; No. 2 mixed, 33¾@34½c for 8,000 bushels; No. 3, 33½; rejected mixed, 32½c; rejected white, 34c; No. 2 mixed, 34½@34¾c for 12,000 bushels; track mixed, 34½@36c; track white, 37@40½c for 12,000 bushels....Receipts, 25,200 bushels; exports, 120 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
January	.....	....@....	57⅝
February	.....	....@....	57⅝
March	50,000	57 @57⅞	57⅝
May	2,470,000	57⅝@58⅜	58⅜
June	.....	....@....	58⅜
July	1,425,000	58¼@58⅞	58⅞
August	180,000	58⅝@59⅛	59⅛
Total	4,125,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
January	.....	....@....	47⅜
February	.....	....@....	47⅜
May	275,000	47¼@48⅛	48⅛
July	25,000	47⅝@48½	48½
Total	300,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
January	.....	....@....	33¾
February	75,000	33⅜@33¾	33¾
March	50,000	33½@33⅝	33⅝
May	100,000	32⅜@33	33
No. 2 white—			
January	.....	....@....	36
February	.....	....@....	36
March	.....	....@....	36¼
Total	100,000		

FLOUR—There was a little more doing at easier prices, but the general demand was limited. Sales, 14,200 bbls, including 2,500 bbls Winter straights at $2.70@$2.75, 300 bbls Winter clear at $2.40@$2.50, 1,900 bbls Spring patents at $3.50@$3.60, 1,000 bbls Winter patents on private terms, 1,900 bbls City Mill patents at $4.05@$4.15, 2,500 bbls do clear at $3.30, 850 bbls do No. 2 at $2.45 @$2.50, and 500 bbls supers at $2.30....Arrivals, 5,630 bbls and 1,910 sacks; exports, 3,137 bbls and 11,787 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 24,215 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Sacks.	Barrels
Fine	....@....	Nominal.
Supers	....@....	$2.10@$2.15
No. 2	$2.10@$2.15	2.20@ 2.25
No. 1	2.25@ 2.30	2.30@ 2.35
Clears	2.25@ 2.40	2.40@ 2.55
Straights	2.50@ 2.65	2.65@ 2.75
White wheat str'ts	2.65@ 2.75	2.80@ 2.90
Patents	2.85@ 3.00	2.80@ 3.00
Special brands	3.00@ 3.10	3.10@ 3.20
Kansas patents	3.00@ 3.15	3.20@ 3.35
Kansas straights	2.70@ 2.90	2.90@ 3.10
City patents	....@....	4.00@ 4.15
City clears	....@....	....@ 3.30
City No. 2	....@....	2.40@ 2.50
City supers	....@....	....@ 2.30
City fine	....@....	2.10@ 2.15

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels
Fine	$1.90@....	....@....
Supers	Nominal.	$2.25@....
No. 2	Nominal.	2.25@....
No. 1	2.20@2.40	2.40@2.60
Clears	2.25@ 2.40	2.50@ 2.60
Straights	3.00@ 3.10	3.10@ 3.25
Patents	3.25@ 3.40	3.35@ 3.50
Special brands	3.40@ 3.50	3.65@ 4.00

RYE FLOUR—Dull and weak; sales, 250 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.25@$2.80; fancy, $3.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR AND GRAIN—Quiet and steady. We quote: Flour at $1.65 @$1.75 on spot, and $1.60@$1.65 to arrive; 53@55c for Japanese grain; silver, 49@50c; Canadian nominal.

CORN PRODUCTS—Dull and weak. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.90; Esmeralda, $2.85; granulated yellow meal, $2.60@$2.80; white do, $2.90@$3; brewers' meal, $1.20; grits, $1.20; chops, 85c; coarse meal, 90@93c for Western and 92@95c for city; yellow, $1.08@$1.10; white, $1.12.

OATMEAL—Dull and weak. Quoted: Rolled, standard, $4@$4.35; cut, $4.40@$4.75; ground, $4@$4.10, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Dull and nominal. We quote: 50@52c for State and Jersey, on track; 54@55c delivered, in car lots, and 56@57c for boatloads, to arrive.

BARLEY—Nominal at 64@65c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 64 @65c.

MALT—Nominal. We quote: New Western sample lots at 70@75c; two-rowed State at 70@72c; six-rowed do at 75@80c.

FEED—Quiet and weak. Quoted: 40, 60 and 80 lb at 80@90c; middlings, 85@90c; Western, 82½@85c for Spring and Winter bran; sharps, 90@95c; rye feed, 85c. Oilmeal, $23@$23.50 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive. Cottonmeal, $15@$17, spot or to arrive, in job lots, $1 extra. Screenings, 50@ 60c for No. 2 and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—For clover the market is still unsettled and dull, with hardly material demand for export, while the home trade is taking small lots in a careful way. For No. 1, 9c is asked, while for fancy 9⅜c is held. Timothy nominal; flax nominal.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The market for the day at least stopped going down. There appeared a little export inquiry, more special than general. It was willing to pay 26c for either good off-grade yellow or prime; it did not make any difference with the buyers as to the grade, but there was a determination not to exceed the 26c price. There were 1,000 bbls and 200 bbls off-grade yellow, both taken at 26c for shipment, and 26c was bid for 1,000 bbls prime, without bringing about business. The lowest rate on prime yellow to buy was 26¼c, while good off grade might be secured further at 26c. By reason of the business there was a feeling of stability over current prices, yet any slackness of demand would probably put the temper out of the market. Crude, in barrels, will bring 25c, although some parties do not offer over 24½c; the asking price is 22½c. There is missed for the day demand for crude, in bulk, at the mills, at 18c, and in this direction the situation is easier, with purchasing now possible at 18c in some sections, although above that price is held by most of the mills. COCOANUT OIL is slow and weak; Ceylon at 5.12½@5.20c. Cochin is at 5⅝@5¾c. LINSEED OIL is in moderate demand; city quoted at 56c and State at 54@55c. NEATSFOOT OIL has a small trading, with pure unracked at 55c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@58c; No. 1 at 53c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL is inactive; quoted at 53@54c.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 30.—Oil, opened and lowest, 100; highest and closed, 100⅛.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The market came around to strength after a weak opening and slight declines, and recovered from breaks of 27c on pork, 7 points on lard, and 10 points on ribs to essentially the prices that prevailed on the latest of Tuesday's business. There was some talk that a little encouragement was obtained from Washington over currency legislation, but the probabilities were that a stronger demand for the products which set in at the low prices had most to do with the reactions. While there is seeming steadiness at the close, there is no marked confidence expressed. The receipts of hogs at present are not exercising much influence.

LARD—Western steam was easy early in the day, but turned to firmness and closed as on Tuesday night. There was more of an export inquiry here, but at prices 5 points under the market. The refiners bought sparingly, as they had little fresh demand for refined. Cash is $6.65 bid; sale of 65 tcs at $6.65. City steam is firm at $6.25@ $6.37½; sales of 140 tcs at both prices. Options—No sales; January closed at $6.70 asked; May closed at $6.90 asked. Refined sold to the extent of 750 tcs for the Continent on private terms; quoted at $7.25; South American at $7.50. Compound lard is slow at $5@$5.25. The West closed at $6.35 for January, while May ranged at from $6.45 to $6.55, and closed at $6.52 bid.

PORK—Exporters here are quiet, insisting upon lower prices. There were 200 bbls sold. The West went off 27c, but on a freer trading recovered and closed steady at Tuesday night's prices. January was at $9.55 asked, and closed at $9.77, nominal, while May was at $9.75@$10.02, and closed at $10.02. Prices here are: Mess, new, $11.25 @$11.75; family mess, $11@$11.50; short clear, $13@$15.

BACON—A little export demand prevails here, and 100 bxs short clear taken up; quoted at $5.70. The short ribs at the West closed at $5.05 for January, while May ranged from $5.15 to $5.22, and closed at $5.20@$5.22.

BEEF—Exporters bought sparingly and home trade wants were light. Packet, $8.50 @$9; do, in tierces, $12.50@$13.50; family, $9.75@$12; extra India mess, in tierces, $12.50@$14.50; extra mess, in barrels, $7.25@ $7.75; plate, $8.25@$8.75.

BEEF HAMS—Are unsettled and easy in price. Quoted prices are $16 here and $15 at the West.

CUTMEATS—City meats are about steady in price, and have a moderate demand. Sales of 20,000 lb pickled bellies, 12-lb average, at 5 11-16c; city-pickled hams, 7½@ 8c; do, shoulders, 4¾@4½c; 10-lb bellies, 5¾c; 12-lb do, 5 11-16@5¾c; clear bellies, boxed, 6¾c. Western meats at Chicago: Green hams at 8¾c for 12 lb and 7¾@7¾c for 14 to 16 lb; tierced pickled hams, 8¼@ 8¾c for 16 lb, and pickled shoulders, tierced, at 5⅝@5¾c; green shoulders at 4⅝c.

DRESSED HOGS—Are at steady prices. Receipts at the West, 84,896 head; same time last year, 72,236 head. Chicago—Receipts, 27,000 head, (estimates for to-day, 36,000 head;) dull; 25@30c lower than on Monday; $3.70@$4.30; left over, 3,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 4,332 head; slow; 25c lower; $3.50@$4.25. St. Louis—Receipts, 6,000 head; lower; $3.60@$4.10. Indianapolis—Receipts, 2,500 head; steady; $3.90@$4.25. Kansas City—Receipts, 14,000 head; lower; $3.70 @$4.05. Omaha—Receipts, 8,000 head; opened weak; expect 15@20c decline; $3.35@$4.45. Pittsburg—Dull; $4.20@$4.45. Cleveland—Light and Yorkers, $4.20@$4.35. Quotations here are 5½c for heavy, 5½c for 180 lb, 5¾c for 160 lb, 5⅝c for 140 lb and 120 lb, and 5⅞@6c for pigs.

TALLOW—The market has a little better tone. Melters are encouraged by the reduced holdings, and feel less like accepting 4¼c for city; in fact, that price was bid and declined in one instance. No sales for the day. Country is in light supply and quite steady as to price; quoted at 4⅜@4¾c. There were 110,000 bbls sold within this range. Australian is not offered under 5c, while bidding is unimportant.

STEARINE—Lard stearine is wholly nominal at present; offerings are unimportant. Oleostearine shows scarce bidding, not over 6¼c, while 6¾c is a nominal held price. The supplies on offer are light, but wants are unimportant from either local or Western sources, with Chicago at a weak price on its dull trading and accumulations.

COTTON.

Contracts continued in the same old quiet way, with the trading only on local account, and no outside news to influence the market to any extent. The close was steady at 1@3 points' decline, with port receipts free and Liverpool easier. Spot was dull and easy, with sales of 36 bales to spinners.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling Gulf	5¾
Middling upland	5⅝

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1¼c on
Middling fair	⅛c on
Strict good middling	1¢c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Good ordinary	1¼c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off
Strict low middling stained	29-32c off
Low middling stained	1⅝c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
January	5.42@5.44	5.44	5.43	500
February	5.43@5.44	5.44	5.42	1,600
March	5.47@5.48	5.49	5.46	17,900
April	5.51@5.52	5.52	5.49	3,400
May	5.55@5.56	5.56	5.53	39,400
June	5.59@5.60	5.60	5.57	11,900
July	5.62@5.64	5.63	5.60	800
August	5.66@5.68	5.68	5.65	5,400
September	5.71@5.72	5.70	5.70	100
October	5.76@5.77	5.77	5.74	8,600
November	....@....	....	....	.....
December	....@....	....	....	.....
Total				89,600

COTTON RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, FEB. 1, 1895.

	S.	S. & M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	4232	8215	5720	8197	..	..
N. Orl'ns	6293	20331	13110	8861	..	..
Mobile	1967	2429	3253	186	..	..
Savannah	3496	3150	3631	1517	..	..
Charlest'n	2568	2064	1638	1505	..	..
Wilm'gt'n	1053	791	719	504	..	..
Norfolk	1249	2048	2348	957	..	..
Baltimore	..	..	..	..	..	..
New-York	751	1340	2571	1059	..	..
Boston	191	120	225	410	..	..
Philadel'a	183	..	5	227	..	..
W. Point	923	1562	1165	1203	..	..
N'p't News	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brunswick	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pt. Royal	..	..	..	..	..	..
Velasco	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	22906	42050	34385	24186	..	..
This day last wk.	28102	42676	35512	38009	28760	27493
This day last year	24149	19292	22758	23659	8559	14944

COFFEE.

Contracts were fairly active and opened weak at 5@15 points decline, with considerable foreign selling and the cables lower, but local buying made a firm close at 5 points' advance to 10 points decline. Havre was irregular at ½@¾f decline, and Hamburg dull at ½@¾ pfennig loss. Spot Rio was dull but steady, at 16¾c for No. 7 and 15¼c for No. 8. Sales, 3,500 bags Maracaibo and 1,150 bags Jamaica, on private terms....Option Sales—Opening Call—11 A. M.—March, 1,000 bags at 14.90c, 750 bags at 14.65c; May, 250 bags at 14.55c, 750 bags at 14.50c; September, 500 bags at 14.90c; December, 750 bags at 14.60c, 750 bags at 14.55c, 500 bags at 14.50c; total, 5,250 bags.

Between Call and Close—March, 500 bags at 14.50c, 1,250 bags at 14.45c, 2,250 bags at 14.40c, 250 bags at 14.50c, 250 bags at 14.45c, 500 bags at 14.50c, 750 bags at 14.55c, 2,500 bags at 14.65c; April, 250 bags at 14.50c, 250 bags at 14.55c; May, 750 bags at 14.45c, 1,250 bags at 14.40c, 1,000 bags at 14.30c, 500 bags at 14.35c, 500 bags at 14.40c, 250 bags at 14.45c, 250 bags at 14.50c, 750 bags at 14.55c; June, 250 bags at 14.45c, 250 bags at 14.40c; July, 250 bags at 14.45c; August, 1,000 bags at 14.40c, 500 bags at 14.45c; September, 500 bags at 14.50c, 250 bags at 14.45c, 500 bags at 14.30c, 500 bags at 14.40c, 750 bags at 14.55c, 500 bags at 14.60c; October, 250 bags at 14.55c; December, 250 bags at 14.50c, 250 bags at 14.45c, 250 bags at 14.40c, 250 bags at 14.35c, 500 bags at 14.55c; total, 21,000 bags.

Exchange—1,000 bags March exchanged for 1,000 bags December, even; 10 points paid to exchange 250 bags May for March; 10 points paid to exchange 1,000 bags September for March; total for day, 30,750 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last year.
January	....@....	....@....
February	14.70@14.75	16.25@16.30
March	14.85@14.70	15.95@16.00
April	14.55@14.65	15.70@15.80
May	14.55@14.60	15.60@15.65
June	14.55@14.60	15.30@15.40
July	14.55@14.60	15.05@15.10
August	14.55@14.60	14.85@14.90
September	14.55@14.60	14.70@14.75
October	14.55@14.60	....@....
November	14.50@14.55	....@....
December	14.50@14.55	....@....

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	197,399
Arrivals—	
Steamship Handel, Santos	18,795
Steamship Handel, Victoria	6,065
	24,860
Total	222,259
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	10,086
Total stock in New-York to-day	212,173
Total stock in Baltimore	8,096
Arrivals	....
Total	8,096
Deliveries yesterday	323
	7,773
Total stock in New-Orleans	12,155
Arrivals	....
Total	12,155
Deliveries yesterday	1,129
	11,029
Total stock in other ports	....
	18,802
Total stock in United States	230,975
Afloat from Rio per steam to Jan. 29	131,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Jan. 29	33,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Jan. 29	102,000
Afloat from Victoria to Dec. 31	6,000
	272,000
Total	502,975
Same time 1894	557,078

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean	16¼c

Difference between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..1.50 above No. 7	No. 6..50 above No. 7
No. 2..1.65 above No. 7	No. 7.. above No. 7
No. 3..1.40 above No. 7	No. 8..50 below No. 7
No. 4..1.10 above No. 7	No. 9..90 below No 7
No. 5..75 above No. 7	

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1..Nom. above No. 7	No. 6..75 above No. 7
No. 2..Nom. above No. 7	No. 7.. above No. 7
No. 3..2.75 above No. 7	No. 8..1.25 below No. 7
No. 4..2.25 above No. 7	No. 9..2.00 below No. 7
No. 5..1.75 above No. 7	No. 10..2.50 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java, fancies	28 @31	La Guayra—	
Java, Malang	21 @22	Cora	18 @19¼
Padang, int'r	25½@26	Caracas	18¼@19½
Macassar—		Do. washed	19¾@21¾
Timor	22 @23	Porto Cabello	18 @19
Pajo	21 @22	Do. washed	19¼@21¼
Mocha	26½@27	Savanilla—	
Maracaibo—		Ocana	18½@20½
Trujillo	18¼@19	Bucara'ga	19 @21
Rosario	18 @19¼	Do. washed	20 @21¾
Tovar	18¼@19¼	Bogota	20¼@22
Merida	19 @20½	Mexican—	
Cucuta, ord'y	19 @19½	Cordova, gr'n	18¾@19½
Fair to good	19¾@19½	Do. white	19¼@20½
Pr. to choice	20 @21	Oaxaca	20 @21½
Central American—		Guatemala and	
Costa Rica	17½@21	Coban	19¼@22¼
San Salvador	19 @19¼	Jamaica	17 @21
Do. washed	19½@22		

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Demand very good and prices firm, with receipts light.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	13@13	Fair	28@30
Common	14@16	Good	31@32
Fair	17@18	Prime	33@34
Prime	19@21	Choice	35@38
Choice	22@25	Barbadoes	25@28
Cuba, 50° test.	Nominal.	Puerto Rico	26@35

RICE—Prices remain firm, with a fair trade reported.

Domestic—		Japan	4¼@4½
Ordinary	3¾@4	Java, in bond	1⅞@2⅜
Fair	4¼@4⅜	Java	3½@3⅝
Good	4¾@4⅝	Rice Flour	2¾@2½
Prime	5 @5⅛	Rice, pol., 100 lb	$1.08@$1.10
Choice	5⅜@5½	Rice, bran, 100 lb	75@ 80
Fancy	5¾@6		
Head	6⅛@6¾		
Patna	3¾@4¼		

SUGAR—Raw was more active and a shade firmer. Sales, 40,000 bags molasses sugar, 85° test, at 2¼c, from store, and 75,000 mats Ilollo at 2 3-16c flat, from store. Refined was steady, but very quiet.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	2¾c
Molasses sugars, 89° test	2⅞c
Centrifugal, 96° test	3 1-16c

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discounts on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantity one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, or Nos. 13 and 14, but ⅛c per lb on all other grades.

Dominos	4 7-16@4⅝
Coarse powdered	4 7-16@4¼
Granulated	3 13-16@4
Cutloaf	4 7-16@4⅝
Crushed	4 7-16@4⅝
Powdered	4 1-16@4¼
Coarse granulated	3 15-16@4⅛
Fine granulated	3 13-16@4
Extra fine granulated	3 15-16@4⅛
Con. granulated	4 1-16@4¼
Cubes	4 1-16@4¼
XXXX powdered	4 5-16@4½
Mold A	4 1-16@4¼
Diamond A	3 13-16@4
Confectioners' A	3 11-16@3⅞
Columbia A	3 9-16@3⅝
Windsor A	3 9-16@3⅝
Ridgewood	3 9-16@3⅝
Phoenix A	3 9-16@3⅝
Empire A	3½ @3 11-16
No. 6	3 7-16@3⅝
No. 7	3⅜ @3 9-16
No. 8	3¼ @3 7-16
No. 9	3 3-16@3⅜
No. 10	3 @3 5-16
No. 11	3 1-16@3¼
No. 12	3 @3 3-16
No. 13 (net)	2 15-16@....
No. 14 (net)	2⅞ @....

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Buyers are showing very little interest in domestic marrow or medium, and, while there is a disposition to hold the choicest goods about steady, the market has a slight undertone of weakness. Choice pea are relatively scarce, and bring $1.85, without much trouble. Red kidney are not pressed for sale, because of the firm interior advices, but there is no business doing. Foreign beans are also well in hand and held with confidence. Green peas easy. We quote for choice quality: Beans—Domestic, marrow, per bushel, $2.35 @$2.37½; do, medium, $1.82½@$1.85; do, pea, $1.85; do, white kidney, $2.40; do, red kidney, $1.95@$2; do, turtle soup, $1.90@$1.95; do, yellow eye, $2.10@$2.15; do, lima, California, $2.80@$2.85; do, foreign, pea, $1.55@ $1.75; do, foreign, medium, $1.50@$1.72½; green peas, barrels, $1.05@$1.07½; do, bags, $1@$1.02½; do, Scotch, $1.10@$1.12½.

BUTTER—There is a moderate demand for fancy Western creamery, buyers not disposed to take much ahead of actual wants; offerings, however, are comparatively light, and prices are well sustained. Under grades are plentiful, dull, and freely offered. June creamery in light demand, but fairly steady for fine. State dairy neglected; fancy in light supply.

STATE.

Creamery, full-made	14 @21
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, extras	18 @19
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, firsts	14 @16
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, seconds	12 @13
Dairy, tubs, thirds	10 @11
Dairy, firkins and tubs	13 @17½
Dairy, firkins and tubs, sec. to firsts	12 @14
Dairy, firkins, extra	16½@17
Dairy, firkins, seconds to firsts	12 @14

WESTERN.

Creamery, extras	24 @..
Creamery, firsts	21 @22½
Creamery, seconds	18 @21
Creamery, thirds	14 @16
Creamery, June, extra	20 @..
Creamery, June, poor to choice	11 @17
Imitation creamery, firsts	10 @18
Imitation creamery, seconds	10 @12
Dairy, firsts	14 @15
Dairy, thirds to seconds	10 @11
Factory, June, firkins, extra	18 @..
Factory, held, firkins, thirds to firsts	10 @12
Factory, tubs, fresh, extra	13 @14
Factory, fresh, tubs, firsts	11 @..
Factory, seconds	9½@10
Factory, thirds	8 @9
Rolls, choice	18 @14
Rolls, poor to fair	8 @12

CHEESE—Business still light and in small lots, with a fairly steady feeling for fancy large colored and small white, while the rest are easy.

State, f. c., large, Fall make, col'd, fcy.	11¼@..
State, f. c., large, Fall make, white, fcy.	10¾@11
State, full cream, large, choice	10½@10¾
State, full cream, large, good to prime	10 @10¾
State, full cream, large, com. to fair	9 @9¾
State, full cream, small size, fancy	11½@11¾
State, full cream, small, poor to prime	9½@11¼
State, part skims, small size, choice	8½@9
State, part skims, small, fair to prime	6 @8
State, part skims, large size, choice	7 @7¼
State, part skims, fair to prime	5 @6½
State, part skims, common	3½@4
Pennsylvania, skims	2 @..

EGGS—Light receipts and some speculative demand, with a further slight gain in prices.

State and Pennsylvania	26¼@27
Western, fresh-gathered, choice	25½@26
Southern, fresh-gathered, prime	24 @25
Western, refrigerators, choice	18 @21
Western, early-packed, defective, etc	$2.50@$4.50
Limed	16½@20

VEGETABLES—Domestic potatoes quiet and easy, with liberal offerings; Bermuda in pretty good demand. Kale and spinach selling fairly. Onions firm for choice.

Cabbage, per 100	$2.50@$10.00
Celery, fancy Michigan, large, per dozen roots	40@ 60
Celery, Western and State, fair to good, per dozen roots	20@ 35
Onions, white, large, per bbl	4.00@ 8.00
Onions, Eastern, yellow, per bbl	2.00@ 2.25
Onions, Eastern, red, per bbl	2.00@ 2.37
Onions, Orange County, red, per bbl	1.75@ 2.25
Onions, State and Western, yellow	1.50@ 2.00
Spinach, per bbl	1.50@ 2.50
Turnips, per bbl	65@ 70
Kale, per bbl	50@ 75
Tomatoes, per crate	2.00@ 4.00

POTATOES.

Jersey, prime, in bulk, per bbl	$1.50@$1.62
Jersey, common to fair, per bbl	1.12@ 1.37
State, good to prime, per 180 lb	1.50@ 2.12
State, common to fair, per 180 lb	1.25@ 1.37
Maine, per bbl	1.75@ 2.25
Sweets, Vineland, per bbl	1.50@ 2.50
Sweets, Southern Jersey, double heads	1.50@ 1.90
Scotch	1.90@ 2.00
Bermuda, prime	6.00@ 6.50
Bermuda, No. 2	3.00@ 3.50
English, per 168-lb sack	1.85@ 2.00

POULTRY—ALIVE—Twelve carloads got in to-day and 4 cars more are due to-morrow. The price of fowls was advanced to 8½c under some pressure, but jobbers bought only moderately at that, and an easier feeling was developed before the close. Chickens, roosters, and turkeys held steady. Ducks rather firm. Geese show no quotable change, but common stock was weak. We quote: Fowls, per lb, 8@8½c; chickens, 7½c; old roosters, 5c; turkeys, 7@ 8½c; ducks, per pair, 55@90c; geese, $1@ $1.50; pigeons, 25@35c. DRESSED—Receipts moderate, advices of light supply in transit, and market firm, with a slightly upward tendency on choice qualities of most kinds. We quote: Turkeys, hens, per lb, 10@11c; do, toms, 7½@9c; chickens, Philadelphia, 12@18c; do, Jersey, 11@13c; Western, 8@10c; fowls, Jersey, 9@10c; do, Western, 8@9½c; ducks, 10@15c; geese, Western, 7@10c; capons, Philadelphia, 15@20c; do, Western, 10@17c; squabs, per dozen, $2 @$3.50.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FRUITS—DRIED—There was a little more jobbing business to-day, and one or two exporters were showing some interest. They tried to buy prime evaporated apples at 6¾c, and, failing in that, bid 6¾c on an attractive lot. Most of the jobbing sales were at 7@7¼c. No change in sun-dried apples, chops, or cores and skins. Raspberries sold at 20c, and the higher interior advices made a strong feeling here. Other small fruits remain dull. California fruits still moving only in a jobbing way. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy to extra fancy, 7¾@8¼c; do, prime to choice, 6¾@7½c; do, common to good, 5@6½c; do, sun-dried, 5@ 6c; chops, 2@2¾c; cores and skins, ½@1c; raspberries, evaporated, 20c; do, sun-dried, 18c; cherries, 12@13c; plums, State, 5¾@6c; blackberries, 5@5½c; apricots, 7@10c; peaches, California, peeled, 12@16c; do, unpeeled, 7@10c; prunes, as to size and quality, 4@10c.

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples quieter, but held firmly. Little call for grapes, but few arriving. Cranberries firm. Very little doing in Florida oranges, and values almost nominal. We quote: Apples, Greenings, per bbl, $3@$4; do, Baldwin, $3@$4; do, Spy, $2@$3.50; do, Spitz, $3@$5; grapes, Catawba, per basket, 10@18c; cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl, $9@$14; do, Jersey, per crate, $3@ $3.75; oranges, Florida, unfrozen, per box, $2.50@$4; grape fruit, do, $3@$5; tangerines, $3@$3.50; mandarins, do, $2.50@$3; frosted stock, 25c@$1.

GAME—Quail firm. Partridges quiet, but choice birds held steady. Grouse scarce and firm. Little demand for wild ducks, unless large and fat. Quail, partridges, and grouse cannot be legally sold here after this month. We quote: Quail, per dozen, $1.75@$2; partridges, per pair, 50@55c; grouse, $1@$1.35. Wild ducks—Canvas, $1@ $2.50; do, red head, 50c@$1.75; do, mallard,

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Less Pressure on the Market and Somewhat Better Prices.

THE ATTACK ON WHISKY UNSUCCESSFUL

Stockholders Refuse to be Frightened and the Short Interest Increased —Industrials Higher and Railways Firm.

There was less activity on the Stock Exchange yesterday, and prices were somewhat firmer. Feeling improved, the supposition being that should Congress fail to take early action to remedy the Government's financial weakness the Administration would without delay offer another round lot of bonds. Dispatches from Washington intimated that Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Curtis would visit this city to confer with the banking interest in anticipation of an early issue, but the leading bankers said they knew nothing of his coming.

Interest at the opening centred in Distilling and Cattle Feeding. It was soon apparent that the owners of the stock were not alarmed over the snap receivership which the President of the company had secured. The first price was 8, against 8⅜ at the close on Tuesday, and later it sold at 7⅞. But there was good buying at the recession, and in a few minutes the price had rallied to 8⅜. For the remainder of the session the price held above 8, and closed at 8¼, a net loss of ¼ on sales of 19,080 shares. It seems that the receivership was applied for in the names of two clerks employed by Messrs. P. J. Goodhart & Co., Mr. Greenhut's brokers. The similiarity of the name of one of the petitioners to that of a well-known firm led many to suppose that the application had substance back of it, but early in the day Messrs. I. & S. Wormser, the firm referred to, disavowed connection with the proceeding. In fact, the Messrs. Wormser have given promise on their holdings of the stock of the company to the Protection Committee. The committee has renounced its determination to apply for the removal of the receivers on Friday, and as it will present proxies on upward of 225,000 shares of stock to the court, it is quite within reason to suppose that the application will be acted on favorably.

Other industrials were fairly firm. Sugar, notwithstanding the action of the House in repealing the differential duty, was strong, and closed ¼ higher. Chicago Gas was also strong, selling up to 73½, and closing at 73¼, a net gain of 1¼ points. General Electric and Lead each advanced ⅞, and both closed at about top prices.

London sold Louisville and Nashville, and it was heavy throughout the day, closing at a loss of a point. The Granger stocks were fairly firm, and, with the exception of St. Paul, which lost ⅛, closed fractionally higher. The coal stocks also improved, and the general list was fractionally higher at the close.

The engagements of gold amounted to $3,725,000 of which amount about $3,225,000 will be exported on Saturday. These withdrawals bring the free gold in the Treasury down to about $45,000,000, the lowest point it has reached since resumption.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money was in good demand, but the supply was limited. Rates were 2 per cent. for thirty days, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four months, and 3@3½ per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was inactive. Rates were 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 4@4¼ per cent. for high-grade single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for others.

The Clearing House exchanges were $106,518,719, and balances $14,762,404. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $265,032.

In London call money was ¼ per cent., short bills 9-16 per cent., and three months' bills ⅝ per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and inactive. Posted rates for sterling were unchanged at $4.89½ for sixty-day bills and $4.90½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.88½ for sixty-day bills, $4.89½ for demand, $4.89⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.87⅛ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.15⅝ for long and 5.14⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅝ and 96⅞, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial 75 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-14 discount; selling, 1-16@⅛ premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium. San Francisco—Sight, 17½; telegraphic, 20. Boston—Par to 10c premium. Chicago—50c premium. St. Louis—90c premium.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were not quoted.

The commercial price of bar silver was 60c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 48¼c.

In London, bar silver sold at 27 7-16d per ounce.

The exports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $19,194,436, and the imports for the same period $395,710. The net exports, therefore, have been $18,768,726.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	
American Exchange	200
Broadway	155
Butchers and Drovers'	234
Central National	150
Chase National	118
Chatham	450
Chemical	3000
City	4000
Citizens'	435
Commerce	130
Continental	180
Deposit	123½
East River	12[illegible]
Eleventh Ward	137
Fifth Avenue	200
First National	2000
First National of Staten Island	2500
Fourteenth Street	112
Fourth National	170
Gallatin National	175
German-American	300
Germania	112
Greenwich	300
Hanover	155
Hudson River	300
Importers and Traders'	150
Irving	500
Lincoln National	137
Manhattan	665
Market and Fulton	180
Mechanics'	210
Mechanics and Traders'	180
Merchants' Exchange	140
Metropolitan	111
Metropolis	2
Mount Morris	400
Nassau	100
New-York	150
New-York County	225
New-York National Exchange	530
Ninth National	100
Nineteenth Ward	122
National Bank of North America	130
Oriental	220
Pacific	172
Park	275
Phenix	412
Republic	147
Seaboard National	169
Second National	300
Shoe and Leather	150
Southern National	150
State of New-York	109
Third National	105
United States National	210

Forty shares of Mechanics' Bank sold at 180.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
American Coal	98½	98	98	98	95	....	60
American Cotton Oil	10	10½	10	10½	10	20	660
American Cotton Oil pf	64	64	64	64	63	65	50
American Express	110	110	110	110	100	111	212
*American Sugar Refining	89¼	90⅜	89¼	89⅞	89⅞	90	13,391
*American Sugar Refining pf	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	90	91	210
American Tobacco	92⅞	93	92⅜	93	92½	93	635
American Tobacco pf	107	107	107	107	107	108	10
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3⅝	3⅞	1,955
Baltimore & Ohio	61½	61½	61¼	61¼	61¼	62	200
*Bay State Gas	21	21½	20	21½	20⅜	21	900
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	22	22	22	22	20	22	100
Canada Southern	48	48¼	48	48¼	48⅜	48⅝	725
Canadian Pacific	51½	51⅝	51¼	51⅝	51⅞	....	200
Chesapeake & Ohio	16¾	16½	16⅜	16½	16⅜	16¾	725
Chicago Gas	71⅞	73½	71⅜	73¼	73⅛	73¾	16,990
Chicago & Northwestern	95¼	95½	94⅞	95⅜	95⅜	96	2,550
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	70¾	71⅜	70¼	71	70½	71	3,631
C., C., C. & St. Louis	37	37½	37	37½	37	38	435
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	54⅝	55	54½	54¾	54¾	54⅞	10,580
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	117	117	116¼	116¼	116	117	220
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac	61¼	61⅜	61¼	61¼	61⅜	62	3,300
Columbus & Hocking Coal	2½	2½	2½	2½	2¾	4	200
Col., Hock. Val. & Toledo	16	16	16	16	16	17	100
Consolidated Gas Company	125	127½	125	125⅝	126	127½	100
Delaware & Hudson	128½	128½	128½	128½	120	129½	85
Delaware, Lack. & Western	158	159⅝	158	159⅝	159⅜	160½	112
Denver & Rio Grande pf	33½	33½	32⅜	32⅝	32⅜	33⅜	575
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	8	8⅜	7⅞	8¼	8⅛	8¼	200
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y.	96½	96½	95	95	95	97	19,080
General Electric	30⅛	31⅜	30½	31¼	31	31½	8,200
Illinois Central	86⅝	86⅝	86¼	86¼	86½	87½	200
Keokuk & Des Moines	3	3	3	3	....	4	100
Laclede Gas	23½	24	23½	24	24	24½	1,200
Lake Erie & Western	15¾	15¾	15⅜	15⅜	15	16	5
Lake Erie & Western pf	69	69	69	69	69	69½	200
Lake Shore	136½	136½	136¼	136¼	136¼	137	380
*Long Island Traction	10	10	10	10	10	10⅜	70
Louisville & Nashville	50¼	50⅝	49⅝	49⅞	49⅞	50	9,420
Louisville, N. A. & Chi. pf	22⅞	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅞	400
Manhattan Con	106½	107½	106½	106⅝	106⅝	107	2,580
Michigan Central	95	95	94½	94½	93½	95	538
Missouri Pacific	20⅝	21¼	20⅝	20⅝	20⅞	21	2,180
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	12⅞	12¾	12½	12⅝	12⅜	13	1,200
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	21½	21½	21½	21½	21½	22¼	200
Mobile & Ohio	15½	15½	15⅜	15⅝	15⅝	16	300
Nashville, Chat. & St. Louis	64	64	64	64	62	....	350
*National Lead Co	30	30⅝	29⅝	30⅜	30⅜	30¾	110
*National Lead Co. pf	79⅜	81	79⅜	81	80⅜	81¼	3,790
New-Jersey Central	86½	88	86	87¼	87¼	87½	645
New-York Central	99	99	99	99	99	99½	3,440
N. Y. & N. E., all in. pd	29¾	29¾	29⅝	29¾	29½	30	330
N. Y., L. E. & W	9⅝	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	9⅞	10	500
New-York, Sus. & West. pf	39	39	39	39	39	39½	110
Norfolk & Western	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	3⅜	3⅝	600
North American	3	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	3	200
Northern Pacific pf	15½	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	1,800
Ontario & Western	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	500
Pacific Mail	20⅝	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	20⅜	20⅞	3
Philadelphia & Reading	8¾	9	8¾	9	8⅞	9	2,100
P., C., C. & St. L	15	15	15	15	15	17	100
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	43½	43⅝	43½	43½	44	47	200
St. Louis Southwestern	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	....	4½	200
St. Paul & Omaha	32	32½	32	32½	32½	33	200
St. Paul & Omaha pf	111½	112	111½	112	111	113	200
Southern Pacific	17¾	17¾	17½	17½	17	18	200
Southern Railway	8¾	9	8¾	9	9	9½	2,299
Southern Railway pf	30½	30⅞	30¼	30⅝	30¼	30¾	3,515
Tennessee Coal & Iron	14⅝	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞	14½	15	400
Texas Pacific	8½	8⅝	8½	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	335
Union Pacific	8½	8⅝	8½	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	310
United States Cordage	4⅞	5	4⅞	4¾	4¾	4⅞	1,965
United States Cordage pf	8	8¼	8	8	4⅞	....	720
United States Cordage gtd	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	17½	18	135
United States Rubber	39¾	40⅞	39¾	40¼	40¼	41	807
United States Rubber pf	91	91	91	91	91½	93	25
*United States Leather	10	10	10	9	10	....	115
*United States Leather pf	61½	61⅞	61⅛	61⅞	....	62½	600
Wabash	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5¾	100
Wabash pf	12¾	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	12¾	13	650
Western Union Telegraph	86¼	86⅞	86¼	86⅝	86⅜	86⅞	3,109
Wheeling & Lake Erie	9⅝	9⅞	9¾	9¾	9	10	100
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	36	38	136
Total sales							135,993
*Unlisted.							

Bonds.

Am Cotton Oil Co 8s, 1,000 ..... 111⅞
10,000 ..... 111¾
Atch, Top & S F 4s 63⅝
10,000 ..... 63¾
7,000 ..... 63¼
5,000 ..... 63¼
26,000 ..... 63¼
15,000 ..... 63¾
10,000 ..... 63¼
1,000 ..... 63⅝
7,000 ..... 63¼
15,000 ..... 63¼
1,000 ..... 63⅝
B'y & 7th Av 1st C 5s 110
2,000 110
8,000 ..... 109⅞
Brooklyn Elev 1st 89
3,000 89
Canada Southern 2d 106
1,000 106
Cedar F & Minn 1st 113
3,000 113
Cent of N J G M 5s 111¼
4,000 ..... 111¼
5,000s10F 111¼
25,000 ..... 111½
Central Pac 6s, 1895 ..... 100½
2,000 ..... 100½
Ches & Ohio Con 5s 105⅞
1,000 106
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s 71
20,000 71
3,000 ..... 71¼
Chi, Bur & Quincy, Nebraska Ext 4s 87½
5,000 ..... 87½
Chi & East Ill Cons 124
4,000 124
Chicago & Erie 1st 83
5,000 83
2,000 84
Chi, B & Q Cons 7s 119
20,000 119
Chi & Nor Pac 1st Trust Receipts 37½
6,000 ..... 37½
10,000 37
8,000 ..... 37½
5,000 ..... 37⅝
9,000 ..... 37¾
5,000 ..... 37⅞
Chi & N W Ext 4s 100
1,000 100
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s 100⅝
15,000 ..... 100⅝
1,000 ..... 100¾
Registered 100
5,000 100
Chi, R I & Pac 6s 126½
2,000 ..... 126½
C., C. & Ind 1st 113
4,000 113
Col, H V & Tol 5s 87½
2,000 ..... 87½
1,000 ..... 87¼
Den & Rio Grande 4s 79
5,000 79
Ft Worth & D C 1st 70½
1,000 ..... 70½
3,000 ..... 70½
East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s 103½
3,000 ..... 103¼
G Bay, W & St P Inc 4½
2,000 ..... 4½
5,000 4
H & Tex Cen 1st 5s 104
2,000 104
H & Tex Cen G M 4s 61½
1,000 ..... 61½
Kan Pac 1st Cons 72¼
4,000 ..... 72¼
Laclede Gaslight Co of St L 1st 92
25,000 92
L Erie & West 1st 113
4,000 113
6,000 ..... 112½
L Erie & W 2d 5s 103
3,000 103
L S & M So 1st Coup 116¾
3,000 ..... 116¾
Lehigh & W-B Con Assented 105
10,000 105
Louis & Nashville Unified Gold 4s 74¾
5,000 ..... 74¾
L, N A & Chi Cons 95
4,000 95
Memphis & Char 1st Tenn Lien 7s 114
4,000 114
Met Elevated 2d 108
7,000 108
5,000 ..... 107¾
Mexican Int 1st 4s 70
8,000 70
Mich Cent Cons 7s 119
3,000 119
Mil & St Paul 1st, Chi & Pac W 6s 110¾
11,000 ..... 110¾
7,000 ..... 110½
South Minn Div 116¾
1,000 ..... 116¾
So Minn Div 6s 102
5,000 102
Missouri Pac Cons 96
10,000 96
Mo, Kan & Tex 1st 4s 80¾
10,000 ..... 80¾
2,000 ..... 80⅝
10,000 81
7,000 ..... 80⅝
2,000 ..... 80⅝
Mo, Kan & Texas 2d 46¼
4,000 ..... 46¼
1,000 ..... 46½
Mob & Ohio G M 4s 62½
3,000 ..... 62½
N Y Cent 1st Reg 120¼
10,000 ..... 120¼
N Y Cent 1st Coup 121
10,000 121
N Y Cent Deb 5s 107¼
10,000 ..... 107¼
N Y, Chi & St L 4s 103
4,000 103
N Y Elevated 1st 107½
6,000 ..... 107½
N Y & N E 6s 108⅝
5,000 ..... 108⅝
N Y, N H & H 4s Cons Deb Certs 138½
3,000 ..... 138½
N Y, O & W Con 5s 110¾
4,000 ..... 110¾
4,000s20F 110½
4,000 ..... 110½
N Y, Ont & Western Refunding 4s 89½
10,000 ..... 89½
Nor Pac 2d Coup 84¼
1,000 ..... 84¼
5,000 ..... 85½
Nor Pac Cons 5s 24
18,000 24
Nor Pac & Mon 1st 31
2,000 31
Ohio Southern 1st 93
2,000 93
Ore Imp Co Con 5s 50
7,000 50
1,000 ..... 49½
7,000 49
2,000 ..... 49½
1,000 50
2,000 ..... 50½
1,000 51
2,000 ..... 50½
Ore Rail & Nav 5s 73
Trust Receipts 73
1,000 73
Ore Rail & Nav 1st 107
10,000 107
5,000 ..... 106¾
Pac of Mo 2d Ext 106
4,000 106
People's G & C Chi 1st Cons 6s 89
10,000 89
Phil & Reading 1st Pref Inc 19¼
10,000 ..... 19¼
Pitts & Western 1st 103
2,000 103
Rio Grande West 1st 63¼
10,000 ..... 63¼
2,000 63
St L & Iron Mount Arkansas Branch 1st 102
5,000 102
Cairo, Ark & T 1st 98½
25,000 ..... 98½
6,000 98
St Louis S W 1st 62¼
2,000 ..... 62¼
4,000 ..... 62⅝
5,000 ..... 62⅝
7,000 ..... 62⅝
6,000 63
52,000 ..... 63½
8,000 ..... 63⅜
5,000 ..... 63½
St Louis S W 2d Inc 45
10,000 45
2,000 ..... 16½
6,000 ..... 16½
5,000 ..... 16¾
St L & Iron Mt 5s 78
2,000 78
1,000 78
San An & Ar Pass 4s 52
5,000 ..... 52½
Seattle, L S & E 1st Trust Co Certs 42
3,000 42
So Pac of Cal 1st 110
7,000 110
Southern Ry 1st 5s 85
23,000 85
2,000 85
7,000 ..... 85¼
Tex & N O Cons 5s 89½
10,000 ..... 89½
Texas & Pac 1st 5s 83½
1,000 ..... 83½
3,000 ..... 83¾
10,000 84
Texas & Pac 2d Inc 21⅝
10,000 ..... 21⅝
5,000 ..... 21⅝
8,000 ..... 21¼
3,000 ..... 21⅜
1,000 22
5,000 ..... 21⅞
4,000 22
8,000b3 22
7,000 22
1,000 ..... 22¼
Third Avenue 1st 5s 118¼
10,000 ..... 118¼
Tol & Ohio Cent 1st 85
1,000 85
8,000 86
Union Pac 1st, 1896 103
2,000 103
1,000 ..... 103⅛
Union Pac 1st, 1897 103
3,000 103
Union Pac 6s, 1898 ..... 103½
20,000 ..... 103½
1,000 ..... 103⅜
13,000 ..... 103½
1,000 ..... 103¼
Union Pac 1st, 1899 ..... 103½
1,000 ..... 103½
Un Pac Ext S F 8s 97
1,000 97
U P, Den & Gulf 1st 36
2,000 36
U S Leather Co 6s 111½
5,000 ..... 111½
Wabash 1st 5s 105
2,000 105
Wabash 2d 5s 69
4,000 69
3,000 ..... 69¼
West Shore Gtd 4s 104¾
5,000 ..... 104¾
W N Y & Penn 1st 102¼
1,000 ..... 102¼
Wn Un Col Trust 5s 106
1,000 106
Total sales $1,035,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	140	145
Albany & Sus	170	....
Alton & Terre Haute	35½	38½
American Cotton Oil pf	63	65
American Tel. & Cable	....	93
Atlantic & Pacific	½	¾
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	4¼	6¼
Boston A. L. pf	135	....
Buffalo, R. & P. pf	103	....
Burlington, C. R. & N	....	60
Cedar F. & M	48	....
Central Pacific	5¾	5½
Central & South Am. Tel	119	122
Chicago & Alton	147	....
Chicago & Alton pf	165	....
Chicago & East Ill	....	....
Chi. & East Ill. pf	50	53
C. & N. W. pf	90	92½
Cleveland & Pittsburg	143	144
Col. Coal & Iron, Dev	156	160
Col. Fuel & Iron	5	6
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	23½	25
Col., H. V. & T. pf	....	75
Commercial Cable	....	62½
Consolidated Coal	130	....
Denver & Rio Grande	30	35
D. M. & Ft. D	10¼	11
*D., S. S. & A. pf	5½	7
Erie Tel. & Tel	6	8½
Evansville & Terre Haute	47	48
Flint & P. M	....	35
F. & P. M. pf	7½	14
Great Northern pf	....	45
Green Bay & Winona pf., t. r	100	103
Homestake	1	1¼
Iowa Central	19½	20
Iowa Central pf	5¼	6
Kanawha & Michigan	18	19
Keokuk & D. M. pf	8½	9
Laclede Gas pf	13	....
Long Island	83	85
L., N. A. & C	84½	88
L., S. & T	8	7¾
Mahoning Coal R	1	5
Mahoning Coal R. pf	105	115
Manhattan Beach	106	....
Maryland Coal pf	1¼	3
Mexican Central	50	70

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A. Sug. Ref	88½	90¼	88¼	90	11,200
A., T. & S. F.	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3⅝	150
Chi. Gas	71⅞	73⅝	71⅞	73¼	7,650
C., R. I. & P.	61⅝	61⅞	61¼	61⅝	1,600
Chi., M. & St. P.	70½	71¾	70½	71	2,920
Chi. & N. W.	95	95⅝	95	95⅝	8,790
C. of N. J.	86	88¼	85¾	88¼	240
Dist. & C. F.	7¼	8⅝	7¼	8¼	1,140
Gen. Elec.	30⅛	31½	29⅞	31½	2,200
Louis. & N.	50⅜	50⅜	49¾	49¾	4,100
Manhattan	107¼	107⅝	107	107	60
Mo. Pacific	20⅛	21⅛	20⅛	21	230
Nat. Lead	29⅞	30⅜	29⅞	30⅜	250
N. Y. & N. E.	29⅞	30	29⅞	30	40
N. Y. Cent.	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	10
Nor. Pac. pf.	15	16	15	16	170
Pacific Mail	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	10
Phil. & Read.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	220
Southern Ry	9	9	9	9	20
So. Ry. pf.	30⅜	30⅝	30⅜	30⅝	100
Union Pac.	8½	8½	8½	8½	10
U. S. Cord.	5½	5½	4½	5½	300
West. Union.	86¼	86⅞	86¼	86¼	1,580
Total sales					48,420

Bonds.

At., T. & S. F. 4s	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
	63¼	63¼	63¼	63¼	$5,000
M., K. & T. 4s	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	1,000
M., K. & T. 2d	46¼	46½	46¼	46½	$5,000
Tex. Pac. 2d	21¼	22	21⅜	21¾	14,000
Wabash 2d	69	69	69	69	1,000
Total sales					$26,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Best & Belcher	.04	.04	.04	.04	100
Con. Cal. & Va	3.70	3.75	3.70	3.75	105
Choctaw	.48	.48	.48	.48	50
La Crosse	.07	.07	.07	.07	1,000
Little Chief	.08	.08	.08	.08	200
Total sales					1,455

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	60,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit deb	94	99
American Bank Note	42	44
American Grocery 1st pf	25	40
American Typefounders'	....	....
American Typefounders' pf	1	3
Ark. funded 6 per cent. (non-Halford)	20½	25½
Atlantic-Mutual Ins. scrip of 1894	180	195
†Atlantic Trust	106½	....
Barney Dumping Boat Co	200	215
Barney & Smith pf. stock	8	12
Barney & Smith Car common	93	95
‡Barney & Smith Car Co. 6s	17	18½
Beckton Construction pf	101	103
‡Beech Creek R. R. stock (4 per cent.) N. Y. Central	68	72
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	95	....
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	118	....
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	186	190
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	107	....
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	108	....
‡Broadway Surface 2d	108	....
Brooklyn Elevated	105	....
Brooklyn Elev. (Seaside ext.) 5s	9½	11
Brooklyn City Railroad	67½	70
Brooklyn Gas Company	163	165
Brooklyn Traction	120	....
Brooklyn Traction pf	11	13
Boston & New-York Air Line pf	58	62
‡Buffalo Street Railway	103	....
Buffalo Street Railway stock	103	104
Celluloid Company stock	68	69
Central & South Am. Telegraph	62	65
Central & South Am. Tel. scrip	117½	120½
Central Cross-Town	115	....
Central National Bank	166	....
Cent. Park, North & East River	161	122
Central N. J. Land & Imp	53	166
Central Trust Company	1000	1015
Ches. & Ohio Grain Elevator 4s	64	70
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	....	2½
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. 4 p. c. bonds	45	50
Columbus Street Railway stock	47½	50
Cleveland & Canton equip. bonds	20	....
Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	½	1½
Consol. Electric Light 1st	90	....
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk	67	71
Continental Trust	161	....
Cramp Shipyard stock	....	91
†Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R	94	....
†Dry Dock, E. Broadway & Bat	155	157
East Tenn. (Cin. ext.) 5s	....	62
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	108	110½
Equitable Gas Co. of N. Y	176	179
Equitable G. & F. Co. of Chi. 6s	94½	96½
Eighth Avenue	....	....
†Evans. & Rich. R. R. 5s, gtd	310	....
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co	450	725
Fidelity & Casualty Co	300	....
Fourth National Bank	176	186
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av	54	57
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	113	....
42d St. & Grand St. R. R	323	....
Garfield National Bank	312	....
Gold & Stock Telegraph Co	450	....
Grand River Valley R. R. stock	105	....
Holland Trust	107	....
Hocking Valley Car Trust 6s	90	....
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling com	75	....
†Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	93½	95½
Helena & Red Mt. R. R. 6s	104	105½
Herring-Hall-Marvin common	....	25
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	34	39
Hudson River Telephone Co	40	....
Indianapolis Gas stock	133	136
Indianapolis Gas Co. 1st 6s	101¼	102¼
Ind., Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. stock	67	70
Int. & G. N. 1st scrip	74½	76½
International Ocean Telegraph	100	....
Iron Steamboat	105	....
Iron Steamboat bonds	4	6
†Journeay & Burnham	55	65
†Journeay & Burnham pf	....	46
*Keithsburg Bridge 6 p. c. bonds	91	95
†Kings County Elevated	....	93
Knickerbocker Trust Company	3	....
†Lafayette Gas Company stock	79	167
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	81½	82
Little Rock & Memphis R. R. 5s	30	83½
Long Island Traction	10	35
Lorillard pf	103	10½
Mutual Gas, New-York	117½	118¾
Manhattan Trust Company	154	157
†Madison Square Garden stock	120	125
Madison Square Garden 1st	6	....
Madison Square Garden 2d	102	....
Mahoning Coal R. R. pf	64	70
‡Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	....
Metropolitan Trust Company	105	....
Mex. National Construction pf	275	290
Mechanics' National Bank stock	6½	9½
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co. pf	180	....
Mich.-Peninsular Car Co. com	48	....
Mich.-Pen. Car 5 per cent. bonds	7	....
National Park Bank	93	....
National Shoe and Leather Bank (assessments not paid)	280	290
National Wall Paper Co. pf	....	66
National Union Bank	....	86
New-Jersey & New-York R. R	185	195
New-Orleans Traction common	1	4
New-Orleans Traction pf	14½	16½
N. Y. Loan & Imp. Co. stock	56½	59½
New-York Air Brake Company	35	40
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. com. stk	21	24
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. pf	10	24
*N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. bonds	83¾	84¼
Norfol

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,800,000.
36 Wall Street.

Bank of the State of New-York
35 William Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

Atlantic Trust Company
39 William Street.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.,
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
20 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage Co.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS.
Members of the New-York Stock Exchange.
41 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
421 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in Government,
Railroad, and Street Railway Bonds.
Orders executed on Stock Exchanges in
New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago.

Financial.

Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

The Mercantile Trust Company's Certificates of Deposit of

Third Mortgage Bonds

AND

Consolidated Mortgage Bonds

of this company having now been LISTED at the New-York Stock Exchange, the REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE beg to call the attention of all holders of these bonds and also of the SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS to this fact, and to urge upon them the importance of depositing their bonds with the Mercantile Trust Company without further delay.

Under the agreement for deposit, the Committee may, in its discretion, terminate the period for deposits without notice, and impose exceptional terms for deposits therafter.

EDWARD D. ADAMS, Chairman,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
JOHN C. BULLITT,
CHARLES H. GODFREY,
J. D. PROBST,
JAMES STILLMAN,
ERNST THALMANN,
Reoganization Committee.
A. MARCUS, Secretary.
Mills Building, New-York City, Jan. 4, 1895.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING
Reorganization.

The undersigned committee now hold $33,099,000 of general mortgage bonds under the bondholders' agreement of May 7, 1894.

The Committee will continue to receive bonds under that agreement until January 31, 1895, after which date no bonds will be received except upon terms to be announced thereafter. All general mortgage bonds so deposited must have the coupon dated July 1, 1893, attached.

The Committee will continue to receive deposits of junior securities and stock under the terms of their advertisement of January 2, 1895.

The Central Trust Company of New-York,
54 WALL ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

The Finance Company of Pennsylvania,
131 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., J. KENNEDY TOD,
HENRY BUDGE, THOMAS DENNY,
GEORGE H. EARLE, Jr. SIDNEY F. TYLER,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, RICHARD Y. COOK,
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall St., New-York City.

THE UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM.

Receivers' Office.

BOSTON, January 29, 1895.

Pursuant to order of the United States Circuit Court for the Eighth Judicial Circuit and District of Nebraska, the coupons maturing, as stated below, on the following described bonds, will be paid on and after JANUARY 31, 1895, by James G. Harris, Treasurer for the Receivers, 92 Ames Building, Boston, Mass., and by the Union Trust Company, 80 Broadway, New-York City:

UTAH AND NORTHERN RAILWAY CO., CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE 5s.

Due July 1, 1894.

S. H. H. CLARK,
OLIVER W. MINK,
E. ELLERY ANDERSON,
JOHN W. DOANE,
FREDERIC R. COUDERT, } Receivers.

PAYMENT OF DEBENTURES.

The Debentures of Series 11 of

The Middlesex Banking Co.

OF MIDDLETOWN, CONN.,

maturing February 1st, 1895, WILL BE PAID at the office of the Company on that date.

ALSO, at the same time and place, such Debentures of the December Series, 1894, of the January, June, and July Series, 1895, as have not yet been presented for payment.

ALSO, the Debentures of Series No. 18, maturing August 1st, 1895, WILL BE PAID upon presentation at the same time and place.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,289 Broadway, 53d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Financial.

THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-JERSEY TELEPHONE COMPANY.

To the holders of the First Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds of the New-York and New-Jersey Telephone Company, dated March 2, 1895, due March 2, 1905, redeemable at the option of the company on or after March 2, 1895:

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to terms of the above mortgage, the company exercises its option and will redeem, on March 2, 1895, the entire outstanding issue of these bonds.

Par and interest will be paid on March 2, 1895, at the National Park Bank, 214 Broadway, New-York, on presentation of the bonds, with coupon of March, 1895, and subsequent coupons attached. Interest on these bonds will cease on and after March 2, 1895.

Dated Brooklyn, Jan. 29, 1895.

THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-JERSEY TELEPHONE CO.,
HENRY SANGER SNOW, Treasurer.

THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-JERSEY TELEPHONE COMPANY

hereby offers for subscription, subject to sale or advance in price,

$375,000 of its 5 Per Cent.

Thirty-Year Gold Bonds of 1890,

DUE MAY 1, 1920,

AT 103 AND INTEREST.

Coupon Bonds of $1,000, with right of registration of principal.

Trustee, Atlantic Trust Company, New-York.

Bonds listed on the New-York Stock Exchange.

These bonds are part of a reserve of $500,000 of the original issue of $1,500,000, held for retirement of the outstanding first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of this company, which bonds are this day called for payment March 2, 1895.

Upon payment of the 6 per cent. bonds, this becomes the first issue covering the entire property of the company.

The mortgage contains a sinking-fund provision of $20,000 per annum, (bonds cannot be drawn,) under which the issue has already been reduced $61,000.

Capital stock of the New-York and New-Jersey Telephone Co.....$3,000,000
Bonded indebtedness, after March 2, 1895..... 1,439,000

The preference in subscription to these bonds is offered by the company until Feb. 10, 1895, to holders of its called 6 per cent. bonds, and for this purpose the company will receive its called 6 per cent. bonds on and after Feb. 1, 1895, at 103 flat, to be exchanged for the new bond.

Subscriptions will be received and exchanges made at

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK, 350 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.;
ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, 39 William St., New-York, N. Y.,
and at the office of the company, 16 Smith St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HENRY SANGER SNOW, Treasurer.

FOR SALE.

A RAILROAD STOCK NETTING 5% TO INVESTOR:

ROAD 113 MILES LONG.
BONDED DEBT, $600,000.
CAPITAL STOCK $1,500,000
SURPLUS 1,191,000

TOBEY & KIRK,
NO. 8 BROAD ST.

NEW-YORK CAPITALISTS NOTICE AUCTION sale property 229 Fulton St., Brooklyn, under another column.

Dividends.

177TH DIVIDEND.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY,
New-York, Jan. 28, 1895.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three and One-half per cent., (3½ per cent.,) free of Income Tax, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Monday, Feb. 11 to stockholders of record on Feb. 1, 1895. Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of Feb. 12.

J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
Six Per Cent. Collateral Trust Notes.

23 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1895.

Six months' interest on the above notes to February 1st, 1895, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation of the notes at our office as above, or at the office of Jacob C. Rogers, Esq., 43 State St., Boston.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., Trustees.

OFFICE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
158 Broadway.
New-York, Jan. 9, 1895.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Broadway Insurance Company, held this day, a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. was declared, payable Feb. 1, 1895.

Transfer books will be closed from Jan. 25 to that date.

GEO. W. JONES,
Secretary.

PULLMAN'S PALACE CAR COMPANY,
Chicago, Jan. 19, 1895.
DIVIDEND NO. 112.

THE USUAL QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE from net earnings has been declared, payable Feb. 15 to stockholders of record at close of business Feb. 1, 1895.

Transfer books will close Feb. 1 and reopen Feb. 16, 1895.

A. S. WEINSHEIMER,
Secretary.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS AND OMAHA RAILWAY CO., 52 Wall Street, January 22, 1895.—A dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the preferred stock of this Company will be paid at this office on Wednesday, February 20, 1895. Transfer books of the preferred and common stocks will close on Thursday, January 31, and reopen on Thursday, February 21, 1895.

M. L. SYKES, Treasurer.

LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK.
324 2 East 42d St.
New-York, Jan. 23, 1895.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2½ PER CENT on the capital stock of this bank, payable Feb. 1.

Transfer books will remain closed until that date.

W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
57 and 39 Liberty St. and 44½ and 46 Maiden Lane,
New-York, Jan. 9, 1895.

The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ Per Cent., payable at the company's office on Feb. 1, 1895.

The transfer books will be closed Tuesday, the 15th inst., and reopened Saturday, the 2d of February.

JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

ALL COUPONS DUE 1ST PROX. AND THE principal of all bonds due on that date issued by THE RAILROAD EQUIPMENT COMPANY, and secured by rolling stock furnished railroads under car-trust form, will be paid on and after that date at the offices of POST & POMEROY, No. 45 Wall St., New-York, and E. W. CLARK & CO., No. 139 South Fourth St., Philadelphia.

Jan. 31, 1895. H. A. V. POST, Treasurer.

THE HUDSON RIVER BANK
of the City of New-York,
New-York, Jan. 21, 1895.

The Board of Directors of this bank have declared a dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after Feb. 1.

Transfer books will be closed from Jan. 21 to Feb. 2, inclusive.

PETER SNYDER, Cashier.

THE WHEELING AND LAKE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, Nos. 40 and 42 Wall St., New-York, Jan. 29, 1895.—The coupons of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Improvement and Extension Bonds, due Feb. 1, 1895, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Co., New-York.

JAMES M. HAM, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS R'Y CO.,
45 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

Coupons due Feb. 1, 1895, on the SECOND MORTGAGE FOUR PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of this company will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the company, No. 45 Wall St., New-York City.

CHAS. G. HEDGE, Treasurer.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RY. CO.
45 Wall St., New-York, Jan. 30, 1895.

Coupons of the Kansas City and Pacific R. R. Co. maturing Feb. 1, 1895, will be paid upon presentation at the office of this company, No. 45 Wall St., New-York, on and after that date.

CHAS. G. HEDGE, Secretary and Treasurer.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER AND PITTSBURG RAILWAY COMPANY.

Coupons of the Rochester and Pittsburg R. R. Co. First Mortgage Bonds, maturing Feb. 1, will be paid on or after that date at the Union Trust Company of New-York.

J. H. HOCART, Assistant Treasurer.

PACIFIC BANK,
470 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 18, 1895.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT., payable on and after Feb. 1 next, free from all taxes. The transfer books will be closed Feb. 7, 1895.

S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF MADISON SQUARE GARDEN CO.

The interest due November 1st, 1894, on the second mortgage bonds of this company will be paid on and after February 1st, at the Mercantile Trust Co. JAMES C. YOUNG, Secretary.

Meetings and Elections.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE GENERAL mortgage bondholders of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, pursuant to the Deed of Trust of May 15, 1888, will be held at the office of the company, No. 11 Pine St., in the City of New-York, on Thursday, Jan. 31, 1895, at 12 M. The voting register will close at 3 P. M. on Jan. 24, 1895, and reopen on Thursday, Feb. 21, 1895.

H. TACON, Secretary.

Mobile, Jan. 8, 1895.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE HOLDERS of the preferred income and sinking fund debentures of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, pursuant to the agreement of Oct. 1, 1876, and the Debenture Deed of Trust of May 1, 1879, will be held at the office of the company, No. 11 Pine St., in the City of New-York, on Thursday, Jan. 31, 1895, at 2 P. M. The transfer books of the debentures will close at 3 P. M. on Jan. 24, 1895, and reopen on Thursday, Feb. 21, 1895.

H. TACON, Secretary.

Mobile, Jan. 8, 1895.

Meetings and Elections.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY CO.,
Richmond, Va., Jan. 9, 1895.

To the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company:

Notice is hereby given that a general meeting of the stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company will be held at twelve o'clock noon on MONDAY, the twenty-fifth day of February, 1895, at the office of the company, Pace Building corner of Eighth and Main Sts., in the City of Richmond, State of Virginia, for the following purposes:

To consider the propriety of authorizing and to authorize the Board of Directors:

(a) To contract in the name of this company, severally or jointly—

(1) For the use of the Louisville and Jeffersonville Bridge Company property, in Louisville and Jefferson County, Kentucky, and Jeffersonville, Indiana; and

(2) For the acquisition of the securities of said company; and

(b) To execute a joint and several guaranty with the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, or with that and one or more other companies, of mortgage bonds of the Louisville and Jeffersonville Bridge Company for a principal sum not exceeding $5,000,000, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 4 per cent. per annum, both principal and interest being payable in gold, and the principal sum being payable on the first day of March, 1945.

(c) To make any trackage or other agreement relating to the moving of its traffic between Lexington and Louisville;

And for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting.

The stock transfer books of the company will close at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., New-York, on Saturday, the twenty-sixth day of January, 1895, at 12 M., and will reopen on Tuesday, the twenty-sixth day of February, 1895, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors.

C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE CENTRAL TRUST Company's certificates of deposit for the Union Pacific Railway Company 4½ per cent. collateral trust (Denver, Leadville and Gunnison Railway) bonds.

Pursuant to the terms of the bondholders' agreement of February 8th, 1894, the undersigned committee hereby calls a general meeting of the holders of the above-mentioned certificates, their representatives or assigns, to be held in Room 35, Number 45 Wall Street, on Tuesday, the fifth day of February, 1895, at eleven o'clock in the morning.—Dated January 22d, 1895.

HENRY BUDGE,
CHARLES A. PEABODY, Jr.,
HENRY de COPPET,
Committee.

EDWARD W. SHELDON, Attorney for Committee, 45 Wall Street, New-York City.

PEORIA AND EASTERN RAILWAY CO.
Stockholders' Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Peoria and Eastern Railway Company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at Danville, Ill., on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13, 1895, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will close Feb. 4, 1895, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Feb. 14, 1895.

J. C. DAVIE, Secretary.

Office of
THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
New-York, Jan. 31, 1895.

Election.—The annual election for Directors of this company, also for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the company, No. 72 Wall St., on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of February, 1895. The polls will be open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.

CHARLES A. HULL, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the SIXTH AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY for the election of thirteen Directors will be held at the depot, 6th Av. and 43d St., New-York City, on TUESDAY, Feb. 12, 1895, 12 to 1 o'clock. Transfer books closed Jan. 31 to Feb. 12. EDMUND H. GARRISON, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE, February 7, at No. 115 West 38th St., at 8 o'clock P. M. LOUIS H. LAUDY, Sec'y.

ANCIENT AND MEDIAVAL GEMS

A Unique Collection to be Sold for the Benefit of Several Charities.

A unique and valuable collection of ancient and mediaeval jewelry, miniatures, enamels, unset gems, majolicas, and objects of art will be exhibited in the galleries of Durand-Ruel, 389 Fifth Avenue, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of next week. The collection will be sold on the afternoons and evenings of Thursday and Friday following, for the benefit of the Charity Organization Society, the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, the Children's Aid Society, the City Mission and Tract Society, and the State Charities' Aid Association.

The donor of this valuable collection is a gentleman of New-York who wishes anonymously to help these charities in the pursuit of their labors. It represents the fruits of twenty years' residence in Southern Italy of a cultured amateur collector at a period when it was still possible to gather fine specimens of early Italian art workmanship.

The cabinet of gems represents examples of Roman, Grecian, Egyptian, Assyrian, Etruscan, and other antique masters, while a few are of the Byzantine, mediaeval, and modern schools, all veritable hard stones, with the exception of about half a dozen pieces, which are of antique paste and catalogued as such.

The mountings of the gems are mostly of this century and in gold. Impressions in wax have been made of the intaglios, which give a clear idea of the beauty of the workmanship, and, by the aid of the large glasses provided at each case, a careful inspection of the stones and the seals can be had. The rings and seals comprised in this collection are especially fascinating and beautiful, as well as of intrinsic value. Cameo heads of gods and goddesses, cut with delicate and patient care, are carried to that extreme of finish for which the ancients are so celebrated.

The lightness and grace of attitude and the skillful adaptation of standing figures to elliptical forms render these gems objects of deep interest. The psyches, the cupids, the serpents, the eagles, heads of Minerva, Mercury, and Medusa form seals of great beauty. The stones employed among the cameos and intaglios are principally opaque or semi-transparent, such as jasper, agate, sardonyx, carnelian, the beryl, and moonstone. A few also are engraved on amethyst and emerald.

The mosaics offer specimens of both the Roman and Florentine schools of the earlier period, and it was the aim of the collector to gather examples of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries. The small but choice assortment of enamels comprises sleeve buttons, earrings, and a variety of medallions, illustrating the workmanship of the last three centuries. Among the miniatures are examples of work, both on ivory and copper, the latter being principally religious in subject and of sixteenth century workmanship.

Aside from the artistic and historical character of the objects offered, the charities are sure to appeal to the generosity of our citizens. To give money for so worthy an object and at the same time to carry away with one a souvenir of rare beauty and real value is an opportunity not frequently offered.

DRILLING THE HARVEY PLATES

A Method Discovered Which, by Electricity, Makes the Working Easy.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The experts of the Navy Ordnance Bureau have at last overcome the difficulties attending the successful working of hardened armor. One of the objections to using the Harvey plates was the great resistance to drills and other tools. The ordnance officers, having by much labor and experiment discovered and developed a material which would withstand the severest attack of projectiles, were told that the invulnerable armor could not be worked.

Different methods of locally softening the Harvey armor were tried, but none of them proved entirely satisfactory. Some of the methods rendered the Harvey surfaces softer, but at a cost to the whole plate. At last the experts have found a method which is reported successful in a letter received to-day from the Cramp shipyard in Philadelphia. It is found that the Thomson-Houston system of electric welding secures the desired result without sacrifice to the plate. The electricity, when applied locally, renders drilling and tapping an easy task. The fear that the Harvey process, after all its success would have to be abandoned, may now be dismissed.

The Howgate Case.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—In the trial of Capt. Howgate to-day the prosecution attempted to prove that Howgate had the manner of a fugitive from justice while residing in New-York, but questions intended to prove that charge were ruled out. The testimony to-day was unimportant.

SNOW QUICKLY REMOVED

Col. Waring Congratulated on His Work in Cleaning the Streets.

THE GREAT THOROUGHFARES CLEARED

Views of the Commissioner as to Appointments — Mayor Strong Calls Attention to a City Ordinance.

The Street-Cleaning Department received many congratulations yesterday on the way in which it had conducted the work of removing the snow from the streets.

It is no exaggeration to say that in some places down town at noon yesterday the roadways were cleaner than the sidewalks.

When Superintendent Robbins was asked yesterday what headway the department had made, he pointed with satisfaction to the tabulated record of the work accomplished. The streets from which the snow had been removed up to yesterday morning are as follows:

Broadway, from Battery Place to Forty-third Street; Fifth Avenue, from Fourteenth Street to Thirty-fourth Street; Twenty-third Street, from Third Avenue to Sixth Avenue; Forty-second Street, from Broadway to Fifth Avenue; Park Row and the Bowery; Fourth Avenue, from Sixth Street to Tenth Street; Third Avenue, from Harlem River Bridge to One Hundred and Sixth Street; Hudson Street, from Chambers Street to Houston Street; Desbrosses Street, from Hudson Street to West Street; Lexington Avenue, from Harlem River Bridge to One Hundred and Sixth Street; Chambers Street, from Park Row to West Street; Barclay, Cortlandt, Liberty, and Fulton Streets, from Broadway to West Street; Morris Street, from Broadway to Greenwich Street; Rector Street, from Broadway to West Street; Nassau Street, from Park Row to Wall Street; Broad Street, from Wall to South Street; Wall Street, from Broadway to South Street; Beaver Street, New Street, Exchange Place, and Whitehall Street, Maiden Lane, from Broadway to South Street; Fulton Street, from Broadway to South Street; Cedar Street, from Broadway to West Street; Carlisle Street, from Greenwich to West Street; Albany Street, Hanover Street, and Hanover Square.

"This, however, does not give an adequate idea of the amount of snow removed during the first twenty-four hours after the storm," Superintendent Robbins said, "because the snow was removed here and there where it was necessary in many sections of the city."

Owing to the fact that the men who worked Jan. 18, 19, and 20 were being paid off yesterday, it was necessary to reduce the working force somewhat. There were still 1,500 extra men working during the day, and last night 1,000 carts were busy removing the snow. If no more snow falls, the principal thoroughfares and many of the less important streets will be clean this morning.

The work of getting the snow into piles was carried on all over the city during the day. Especial attention was given last night to carting the snow away from the down-town streets on the east and west sides of the city.

Commissioner Waring devoted the forenoon to visiting the sub-stations. He gave out in the afternoon the following correspondence between Frank S. Allen and himself:

I.
116 West Forty-fifth Street,
New-York, Jan. 28, 1895.

Col. Waring, Street Commissioner:

Dear Sir: If the daily papers are correct in stating that you have appointed persons not residents of New-York City to important places in your department, I, as a New-Yorker, protest against such appointments, and, as a taxpayer, I protest against such appointments, which assume that you cannot find in our city satisfactory citizens to do the duty and receive the pay of whatever positions may be in your gift.

Not being an applicant for any position myself, and not wishing any, you cannot fairly attribute my protest to anything but that I resent your paying to non-residents the money paid by us.

Yours very respectfully,
FRANK S. ALLEN.

II.
New-York, Jan. 30, 1895.

Frank S. Allen, 116 West Forty-fifth Street, City:

Dear Sir: I have your letter of Jan. 28, and, although I am very much pressed with work and have to neglect many letters, I must take the time to tell you that I think your protests are misplaced.

I have taken two retired officers of the United States Army, and two men who have long done business in New-York but lived in New-Jersey, to fill four positions of extreme importance, where the way in which the work is done will probably have a controlling effect on my success or failure, and where not only the interests of the taxpayers of New-York, but my own reputation as well, are at stake.

No one has a just right to protest against this action. I know a great many people in New-York and out of it, and I have taken the best four available among them for these places. This is a case in which I could trust no other man's judgment.

I have to say, with regard to other positions, that while I shall, so far as possible, take men who have long been resident in this city, I shall, when necessary, take advantage of my legal right to employ those who become residents before their appointment. I care nothing for the right of citizens to receive pay, and there are no positions in my "gift." No position in the department is going to be given away to anybody; a full equivalent in work will be returned for it.

I have said the foregoing in justice to myself, but I beg you will not think that I want in any respect to abridge your right of protest. Yours very respectfully,
GEORGE E. WARING, Jr., Commissioner.

Commissioner Waring has received several letters asking him to allow the snow to remain in certain streets leading to Central Park. One of these letters was from John S. Ferguson, keeper of a boarding stable in West Fifty-third Street. Mr. Ferguson wrote that his patrons were anxious to have the snow left in Upper Broadway and Seventh Avenue, so that they could get to Central Park with sleighs. Commissioner Waring said that hereafter he would try to oblige people who own sleighs by leaving the snow in certain streets.

The test of the two street-cleaning machines, that was to have taken place yesterday, had to be postponed because their steam boilers had not been officially tested in New-York. A permit, therefore, could not be obtained in time to run the machines yesterday. The test will probably be made to-day.

Major H. C. Cushing, who has been appointed Superintendent of Stables, called on Commissioner Waring yesterday.

W. H. Jenkins, who was sent West by Commissioner Waring to get ideas that might be of use to the Street-Cleaning Department in removing snow, returned yesterday morning. He said that he had visited St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Chicago, and from what he found he was convinced that the New-York system is the most thorough and efficient of any now in use in this country.

In Chicago he found the system much the same as that used here, but the force is so small that during the recent heavy snowfall it was entirely unable to cope with the work. In St. Paul and Minneapolis no effort is made to remove snow, unless the fall is very heavy. Sleighing and outdoor sports are much indulged in there. In nearly all the Northwestern cities the street car companies co-operate with the municipalities in removing the snow.

Considering the different commercial conditions that exist between New-York and Western cities, which render snow in New-York more objectionable than in the West, Mr. Jenkins was of the opinion that the information gleaned could be of no practical value to the New-York Street-Cleaning Department.

A delegation of street railway officials made up of President George S. Hart of the Second Avenue line, Superintendent Alfred Skitt of the Fourth Avenue line, and H. A. Vreeland of the Broadway Road, called on the Mayor yesterday to discuss with him his recent order that no snow-plow permits be issued to the companies unless they agreed to entirely remove the snow swept from their tracks.

The railway men complained of this order. They thought that they should only be asked to gather the snow into piles, to be carted away by the Street-Cleaning Department. They said that the railroad men might assist in loading the snow into the carts.

Mayor Strong pointed out that an ordinance requires that they not only remove the snow from the tracks, but for three feet on each side thereof, and he suggested that the railroad men should see that this law is complied with.

ACTION OF THE LEGISLATURE

WHAT THE LAWMAKERS AT ALBANY TALKED ABOUT YESTERDAY.

An Attempt to Rule Reporters from the Floor of the Senate Vetoed by Lieut. Gov. Saxton.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—The Senate started off its work with a rush this morning. A number of committees reported favorably bills considered by them yesterday afternoon. Among these was the Assembly (Lawson's) bill giving the Mayor of New-York City "power of removal," amended to conform to the Senate bill, (giving the Mayor six months, instead of four, and limiting the power to an elected Mayor.) Senator Lexow moved the substitution of this for the Senate bill with which it now conforms, but Senator Cantor objected. Subsequently he said he did not do this to secure delay, and as the bill would now have to lie on the desks three days, he would withdraw his objection and let the substitution be made.

The Governor sent in the nominations of Lewis B. Strong of Meredith and William R. Bill of Delhi to be United States Loan Commissioners for Delaware County.

Several newspaper reporters who were seeking information about the Chamber were checked by the Sergeant at Arms, who said the rule adopted yesterday prevented any one from talking to a Senator during the hours of a session. Senator Cantor objected to this application of the rule, and asked the President to rule that reporters be excepted, because they were legitimately seeking information.

Senator O'Connor said he saw no reason to give reporters special privileges, and objected to Senators being annoyed by reporters, who could get all necessary information before and after business hours. He said he made no charges, but it was known that the attention of Senators had sometimes been called away purposely when bills were up, so that they should not notice what was going on.

Senator Cantor said it might be well to put each Senator in a glass case, but he did not think the rule ought to be enforced, as had been suggested. He said that reporters were legitimately present, and were discharging a duty to the people by letting them know what the majority was doing. He held that reporters must often ask Senators questions during the session, and that such action was not objectionable and did not interfere with business.

The discussion was continued on this line for some time, Senator Cantor twitting Senator O'Connor with being sore over the criticisms of the papers, and Senator O'Connor asserting that Senator Cantor was playing to the gallery. Finally, Lieut. Gov. Saxton stated that there had been no intention to prevent reporters communicating with Senators, but if the Senators objected personally that would of itself prevent such action. The object of the rule was simply to prevent people whom Senators did not want to see from annoying them during the session.

When the order of resolutions was reached Senator Bradley offered two, calling on the Railroad Commissioners to report within five days what railroads have increased their capital stock since the board was created, and the amount at time of increase, and the Commissioners voting for the same; also, calling on all railroads that have so increased their stock to make a verified report within ten days, showing how such increased capital has been used or disposed of; how the proceeds were paid out, and the names of all persons who have been paid over $25, and for what purpose. The first resolution was adopted, but the second was sent to the Railroad Committee on Senator Mullin's motion, he stating that ten days was too short a time in which to get the information desired.

Senator Bradley said the events of the past three weeks formed sufficient reasons for his resolutions, and that he did not object to the action on the second.

The resolution calling for a special committee to investigate further the State departments and commissions was next brought up.

Senator Cantor objected to the proposed change of the committees which are to make the investigation, saying that the Finance Committee and the Ways and Means Committee should continue in the work. He did not object to the investigation, but to the proposition to appoint a special commission needlessly.

Senator Mullin said that the object was to get a committee that could give the needed time to the work. Neither the Finance nor the Ways and Means Committee could do this, as they were overburdened now. He did not think Senator Cantor was acting in good faith. He wanted the special committee to go on with the work of investigating, to which the Republican platform was pledged, which the Governor recommended, and the people desired.

Senator Cantor continued his argument on the same line, predicting that if the resolution passed there would be application for counsel and clerks, which would cause much expense, and would not increase the thoroughness of the work done.

Senator O'Connor argued for the resolution, saying that the Legislature ought to be promptly informed if the State commissions were costing too much, and that the information could not be got by the old committee.

Senator Lexow said there was urgent need for going on with the work, to check a large and unnecessary expenditure of public money. Senator O'Connor's amendment was lost by a party vote, and the original resolution for a special committee was adopted.

Mr. Horton's Anti-Sparring bill came up on second reading in the Assembly. The introducer offered an amendment which makes it a misdemeanor to engage in any public or private sparring exhibition for which an admission fee is charged. The bill was advanced to third reading.

Mr. Sanger of Oneida stated that he had been appointed by the Speaker as one of the committee to investigate the Brooklyn strike. He was a stockholder in one of the Brooklyn railroads, and, while this would not have an effect in influencing his opinion, still he desired to ask to be excused from serving on the committee. Mr. Sanger was excused by the Speaker, who appointed Mr. Smith of Herkimer to fill the vacancy.

Among the bills introduced were these:

By Mr. Wray—Authorizing Brooklyn to acquire the road known as the Jamaica Plank Road, and to remove tollgates thereon.

By Mr. Glen—Compelling railroads to issue tickets unlimited as to time for use, and further providing that on all roads 100 miles in length one-thousand-mile books must be issued for $20, and making the violation of the provisions punishable by a fifty-dollar fine.

By Mr. Read—Retiring from service all members of the Brooklyn police force who have attained the age of sixty-five years, and providing for the retirement of policemen as they attain such age.

CONVICTS IN NEED OF WORK

Annual Report of Superintendent of Prisons Lathrop.

THE ONE GREAT PROBLEM TO SOLVE

An Effort Must Be Made to Save the Prison Population from the Baleful Effects of Idleness.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—Gen. Austin Lathrop, Superintendent of State Prisons, has completed his annual report for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30 last. It shows that at the end of the year the prison population had increased to 3,624, being 83 over the preceding year.

It seems to be reasonable cause for congratulation that better results in a financial way have been obtained in 1894 than in 1893. The deficiency for care and maintenance is $111,195 less than in the previous year. This favorable result has been attained in two ways—more money was earned by the prisoners and less money was spent for their maintenance. The expenditures for 1894 are less than those of 1893 by $38,804. The earnings of the prisoners also make a much better exhibit. These show an increase of $72,300, after deducting two large items, namely, for fire loss by the State in Auburn Prison, $27,897, and bills receivable canceled by act of the Legislature on account of the fire of 1893, amounting to $14,845.

The financial results do not fully show the labor productions of the prisoners; for much labor was expended in a way that brought no earnings in money, and has no share in the results above stated. Much labor of convicts was spent in constructing prison buildings and on roads in Westchester, Cayuga, and Clinton Counties, which, could it be credited at fair rates, would make a material addition to the earnings of the prisoners.

There is another cause which tends to lessen the earnings of the prisoners. The aim of the present law is to employ the men and to give them useful work and to train them to undertake and maintain a better life in prison and after their release. But the law also intended to reduce to a minimum the competition of prison labor with free labor by the selection of useful industries in the prisons. And when it has become clear that an industry in the prisons was working harm to any class of free labor, such industry has been suspended or abandoned. During the last year the horse-collar and broom industries at Auburn were discontinued, and the granite industry at Sing Sing was also suspended, because they seemed to have the effect of injuriously competing with the workmen employed at these trades outside of the prisons. These limitations are clear, and they work, in periods of industrial depression, to the great disadvantage of the prisons in a financial sense.

There were eighty-six deaths in the prisons during the year, an increase of twenty-nine over the preceding year. Thirty-seven of the deaths the past year were due to consumption.

If our convicts cannot be put to work in the manufacture of useful articles for the market, they may be permitted, perhaps to build for themselves suitable prisons which will be more healthful and more comfortable. It is practicable to do this with small cost to the State by the application of the labor of convicts to the work to be done. Extensive reconstruction is the requisite at Sing Sing, a needful work which is well begun.

There were 104 prisoners in the women's prison at the end of the year.

Superintendent Lathrop says:

No fact has been more thoroughly demonstrated in prison administration than this one, namely: Convicts in prison need constant employment at work, to save them from destructive moral and physical deterioration and degradation. This conclusion has been reached in our State. It has also been reached in other States. Reports of the condition of idle prisoners in the Ohio Penitentiary at the present time emphasize again the axiom in ideal prison methods, that convicts must labor to keep them from mental decay and irremediable ruin.

No prison manager anywhere has had the fertility of resource which enabled him to maintain a body of prisoners in idleness and at the same time keep them from the deterioration which culminates too often in insanity or death. Whoever asserts that idleness is possible in a prison without all this train of inevitable evil contradicts the plain and uniform teaching of experience. The men in prisons must work. How shall they be employed?

How the prisoners in the State prisons of the State shall be employed is the practical question submitted to the Legislature. The last Constitutional Convention proposed an amendment which radically limits, after the date named therein, the field of employment of the labor of the prison population. The provision is as follows:

"The Legislature shall, by law, provide for the occupation and employment of prisoners sentenced to the several State prisons, penitentiaries, jails, and reformatories in the State; and on and after the 1st day of January, in the year 1897, no person in any such prison, penitentiary, jail, or reformatory shall be required or allowed to work, while under sentence thereto, at any trade, industry, or occupation wherein or whereby his work, or the product or

BOTH CLAIM LITTLE FREDA

Mrs. Isaac Ball Insists the Child Is Hers by Adoption.

OPPOSITE VIEW TAKEN BY MOTHER

The Girl Was Twice Baptized and Under Different Names — Justice Van Brunt Will Have to Decide the Case.

A very much baptized child is Alfreda Sophia Lindh, or Freda Sophia Ball, as she has been known since she was three months old. Justice Van Brunt of the Supreme Court will have the delicate task of deciding which is her proper name and to whom she should belong—whether to her mother or to her adopted parents.

The case will come up in Supreme Court, Chambers, to-day.

Freda is a flaxen-haired five-year-old, and lives with Isaac Ball and his wife in a neat little flat at 176 Seventh Street. Mr. Ball is a ship carpenter, in the employ of the Morgan Steamship Company.

Freda's mother is employed at 7 East Fifteenth Street as a janitress, and she is seeking to obtain possession of her daughter.

It appears that the Lindhs and the Balls lived in the same house in East Ninth Street five years ago. Mr. Lindh was a bookkeeper, but two weeks after Freda's birth he died. Shortly afterward Mrs. Lindh had her infant daughter baptized Alfreda Sophia Lindh, in St. Augustine's Chapel, in East Houston Street. Mrs. Ball was the child's godmother.

Mrs. Lindh was left penniless by her husband, and Mrs. Ball suggested that she might take care of her child. She agreed to board her for $10 a month. Mrs. Lindh was willing, and later Mrs. Ball suggested that she be allowed to adopt Alfreda. Mrs. Lindh thought well of the idea, and the two women went before a notary, who made out papers which he said covered the case and made the adoption legal and binding.

It was stipulated that Mrs. Lindh should be permitted to see her daughter whenever she so wished. In this way Alfreda passed into the possession of Mrs. Ball.

Mrs. Ball next wanted to have Alfreda baptized again, and Mrs. Lindh and Mrs. Ball took her to a Lutheran clergyman and she was rebaptized Freda Sophia Ball. Mrs. Ball this time posed as her mother, and Mrs. Lindh as her godmother, and they both declared that she never had been baptized before.

Since then Mrs. Ball has taken care of Freda and has taught her to believe that she is her mother, while she has always called her own mother Sophie Lindh. Mrs. Lindh and Mrs. Ball have exchanged visits frequently, but neither woman ever attempted to undeceive Freda as to her real identity until three weeks ago, when Mrs. Ball says Mrs. Lindh told her the truth.

Mrs. Ball was then angry, and she told Mrs. Lindh never again to visit her, and said that she was going to take Freda to New-Orleans. Mrs. Lindh then became alarmed and instituted suit against Mrs. Ball for recovery of Freda, alleging that the adoption papers were defective and of no force.

"Mrs. Lindh and I have been good friends," said Mrs. Ball yesterday to a reporter for The New-York Times, "until she told Freda she was her mother. That made me mad. Freda asked me what she meant, and I told her it was not true—that I was her mother, and Sophie Lindh said what was not so. I told Mrs. Lindh she should not say such things, for she had given Freda to me, and I ought to be allowed to keep her. I wouldn't give the child up for $100,000. Her mother never spent a cent for the child's support. I have borne the whole expense. In 1892 I took Freda with me to Germany. I have since sent her to school, and she now goes to the kindergarten, at Ninth Street and Avenue B.

"Mrs. Lindh says I asked her for money for the child, but that is not true. No money can buy her from me. I told Mrs. Lindh I was going to take Freda to New-Orleans just to see what she would do."

The reporter wanted to question Freda, but she began to cry, and begged Mrs. Ball, whom she called "Mamma," for permission to go out and play. Mrs. Ball let her go, and in a moment she was riding on a sled.

Mrs. Lindh denied to the reporter that she ever told Freda that she was her mother.

"Some on else," she cried, "must have told her. Freda has always been fond of me, and a little while ago she came here and wanted to stay with me all the time. It was her natural instinct. Mrs. Ball said she would take Freda to New-Orleans, and when I told her I would not allow my child to be taken so far from me, she said she would let me have her if I would pay her $400. I refused to pay anything, and then Mrs. Ball refused to let me see Freda again, and I brought suit. I am perfectly well able to take care of Freda.

"Mr. and Mrs. Ball never drink anything themselves, but I once saw Mr. Ball give Freda a glass of wine, which made her drunk. I have cited that instance as one of the grounds for my suit.

"When Freda was baptized the second time, both Mrs. Ball and myself told falsehoods to the minister. We said Mrs. Ball was Freda's mother, and that the child had never been baptized before. But I thought that was necessary."

BROOKLYN'S WATER IN A DANGEROUS STATE

Health Commissioner Emery Warns Householders to Boil It.

Brooklyn people who have boasted that they had the purest water of any city of the State are declaring now that the water is worse than that of any city in the world.

It is a fact that the water began to get bad about ten days ago. Its badness increased, and, as a result, hundreds of Brooklyn's best residents have poured complaints in on Dr. Emery, the Commissioner of Health, who now admits that the water is not only of poor quality but is dangerous unless boiled.

He has had it analyzed, and it has been found to contain vegetable matter and mud sediment.

On the strength of this analysis Dr. Emery has issued a formal notice to householders that the water as it enters their houses is unfit for use, and must be thoroughly boiled.

It is believed that the recent storms have affected the water, the snow melting and carrying with it into the supply ponds deleterious substances.

In many cases water pipes have become clogged. An eel was found in a water pipe in the Twenty-third Ward.

Commissioner Emery is of the opinion that the water will return to its former good condition as soon as the storms of the Winter are over.

A Dying Man's Joyful Cry.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

A man who recently died in Dexter, Me., had been so ill for weeks that he was unable to lift a hand or even turn his head. Suddenly, to the astonishment of his attendants, he raised himself in bed with apparent strength and ease, a glad look overspreading his features, and, pointing into space, with upraised hand, exclaimed: "There he is! there's Ben!" Then he fell back dead. Ben was a brother who died several years previously.

EX-JUDGE M'GOWN'S LAND

GETS TITLE TO VALUABLE CITY LOTS ALONG THE HARLEM.

Property Worth at Low Estimate $225,000 — Interesting History of the Estate and the Litigation.

ExJudge Henry C. McGown got judgment yesterday against the city giving him title to property worth at a low estimate $225,000.

Judge McGown was for a long term on the bench of the City Court. He is a lineal descendant of the McGown after whom McGown's Pass of Revolutionary fame, now a part of Central Park, was named.

The property to which the ex-Judge got title yesterday consists of forty-five city lots, situated between One Hundred and Seventh and One Hundred and Eighth Streets, along the Harlem River. The history attaching to the property and the points raised in litigation are unusually interesting. Ex-Judge McGown claimed title to the land upon the ground that it was granted to the freeholders and inhabitants of Harlem, under the patent of Gov. Nicol, in 1666. Upon that patent the Crown conveyed all the land to high-water mark.

Gov. Dongan in 1686, for the Crown, conveyed to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty the bolt of land known as the tideway. For years the question has been in dispute as to whether the McGown property passed to the city under the Dongan charter or whether it was owned by the McGowns under the Nicol patent. The failure of the city authorities to act in the matter has operated as a cloud upon the title to this land for years.

The Tax Department has treated it from time to time as owned by McGown. Taxes have been paid on it for a number of years, and it has also been sold for the non-payment of taxes and other acts of like character have been done by the city, from which the deduction was to be drawn that it was not owned by the city. On the other hand, whenever any portion of the land has been conveyed and the title searched, and any doubt has arisen as to whether it belonged to the city under the Dongan charter, the city officials would never disaffirm the title or take any steps in the matter. The result of this has been that the land has not been marketable.

Recently ex-Judge McGown, owing to his advanced years, was desirous of having the question settled once for all, and he made an application to the Finance Department to act one way or the other, either to disaffirm the title or affirm it. The Finance Department declined to take any stand and declared that the courts would have to pass upon the question of title.

Suit was thereupon brought to determine the question of title, and the trial was had yesterday in the Supreme Court. Assistant Corporation Counsel Blandy acted for the city and ex-Judge McGown was represented by John C. Shaw.

The trial lasted but a short time, most of the facts being conceded. Judge Patterson, who presided on consent of the Corporation Counsel, directed the jury to find a verdict in favor of ex-Judge McGown, setting forth that the title to the property was vested in him, with the exception of a small tract east of the westerly line of an exterior street that is to be laid out when the new bulkhead is made.

The property has been in the McGown family for almost a century and comprises only a small portion of the land which came to them under the Nicol patent. A small creek used to run through One Hundred and Eighth Street, which was filled in years ago, and while it was conceded that the McGowns were entitled to the uplands, yet the question arose as to the title to that part of the made land which formerly constituted the creek.

When ex-Judge Richard O'Gorman was Corporation Counsel he gave an opinion that the city had no title to this land, but nevertheless each Controller since then has declined to act upon this opinion as final.

Ex-Judge McGown is now seventy-one years old.

WILLIAM STEINWAY'S MEMORY.

Able to Accurately Recall Dates and Events in Court.

William Steinway made a record yesterday as a witness. He was on the stand before Judge Beekman, in the Supreme Court, in the suit brought by Henry W. T. Steinway against the corporation of Steinway & Sons for an accounting.

Mr. Steinway showed the most wonderful memory for every event connected with his business during the past thirty-five years. He not only remembered the year and date, but the day and in some instances could even tell the hour of certain events. Judge Beekman himself was astonished, and commented on the matter. Mr. Steinway smiled, saying:

"Yes, they used to call me the walking dictionary."

Mr. Steinway was the first witness placed on the stand for the defense, and before calling him Mr. Cotterill, counsel for Steinway & Sons, paid his respects in a forcible manner to Henry W. T. Steinway, the plaintiff.

"This is a most remarkable case," said Mr. Cotterill. "It is insincerely brought on the part of the plaintiff, because there has not been shown one instance where the investment of the Trustees had not been beneficial and productive of large dividends.

"Compare these persons, the plaintiff and the principal defendant here, Mr. William Steinway, the one an obstructionist and the other sacrificing his health for the good of the business he founded, and which he has made the most successful in the world."

Continuing, Cotterill said that in three years William Steinway had expended $100,000 of his own money for the good of the business, and none of this large sum was ever charged to the corporation. Mr. Steinway had personally given $20,000 to the World's Fair.

Mr. Steinway was sworn after Mr. Cotterill concluded, and gave a lot of testimony bearing on accounts of the corporation of Steinway & Sons, which Henry W. T. Steinway had questioned.

In the course of his evidence Mr. Steinway declared that the plaintiff had occupied three rooms on the third floor of 107 East Fourteenth Street from September, 1877, until March, 1891, without paying a cent of rent, and that these rooms, which were over the offices of the corporation, were fitted up at the firm's expense. The plaintiff occupied them free for fourteen years.

Mr. Steinway was still on the stand when the case went over until to-day.

HE BLAMES HIS MOTHER-IN-LAW

James McMahon Says, Too, His Wife Had a Bad Temper.

James F. McMahon, who runs a restaurant at 472 Sixth Avenue, married his cashier, who was Miss Antonine K. Beck.

There were few prettier cashiers than Miss Beck. Lots of other men were in love with her, but when her employer offered his hand and heart in marriage, Miss Beck, who was then only seventeen years old, accepted.

They were married Aug. 25, 1891, and for a time things moved along smoothly. A baby, christened Marie Antonine, was born, but instead of cementing the matrimonial tie she seemed to loosen it.

Quarrels ensued, the couple separated, and Mrs. McMahon brought suit for a limited divorce, alleging cruelty on the part of her husband and non-support. Presiding Justice Van Brunt of the Supreme Court yesterday denied her motion for allmony pending the trial of the case.

Mrs. McMahon declares that her husband threatened to knock her brains out, and once said he would choke her to death. He beat and bruised her on several occasions, she declares, and finally abandoned her on Dec. 1 of last year. They had been living at 103 West Fifty-sixth Street. She returned to the home of her mother to live.

Mr. McMahon says that most of his domestic troubles are due to the interference of his mother-in-law and the bad counsel which she has given her daughter. He says that his wife's charges against him are unfounded, and he declares that she neglected her household duties and her child to read novels.

When he remonstrated with her for neglecting the child, he alleges, she told him she would do as she pleased. He says that prior to their marriage she was of a sweet disposition, but afterward he discovered that she had a most ungovernable temper, which, if ruffled, became so violent that she would become hysterical. He declares that she abandoned him without any reason.

SAYS HIS CLIENT IS PERSECUTED

Lawyer Purdy's Review of the Case of Mrs. Leah Bernard.

Ambrose H. Purdy, the lawyer, yesterday told Recorder Goff a singularly harrowing story of persecution to which one of his clients, Mrs. Leah Bernard, has been subjected.

Mrs. Bernard was recently indicted for perjury. She was accused of swearing falsely, in a divorce suit begun against her by Leonardes Bernard, that she had not been married before to a man named Joseph Bogel.

Since her indictment Mrs. Bernard has been in the Tombs, and yesterday Mr. Purdy made a motion to have her bail reduced. He told the Recorder that Mr. Bernard is a wealthy oil merchant who married the present Mrs. Bernard in 1885. The couple moved to Paris, and, later, the husband began suit for divorce before the American Consul, naming nine corespondents.

After many hearings, the case, which Mr. Purdy assured the court, was "the sensation for a time of the American colony in Paris," was transferred to the courts of this country. Mrs. Bernard returned and took apartments in this city. One day she missed a pet poodle dog, and later saw it advertised as found, the owner to call at a room in Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, for it.

She called and found four men in the room, who locked her in and kept her all night. Next day she was arrested on a charge of improper conduct, but was discharged. Later she caused the arrest of the four men on a charge of conspiracy. The case is still pending.

On her return to his city Mrs. Bernard was arrested and locked up in the Tombs on the perjury charge. The Recorder reserved decision.

ELEVEN CHILDREN AFTER $10,000

Contest Over Estate of Samuel Busch, Who Left His Widow $5,000.

Samuel Busch left only $10,000 when he died at the age of ninety-eight, but it might as well have been $10,000,000, as far as the litigation over it is concerned.

The trouble with Mr. Busch seems to have been that he insisted on getting married for the third time when he was eighty-five years old. He left his widow, who was only thirty-five, half of his $10,000. This did not please his eleven children by his two earlier marriages, and they instituted a contest.

The trial of the facts was begun yesterday before Surrogate Fitzgerald. One of Busch's daughters, Mrs. Hannah Herzog, offered another will, dated June 16, 1890, in which the widow was left but $1,000, the remainder being divided among the children.

To prove the first will, Irvin Busch, a grandson of the testator, who is also counsel for the contestants, took the stand. Mr. Stern, for the widow, objected to the evidence, on the ground that the witness at the time was acting in the capacity of attorney for his grandfather, and the communications between them were privileged. The testimony was admitted, however, and the witness said that he had drawn up the will in advance from orders given him by the testator, and that when the latter signed his wife was present and made an objection to the provisions that were made for her. The old man remarked, however, that he knew how he wanted to leave his money, and that he would not allow any one to interfere.

The case will be continued to-day. Mr. Busch lived at 119 Columbia Street, and was well known on the east side.

LIMIT-OF-DAMAGE CASE.

Interesting Suit Growing Out of the Death of Terence C. O'Reilly.

Mrs. Mary B. O'Reilly, who recovered $18,000 from the Utah, Nevada and California Stage Company for the death of her husband, will have to carry the case through to the Court of Appeals.

The defendant company has the contract for transporting the mails in this city between the Post Office and the railroad stations. Mrs. O'Reilly's husband was Terrence C. O'Reilly. He was killed by one of the big wagons of the stage company while he was attempting to cross Chambers Street on Jan. 8 of last year.

The case was tried by ex-District Attorney Francis L. Wellman for the widow before Justice Patterson and a jury in the Supreme Court, and a verdict for $18,000 was promptly given.

After the new Constitution went into effect, on Jan 1 of this year, removing the five-thousand-dollar limit of recovery in accidental death cases, Mr. Wellman asked the court to amend the complaint so that unlimited damages could be applied for instead of the $5,000 that was asked for under the old law.

Justice Patterson said that, inasmuch as the accident had occurred prior to the adoption of the new Constitution, there was a difference of opinion between the Judges as to whether the amendment could be allowed, but, in order to bring the question properly before the court, he said he would grant the motion to amend the complaint, and leave the jury to fix the amount.

This is the first case in which this question has been brought up, and it is of great interest to the legal profession and to the public at large. The company will appeal at once.

MULLER IN HIS OWN DEFENSE.

He Says He Saw His Wife Stir a Mixture and Drink It.

George Muller, on trial on the charge of having poisoned his wife last March, took the stand in his own behalf yesterday in the Extraordinary Term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

He said the first trouble he had with his wife was when his son, Vittus, who testified against him on the trial, came back from sea, about five years ago.

The witness said his wife went to bed before him on the night before she died.

"I got up," he went on, "the following morning, Saturday, March 24, at 5 o'clock, and left her in bed."

"Did she get out of bed to get anything to drink?"

"Yes, Sir. She went into the kitchen and mixed up a drink for herself in a cup. I don't know what she had in the cup, but I saw her stirring it up with a spoon. She then drank the contents of the cup down."

"Did you say anything to her?"

"I asked her what she was doing, and she said: 'What I have done is done, and before the night is over you will find out.' I asked her if she had taken poison again. She said she was tired of life."

"Did you believe she had taken poison?" asked Justice Williams, who presided at the trial.

"To be sure I did," was the reply.

The witness said he sent for a doctor about 8 o'clock. He did not tell anybody that he saw his wife taking the mixture in the kitchen.

It is expected the case will be closed to-day.

SAYS HER HUSBAND WAS CRUEL.

Charges Made Against Charles G. Higgins by His Wife.

Charles G. Higgins, who plays the first violin in Seidl's Orchestra, is a pretty bad man if the story told by his wife, Agnes, is true.

Mrs. Higgins has begun suit in the Supreme Court for a limited divorce, charging extreme cruelty. She says that shortly after their marriage her husband began treating her in an inhuman manner, and that on Aug. 1, 1893, while they were living at Cornwall, he threw her down and knelt on her body, inflicting such injuries that she remained unconscious for half an hour. When she recovered, Mrs. Higgins fled to friends in Brooklyn, with whom she is now living.

Mrs. Higgins applied yesterday to Judge Dugro of the Supreme Court, through her lawyer, Frederick St. John, for $100 counsel fee and $12 a week alimony.

In an affidavit in opposition to the application, Mr. Higgins swears that his wife left him in January, 1892, and remained away until April 1, 1893, when they were re-married in St. Agnes's Church, Brooklyn. He denies his wife's charges, and says that their domestic troubles are due to Mrs. Higgins's ungovernable temper. He declares that his wife is an accomplished violinist, and is capable of earning good wages. Only a few weeks ago his wife was offered $30 a week by the Princess Dolgorouky, the Russian violinist.

Judge Dugro granted counsel fees of $40 and no alimony.

JACKSON'S SUIT FOR SALARY.

He Claims that the City Owes Him the Sum of $42,295.

At the head of the calendar in the Supreme Court, Circuit, for to-day appears the case of Jackson against the Mayor, &c.

It is brought by Louis A. Jackson to recover from the city the sum of $42,295, being the amount alleged to be due the plaintiff on account of salary as Assistant Secretary of the Dock Department from Feb. 1, 1876, to Jan. 1, 1893.

Jackson was appointed on Aug. 11, 1873, Assistant Secretary. He performed his duties until Feb. 1, 1876, when, as he alleges, he was suspended by the Commissioners without cause.

In 1878 he secured a writ of certiorari against the Commissioners for the purpose of obtaining an order restoring him to his office. When the writ came on for argument, Judge Donohue vacated it.

Jackson has, on several occasions, made demand upon the Controller for payment, but it was always refused. Several decisions handed down on this point have said that but one month's salary could be recovered.

John D. Townsend appears for Jackson, while the city's interests will be looked after by Assistant Corporation Counsel E. H. Hawke, Jr.

More Indictments Against Midgley.

William E. Midgley, once President of the American Casualty Insurance Company of Baltimore, was taken from his cell in the Tombs yesterday morning to plead to two additional indictments for forgery in the third degree.

Midgley was represented by his counsel, Robert J. Haire. When arraigned before Recorder Goff, Midgley entered a plea of not guilty. Mr. Haire asked that bail be fixed. The Recorder replied that he would consider the matter.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 200—The Black Diamond Coal Mining Company, plaintiff in error, vs. The Excelsior Coal Company.—Argued by M. M. Estee for the plaintiff in error and Charles R. Miller for the defendant in error.

No. 206—The County Court of Wayne County, plaintiff in error, vs. The Society for Savings.—Argued by Malcolm Jackson for the plaintiff in error and F. B. Enslow for the defendant in error.

No. 149—The Sioux City and St. Paul Railroad Company, appellant, vs. The United States, and

No. 214—The Sioux City and St. Paul Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Lewis Countryman et al.—Passed, to be heard with No. 293 as one case.

No. 215—Anthony P. Carr, appellant, vs. W. H. Fife et al.—Submitted by John Arthur, Thomas Carroll, and Heber J. May for the appellant and Galusha Parsons for the appellees.

The day call for Thursday, Jan. 31, will be as follows: Nos. 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, (and 260,) 221, 222, 223, 227, 228.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 122, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.

89—Oppenheimer & Levy vs. United States. 90—Irwin & Sons vs. United States. 91—United States vs. Goldenberg Brothers & Co. 63—Old Dominion Steamship Company vs. Ferryboat Shackamaxon. 64—Starin vs. Steamship City of Columbia. 68—Walsh vs. Ferryboat Dakota. 71—Easton and Amboy Railroad Company vs. Ferryboat Montclair. 92—Rosenfield vs. United States. 93—Kilmer Manufacturing Company vs. Griswold. 94—Edison Electric Light Company vs. Stafford.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Henry A. Bowerman, appellant, vs. Warren D. Bowerman et al.—Argued by Horace Secor, Jr., for appellant, William C. De Witt and Payson Merrill for respondents.

Walter Carter, as executor, &c., vs. Abel Spaulding et al., impleaded, appellants.—Argued by John Proctor Clarke for appellants. John E. Parsons and Delos McCurdy for respondents.

Ellis H. Roberts & Co. vs. George F. Victor et al., appellants, vs. Patrick F. Bulger, as receiver, &c., et al., respondents.—Argued by George F. Danforth and James Dunne for appellants, William P. Quin, Henry J. Cookingham, and W. A. Matteson for respondents.

The court day calendar for Thursday is Nos. 146, 30, 118, 67, 117, 63, 149, 151.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—O'Brien, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—Schaeffler vs. Barker.

Class IV.—2—Matter of Federal Bank.

Class VI.—3—Rossman vs. Weed. 4—Merchants' National Bank of Poughkeepsie vs. Roach.

Class VII.—5—Pratt vs. Martin. 6—Martens-Turner Company vs. Mackintosh.

Class VIII.—7—Matter of East River Bridge Company. 8—McArdle vs. Martin. 9—Rowland vs. Baker. 10—Stone vs. Topping 11—People vs. National Mutual Insurance Company, (In re Ashley.) 12—Nebenzahl vs. Jacobs. 13—McClure vs. Monahan. 14—Lord vs. Delano. 15—Bachrach vs. Levy. 16—Matter of Goodrich-Lawton Company. 17—Mitchell vs. Eighth Avenue Railroad Company. 18—Larkin vs. Long Island Railroad Company. 19—O'Brien vs. Furshecht. 20—Williams vs. Lindblom. 21—Matter of Indestructible Clay Wick Company. 22—Levy vs. Eddy. 23—Wilderman vs. Stiner. 24—Cowen vs. Greenberg. 25—Matter of Peekamoose Fishing Club. 26—Man vs. Macdonough. 27—People vs. St. Nicholas Bank. 28—Smith vs. Fisher. 29—King vs. Waite. 30—Gibbons vs. Moore.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

Law and Fact.—1455—Steinway vs. Steinway & Sons. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.— —, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

CIRCUIT COURT—Day calendar to be called in Part III. Cases to be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

2372—Quintard vs. Calef. 2740—Cochran vs. Reich. 2161—Jackson vs. The Mayor, &c. 2542—Heyman vs. Smith. 2630—Lowenthal vs. Goldbas. 981—Hoguet vs. Mommer. 4616—Copp vs. Home Insurance Company. 2645—Alson vs. Platon. 2170—Brachman vs. Curry. 959—Clausen vs. Haaren. 5624—Savage vs. Faulhaber. 5680—Hollender vs. Netherlands-American Navigation Company. 5531—Dowling vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company.

Highest number reached in regular call, 2772.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Patterson, J.—Held in General Term room. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term—Adjourned until the first Monday of February.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Daly, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 2 P. M.

15—Rheim vs. Rheim.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Pryor, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

1183—Foster vs. Tannenbaum. 1146—Cavagan vs. Hausling. 1211—McAuliffe vs. Newcombe. 1293—Waldman vs. Bonifacse. 1029—Lyon vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 2254—Szakacs vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 872—Nurick vs. Manhattar Railway Company. 845—Barnes vs. Fifth Avenue Transportation Company. 844—Curtis vs. same. 2687—Matter of Block. 1587—O'Donnell vs. Conlin. 2681—Glassheim vs. Nesbit. 1252—Gruebler vs. The Mayor, &c. 2686—Many vs. Hendrick. 2071—Clement vs. Volkening.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1310.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts II. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part I., II., and III. Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Eliza S. Conner, Bridget E. Cullen, Catharine Reah, John Mlasset, James Little, Julia Howenstein, Elinor Lyle.

At 2 P. M.—Catharine Mooney, Jesse M. Clock, Annie Devine, Fanny Newman.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in brownstone building 32 Chambers Street, Case on.

926—Revocation of probate—Sarah A. Day.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Held in Room 11, City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT— Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Extraordinary Term—Williams, J.—Held in Circuit Court, Part I. room. Opens at 10:30 A. M. District Attorney Fellows and Assistant District Attorney Osborne for The People.

1—George Miller. 2—Giovanni Posterarri.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Ingraham, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Miller for The People.

1—Lizzie Brown. 2—Richard J. Whalen.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, Recorder, J.—Opens at 11 A. M.—Assistant District Attorney Davis for The People.

1—Lena Goldstein. 2—Salem Obooshacra and Skinda Burssoon, (2.) 3—Charles H. Knoche, (5.) 4—Ferdinand Phillips. 5—Victor Jaconson. 6—Thomas Fitzsimmons, (2.)

Pleadings.—1—Philip Benjamin. 2—David W. Johnson.

To Fix a Day for Trial.—1—John H. Bosche. 2—Carlton H. Betts. 3—Gustav L. Storm. 4—Harry Solomon. 5—Edward F. Cooley. 6—Emil Andras. 7—James Hughes. 8—Abram Abrahams. 9—Charles B. Templeman. 10—Charles Higley. 11—Mace Rose. 12—Charles E. Roberts. 13—Henry W. Leonard. 14—Henry G. Alees. 15—Francis Reilly. 16—Wolf Buch. 17—William Armstrong. 18—Joseph Ramsey. 19—Edward A. Nobblett. 20—Philip Miller. 21—August Rute, (3.) 22—William Doeston. 23—Joseph Rosenthal. 24—Thomas Baierd. 25—Salvato Broncador. 26—Lucian Robulto. 27—Marshall L. White. 28—Salvator Scarlato, Michelina Mascovlo, and Lougi Mascaro. 29—William A. Skinkle. 30—Fanny Koschnopsky.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Martine, J.—Opens at 11 A. M.—Assistant District Attorney Weeks for The People.

1—Dominick Connor, Thomas Moran, and Thomas Hickey. 2—Ida Lieberman, (to fix a day for trial.) 3—John Emison, (3.) 4—Henry Ernessel. 5—Thomas Flanan. 6—William Clark, (2.) 7—Richard Fanning and Frank Knapp. 8—John Graham. 9—William Fischer. 10—John Straub. 11—John Brennan. 12—John Nolan. 13—Henry Schoenberg.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 11 A. M.—Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for The People.

1—George Schneider. 2—William L. Brockway. 3—Max Meshler. 4—William Cavanagh. 5—Zadock Bell. 6—Louis Konrad. 7—Charles G. Van Doom. 8—Joseph Grannon. 9—Marie Deteris. 10—Denis Maguire. 11—William Brawley and James Burke.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Van Brunt, P. J.—Citizens' Savings and Loan Association vs. Mason—Frederick P. Forster.

SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.—Warner vs. Copp—Walter S. Logan.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Van Brunt, P. J.—Morris Goldstein vs. Herman Betz—William H. Ricketts. French Benevolent Society vs. Juliette Genevrier—George G. Guion. William Jay vs. George Wolfe—William H. Ricketts. James G. Bennett vs. Joseph Wittner—William H. Ricketts. John O'Keefe vs. Jane A. Kelly—William H. Ricketts.

COMMON PLEAS—Daly, C. J.—Metropolitan Life Insurance Company vs. Herman Schwerin—Francis D. Hoyt.

SUPERIOR COURT—Dugro, J.—Marshall Field vs. Francis Blanchard—William T. Wood.

CITY COURT—Conlan, J.—Leander S. Sire vs. Auguste Rodling—Warren S. Burt.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Brown, J.; Part II.—Landon, J.

822—Burke vs. Brooklyn Elevated Railroad. 851—Robinson vs. Metropolitan Insurance Company. 857—Murphy vs. Carey et al. 248—Elridge (N. J. Feb. D) vs. Ross. 455—Miller vs. Housatonic Railroad. 782—Fallert Brewing Company vs. Fuchs. 864—Guldbrandsen vs. Terwilliger. 1615—Matthews vs. Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad. 951—Flannery vs. Cornell Steamboat Company. 797—Shea vs. Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. 871—Yellow Pine Company vs. Mairs and another. 872—King vs. Farley. 873—McKillen vs. Bracken. 874—Thuer vs. New-York and Brooklyn Bridge. 875—Frazier vs. Force and another. 876—Seitz vs. Colyer. 877—Marks vs. Knowles. 878—Rymon vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 879—Smith vs. Co-operative Bank. 881—Thomas vs. Burr. 881½—Walker vs. New-York and New-Haven Railroad. 882—Toaspern vs. Toaspern. 883—Morrison vs. Long Island Railroad. 884—McCourt vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad. 885—Nichols vs. Supreme Council Royal Arcanum. 886—Gill vs. Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. 887—Frank vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 888—Burford vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 889—Stahman vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 890—Brutt vs. Emmons. 891—Kalbfleisch vs. Brandt. 892—Graeff vs. Francis. 893—Nolan vs. Willets.

Highest number reached on regular call, 803.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Gaynor, J.

42—Matter of application of Frank Gallagher for mandamus vs. Bennett. 54—George W. Newcomb Son's Heirs vs. Wright.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

Accountings of Hugh Zoble, Herbert Albertson, Michael Mehling, Edmund W. Corlies, Michael Mulhern, John W. Ambrose, Emily M. Miller, Calvin C. Camp, and Sarah Ann Friel.

Estates of John Harvey and two infants, Eliza Mulhearn, Matthias J. Farrelly, Sarah Gordon, Clara H. Randall, and Hector Toulmin. Will of Maria S. Steiner. Transfer Tax—John F. Henry and Lorenz Goetz.

Contested Calendar at 10:30—9—Will of Jessie T. Davis.

BISHOP M'DONNELL HAS REACHED FRANCE

Said to be Strengthening His Chances for the Coadjutorship.

Bishop McDonnell of Brooklyn and his secretary, the Rev. John I. Barrett, have arrived safely in France after a somewhat stormy passage. They will proceed to Lourdes, where they will remain a fortnight and will then journey to Rome.

It is said that while the Bishop is nominally making a visit ad limina to the Pope, he is also strengthening his chances for the Coadjutorship of the Diocese of New-York.

A prominent Brooklyn pastor, in speaking of this matter, said:

"Bishop McDonnell is in line for the Coadjutorship and Archbishopric of the Metropolitan See, and, as a proof that the clergy of New-York are not antagonistic to him, I need but call attention to the fact that when he was appointed Bishop almost every clergyman in New-York City subscribed to a purse which was presented to him before he crossed the East River.

"There is a possibility of the diocese being divided, and if that is deemed advisable Archbishop Corrigan and Bishop McDonnell will be consulted and their views acted upon."

It is also said that Mgr. Satolli has recommended such a division.

Bishop McDonnell, it is expected, will return to Brooklyn in the latter part of June.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The Kings Manufacturing Company of West Troy, to manufacture and sell plumbing and hardware specialties; capital, $15,000. Directors—Fayette B. Durant, John H. King of West Troy, and Howard A. Lansing of Menands.

Surrogate Notices.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE C. ONSTED, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 73 Murray Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of November, 1894. HENRY M. GOBLE, Executor. JULIA A. ONSTED, Executrix. MICHAEL JACOBS, Attorney, 338 Broadway, New-York City. n22-law6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDGAR S. ALLIEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 243 Fifth Avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of December, 1894. MARIA L. ALLIEN, Administratrix. YELLOTT D. DECHERT, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, N. Y. d6-law6mTh

CRAM, HENRY A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Henry A. Cram, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 56, No. 19 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of November, 1894. JOHN SERGEANT CRAM, HARRY SPENCER CRAM, Executors. GEORGE E. WELLER, Attorney for the Executors, 19 William Street, New-York City. n22-law6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

The Atchison Reorganization Plan Practically Completed.

ONLY ONE POINT YET TO BE SETTLED

The Questioned Distribution of Assessments Still Open—May Be 10 Per Cent. on Stock and 4 on the Incomes.

Another meeting of the Atchison joint executive committee was held yesterday, and the suggestions of the London and Amsterdam committees that an assessment of 10 per cent. be made on the stock, and 4 per cent. on the second mortgage income bonds were discussed. This question of the distribution of assessments is the only important feature of the reorganization plan not agreed upon by both the foreign and the home committees.

The joint executive committee had proposed to assess the stock 12 per cent. and the second mortgage income bonds 2 per cent., requiring the holders of the latter, however, in view of their light assessment, to guarantee the stock assessments. A large proportion of the holders of the second mortgage incomes are in Europe, and the foreign committees promptly cabled that they preferred that the assessments should be 10 and 4 on the stock and incomes respectively, without binding the holders of the seconds to guarantee the stock assessments. This proposition is perfectly satisfactory to the American committees, and if the London and Amsterdam committees give it their official sanction, it will be adopted, and the completed plan will be published without delay.

The reorganization plan provides for a new issue of bonds, including about $97,000,000 for 75 per cent. of the old general fours, and $51,000,000 of conditional interest bonds. There will be $105,000,000 of preferred stock, of which $91,000,000 will represent the A and B bonds, with $14,000,000 in reserve.

Another meeting of the joint executive reorganization committee will be held tomorrow.

MANHATTAN GETS MORE LAND.

Half a Block in Harlem Purchased for Station Purposes.

A plot of land 610x100 feet in dimensions forming about one-half of the block bounded by One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Streets and Second and Third Avenues has just been purchased by the Manhattan Railway Company. This gives the elevated railroad people possession of the entire block, portions of which were bought by them in 1890 and 1891. These successive purchases of land were made simply because the company needed more room.

The erection of a new junction station on the block in question is under consideration. A more convenient connection between the Third Avenue line and the Suburban road is desired, and this great increase of area will afford abundant room for a commodious station and additional switches.

Another Traction Company.

The People's Traction Company of the City of New-York was incorporated in Albany yesterday, with a capital of $1,500,000. The company proposes to build and operate a street surface railroad to be twenty and one-half miles in length, and to be operated by any motive power other than locomotive steam power. The termini are Willis Avenue and East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, at the Harlem River; Bungay Street, at the East River or Long Island Sound, Depot Place, High Bridge, at the tracks of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; Boston Post Road, at the Bronx River; Lafayette Avenue, at the Bronx River.

The Directors are Franklin A. Wilcox and Edward H. Hobbs of New-York City, who subscribe for fifty shares each of the stock; John A. Bersel, New-York City, twenty-five shares; Martin J. Keogh of New-Rochelle, ten shares; Edward Hassett of New-York City, ten shares; Charles B. Hobbs of Brooklyn, fifty shares; John Foley, Jr., of Sewaren, N. J., five shares; Daniel F. Cohalan of New-York City, ten shares, and J. Clarence Davis of New-York City, twenty-five shares.

Consolidated to Try Electricity.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 30. — President Clark of the Consolidated Road came up from New-Haven yesterday afternoon, and, with officials of the Old Colony Division, went to Nantasket for the purpose of looking over the route of the proposed electric line from Hingham to Hull. After inspection, it was unanimously conceded that the conditions were in every way favorable to trying the experiment, and upon the success of this tentative trial will largely depend similar action on other branch lines of the corporation.

President Clark said to-day: "We are going to demonstrate whether electricity is a plaything in its relation to transportation or something that is practicable and is with us to stay. We propose placing the motors on our ordinary steam cars, the first trial of the kind, I believe, that has ever been attempted in this country. The results we shall obtain will largely govern our future policy in relation to other branch lines under our control."

Street Railway Earnings

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—The following railroad reports for the quarter ended Dec. 31 were filed with the State Railroad Commission to-day:

Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery of New-York City—Gross earnings from operation, $182,528; operating expenses, $135,948; net earnings, $46,580; other income, $3,538; gross income, $50,118; fixed charges, $32,845; net income, $17,273; cash on hand, $35,752; profit and loss, (surplus,) $114.

The Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue of New-York City—Gross earnings from operation, $164,654; operating expenses, $132,246; net earnings, $32,407; other income, $999; gross income, $33,407; fixed charges, $30,712; surplus, $2,694; cash on hand, $16,093; profit and loss, (deficiency,) $51,374.

A Thrifty Divinity Student.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—Frank L. Chardon of Leroy, Ill., who has been a divinity student in the Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church at Auburn, N. Y., was arrested yesterday for violating the postal statutes of the United States. He is charged with securing clergymen's half-rate orders from railroads and disposing of the same to ticket brokers, using the United States mails in his correspondence. He states that he did not know that he was doing wrong.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—During the warm season last year the New-York Central carried free between 6,000 and 7,000 bicycles each month, and the Pennsylvania from 9,000 to 12,000. The Erie Road issued 10,000 annual permits for the free transportation of bicycles. This year the New-York Central will charge for carrying bicycles, rating each bicycle as 100 pounds of extra baggage. The tariff for short distances would vary; from New-York to Albany it would be 60 cents, and from New-York to Buffalo, $1.40.

—The General Managers of the Western lines discussed the pass agreement in Chicago yesterday. They decided to limit the issuance of passes to bondsmen of railroads or of railroad officials to points in the territory southwest of St. Louis for the present. The question will be still further discussed at a meeting of the interested lines to be held in St. Louis Feb. 5.

—The hearing on the application of the American Loan and Trust Company for the appointment of an independent receiver for the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway Company, which was to have come up yesterday before Judge Gilbert in Portland, Oregon, was postponed by agreement of the attorneys in the case until March 5.

—Two monster locomotives have been turned out of the Schenectady locomotive works for the Central Pacific Railroad. They are to be used in heavy mountain work. They have four pairs of drivers and two pairs of truck wheels. One of these engines weighs 173,000 pounds.

—Superintendent McKenna of the Great Northern Railway is credited with having devised a process for turning old rails into new by putting them through a crucible. The cost is $8 a ton less than the cost of buying new rails.

—W. F. Fitch, President, General Manager, and receiver of the Duluth and Winnipeg Railroad, has been ordered by Judge Nelson of the United States court to make a special report on the company's affairs.

—The first meeting of the new Western Trunk Line Committee will be held in Chicago to-morrow for the purpose of considering the attitude of the Union Pacific in the matter of Puget Sound rates.

—William Thornburg has been appointed Superintendent of the Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Railroad, to succeed H. O. Pond, whose resignation takes effect to-morrow.

—The programme for the annual meeting of the Railway Car Accountants' Association, to be held in San Francisco next April, has just been issued.

—The earnings of the Atchison system for the third week in January were $671,404, a decrease of $19,522 from the corresponding week of last year.

—George S. Street, at present General Accountant of the Blue Line, is to be made General Manager, to succeed B. B. Michell.

—It is expected that the Chattanooga Southern will be sold at auction to-day at the company's station in Gadsden, Ala.

—Tucker & Anthony, bankers, of Boston, have bought the Consolidated Street Railway of Macon, Ga.

—D. W. Caldwell, President of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Road, is in this city.

—A meeting of the Vanderbilt Presidents will be held at the Grand Central Station to-day.

—H. B. Ledyard, President of the Michigan Central, is in New-York.

NATHAN STRAUS WILL RESIGN

Says He Will Leave the Park Board as Soon as Certain Official Business Is Completed.

Nathan Straus announced to Mayor Strong yesterday that he would very shortly follow the example of President Clausen and resign as a member of the Park Board.

"As soon as certain business in the Park Board is completed," said Mr. Straus, "I shall resign. It was my intention to go out of office on my return from Europe, but I found it necessary to continue a while longer to dispose of official business."

Commissioner Straus attended the meeting of the board yesterday.

President Clausen and Commissioners Tappen and Bell were also present.

A number of residents of Fifth Avenue in the vicinity of Central Park sent protests against the practice of burning dead leaves outside the stone wall surrounding the Park. The smoke, they said, was wafted into their houses, and was very objectionable.

Commissioner Straus asked why the leaves were not burned as the board had long ago provided, and President Clausen answered that the board was waiting for Controller Fitch to report on the matter. The Commissioners decided to ask the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for money for a crematory.

Secretary Edward Dalton of the Building Trades' Union and a delegation were present, and asked the Commissioners to enforce Chapter 622 of the Laws of 1894 requiring the Park Department to pay to mechanics employed by the department the prevailing rate of wages. The union rate, Secretary Dalton said, was $3.50, while the department pays only $3 a day.

President Clausen said the department could not pay the union rate unless many men now employed were discharged. Secretary Dalton said he did not care what were the consequences so long as the law was complied with. The Commissioners said the present working force could not very well be reduced, but they would take the matter under consideration.

Prof. J. A. Gillet of the Normal College asked the board's permission to walk on the grass in Central Park for the purpose of studying bird life. He was notified that he should go to Van Courtlandt Park for such observations.

Residents of Bedford Park asked the board for a bridge over the Bronx River at Scott Avenue, so that they could gain easier access to Bronx Park. Commissioner Tappen said such a bridge would cost $50,000, and he was delegated to attend to the matter.

REGARD THE RALEIGH AS SEAWORTHY

The Navy Department Satisfied with the Vessel's Construction.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The stories in circulation regarding the instability of the United States steamship Raleigh are regarded in the Navy Department as groundless. There is no official information of the "top-heaviness" of the Raleigh or of any other ship. Such tidings as have come from the vessel indicate that the Raleigh is in good condition, and there will be no necessity for costly alterations in the ship such as have been applied to the Machias and Castine. Commander Glass of the Cincinnati, which is similar in construction to the Raleigh, reports that his vessel is an excellent craft in all respects, and that her seagoing qualities are above the average, with no suggestion of instability. That officer has had abundant opportunity to judge of the Cincinnati at sea, and the constructors accept the performance of that vessel as a reliable indication of the character of the Raleigh. One of the designers of the Raleigh said to-day that her plans showed a range of stability of over 100 degrees, a technical condition which should make top-heaviness impossible.

SWORE ALLEGIANCE TO THE CZAR

Russians of the Greek Catholic Faith Before the Consul General.

A large number of Russians of the Greek Catholic faith took advantage yesterday of the last day allowed by the authorities of the Russian Government to take the oath of allegiance to the new Czar of Russia.

The ceremony, which was rather informal, took place in the office of the Consul General of Russia, at 24 State Street. The oath of allegiance was read by Father Baaclz of Jersey City, and the words were repeated by those taking the oath.

When the brief ceremony was over the candidates signed a paper, and, if he desired it, a certificate of allegiance was given him, signed by the Consul for the Government, and by the priest.

Over 2,500 men have sworn allegiance to the new Czar during the last forty days.

Two Women Take Their Own Lives.

Sarah Steenbach, twenty-eight years old, jumped from a fourth-story window at 139 Essex Street yesterday morning and was instantly killed. It is thought she was insane.

Catherine Weinberg, a widow, forty-four years old, committed suicide by hanging at her home, 453 West Nineteenth Street, yesterday.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

A LARGE PLOT OF WEST SIDE LOTS PURCHASED.

Other Property Which Has Changed Hands—Features of the Auction Offerings.

Mr. Francis M. Jencks has bought of George Ehret, at $250,000, the entire block bounded by the Boulevard, West End Avenue, and Eighty-first and Eighty-second Streets, excepting four lots at the southeast corner of Eighty-second Street and West End Avenue. The purchase includes sixteen lots.

Mr. M. Kayser has sold for Frank A. Seitz to Philip Braender the four-story brick hospital building 41 East Twelfth Street, 50 by 103 by 117. An eight-story fireproof business structure is to be erected on the site.

Messrs. James L. Libby & Son have sold for James A. Low to A. Spadone the four-story brick dwelling and stable at the southeast corner of Seventy-third Street and West End Avenue, 31 by 76.8, at $55,000.

Messrs. E. A. Cruikshank & Co. and Stabler & Smith have sold for the Mitchell estate, to Gustavus L. Lawrence for investment, the five-story brick flats 203 and 205 West Ninety-fifth Street, 54.6 by 100.

The three-story brick factory 471 Washington Street, 24.3 by 52 by irregular, has been sold by Abraham Ely to Benjamin F. Beekman, at $10,000.

Messrs. Hall J. How & Co. have sold for a Mr. Johnson to William Hall's Sons the lots at the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Fifth Street, 70 by 100.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Mr. Peter F. Meyer sold under foreclosure, at $30,300, to the plaintiff, John S. Roddy, the four-story brownstone dwelling 53 West Sixty-eighth Street, north side, 400 feet west of Central Park West, 19 by 100.11.

Messrs. Adrian H. Muller & Son sold at $31,100, to J. R. Townsend, the four-story and basement brownstone dwelling 117 East Fifty-seventh Street, north side, between Park and Lexington Avenues, 20 by 100.5.

Mr. John N. Golding sold under foreclosure, at $9,000, to Martin Tuohey, the four-story brick building, with store, 334 Water Street, north side, 305 feet east of Roosevelt Street, 18.9¾ by 66.11 by 19 by 67.4½.

Mr. William Kennelly sold in partition the Raftery property in West Thirty-sixth Street, between Tenth and Eleventh Avenues. There were five parcels, and all were bought by members of the family. 527 West Thirty-sixth Street, 25 by 98.9, with three-story frame tenement, went at $7,500, to Mary Raftery; 529, a similar property, brought the same price from Matthew Raftery; 531, 25 by 98.9, with frame tenement in front and brick tenement in rear, sold at $7,500, to Matthew Raftery; 544 and 546 West Thirty-sixth Street, each 25 by 98.9, with frame front and rear buildings, sold at $6,350 and $7,500, to Matthew and John Raftery, respectively.

Mr. William Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, at $12,200, to Helen Loewenstein, the defendant's mother, four lots, with frame buildings, on the north side of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, 100 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 100 by 100.

Mr. R. V. Harnett sold, under foreclosure, at $17,050, to Judge James M. Fitzsimons, the three-story brownstone dwelling 143 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, north side, 305 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 20 by 99.11.

The property at the junction of Canal and Walker Streets, offered by Mr. James M. Montgomery at the Exchange Salesrooom, in Liberty Street, was bid in at $177,000. The bidding began at $150,000. The property brings in a net income of $15,042.

For to-day the sales at auction, to take place at 111 Broadway, are as follows:

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, Edward L. Parris, referee, 14 West Eighty-seventh Street, south side, 191 feet west of Central Park West, 20 by 100.8½, four-story stone front dwelling. Due on judgment, $27,920.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sales, two actions, Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, 359 and 361 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, north side, 191 and 175 feet, respectively, east of Columbus Avenue, each 16.8 by 100.11, two three-story brick dwellings. Due on judgments, $9,500 and $9,725, respectively.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, 57 West Tenth Street, north side, 166.2 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 21.11 by 94.10, seven-story brick and stone apartment house, known as the Marlborough Arms. Due on judgment, $21,400.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Lloyd McKim Garrison, referee, 142 East Fifty-eighth Street, south side, 85 feet east of Lexington Avenue, 20 by 80.5, three-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $8,725.

By Richard M. Montgomery, foreclosure sale, Harold M. Smith, referee, 273 Delancey Street, south side, 75 feet east of Columbia Street, 18.9 by 75, six-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $15,000.

By W. W. Fogg, foreclosure sale, Maurice B. Blumenthal, referee, triangular plot bounded by St. Nicholas and Seventh Avenues and One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 102.5¾ by 120.3 by 62.11. Due on judgment, $16,450.

By W. W. Fogg, foreclosure sales, three actions, Theodore F. Hascall, refefee, 141, 145, and 149 and 153 West Ninety-eighth Street, north side, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues, four five-story brick flats, the first 27.6 by 113.6 by irregular, the next 27 by 117.0¼ by irregular, and the last two 27 by 118. Due on judgments: On 141, $7,380, prior mortgage $38,000; on 145, $7,380, prior mortgage $38,500; on 149 and 153, $22,865, prior mortgage $76,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Twelfth Avenue, east side, Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth Streets, one-story frame cattle pen, by Eastmans Company of New-York; cost, $500.

Anderson Avenue, west side, 275 feet south of Kemp Place, two-story frame dwelling, by Emelie Seaman of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street and Jerome Avenue; cost, $2,500.

One Hundred and Twelfth Street, northwest corner of Madison Avenue, three five-story brick flats and stores, by Theodore A. Cordler of 453 East Eighty-sixth Street; cost, $60,000.

No. 311 Delancey Street, five-story brick flat, by Fay & Stacom of 339 Pleasant Avenue; cost, $22,000.

14 Morton Street, five-story brick flat, by John Kehoe of 335 East Fifteenth Street; cost, $18,000.

No. 124 West Fifty-fifth Street, by Benjamin Stern, alterations to two-story frame stable; cost, $6,000.

No. 387 Broome Street, by Miss M. Kenney, alterations to three-story brick tenement and store; cost, $4,000.

North side of One Hundred and Third Street and south side of One Hundred and Fourth Street, 362 feet west of First Avenue, by David Miller, alterations to four-story brick factory; cost, $200.

No. 3,622 Third Avenue, by Joseph H. Rosen, alterations to two-story and attic frame dwelling; cost, $2,000.

No. 429 East Twelfth Street, by Thomas Krekeler, alterations to four-story brick tenement; cost, $3,000.

Nos. 90 and 94 Franklin Street, by Joseph Becker, alterations to five-story brick building, stores, and lofts; cost, $1,000.

No. 2,420 Second Avenue, by Louis H. Harris, alterations to three-story and basement brick tenement and stores; cost, $5,000.

No. 485 Second Avenue, by Rebecca Gluckmann, alterations to five-story brick tenement and store; cost, $100.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

The formal transfer of property to the newly-formed Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company has been made, and the necessary deeds and other papers have been filed in the Register's office. A mortgage of $17,500,000 to the United States Mortgage Company, as trustee, was one of the documents. The recording fees amounted to $175 for the thirty-three instruments placed on record. It has taken two months to prepare the title papers and abstracts, and the abstracts weigh 200 pounds.

At auction in Brooklyn yesterday, Mr. F. B. Van Vleck, as referee, sold to Charles N. Wheelwright, at $1,550, a lot on the south side of McDougal Street, 10.6 feet east of Broadway, 25 by 100.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Twelfth Street, south side, 197.10½ feet west of Fifth Avenue, four four-story brick flats, for eight families each, galvanized iron bays, $8,250 each; W. M. Calder, owner.

East Second Street, west side, 380 feet south of Avenue E, two-story and attic detached frame dwelling, 22 by 36, $2,000; Thomas Gilbride, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Jan. 30.

45TH ST, s s, 95 ft w of 3d Av, 18.9x100.5; George H. Hart, referee, to John J. Amory.....$12,750
62D ST, n s, 275 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.5; Salvatore Rizzo and wife to Mathias M. Smith..... 200
83D ST, 42 West; Solomon Zeman and wife to John H. Henshaw..... 30,000
92D ST, 162 West; Francis J. Rue to William S. Mossman..... 22,500
51ST ST, s s, 275 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Marie Phelan to Bridget Clarkin..... 17,500
34TH ST, 222 to 228 East; Edward L. Lithauer to Ida M. Newcombe, executrix, and R. S. Newcombe..... 104,000
MONROE ST, n s, 210.10 ft e of Pike St, 24.6x100; Christian Biersack and wife to Joseph L. Weber..... 1
STANTON ST, 34; Jane A. Stokes to John G. Norris..... 15,500
SULLIVAN ST, 121 and 123; Simon Adler and others to Robert Simpson..... 1
RIVINGTON ST, n w corner of Attorney St, 25x100; Joseph Wittner to Hulda Wittner..... 4,500
PERRY ST, n s, 76.3 ft e of Bleecker St, 50x95.4x50.1x95.3; Alexander A. Jordan and wife to Judson S. Todd. 1
CHARLES ST, 72; William S. Kane to Elias Kempner..... 1
SAME PROPERTY; John A. McManus and wife to William S. Kane..... 1
IRVING PLACE, 47; Amelia Gall to Annie Scnenck..... 1
SAME PROPERTY; Caroline Gall, by John Naumer, guardian, to Annie S. Anable..... 17,600
138TH ST, s s, 156.6 ft e of Alexander Avenue, 25x100; Johanna Doherty to John H. Doherty..... 1
120TH ST, n s, 109 ft e of 7th Av, 16x100.11; Catharine Linde to Tillie Berger..... 1
101ST ST, s s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 50x100.11; Judson S. Todd to James Allen..... 1
113TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 7th Av, 50x100.11; Meyer Gruhn and wife to Louis M. Jones..... 1
PLEASANT AV, 412; Bertha Rosenberg to Theodor Schmidt..... 1
121ST ST, s s, 140 ft e of 2d Av, 20x100.11; Adelaide M. Crawley to Martha Menkel..... 1
2D AV, e s, 51.1 ft n of 80th St, 25.6x100; Morris Jacoby to Leo Jacoby..... 1
81ST ST, s s, 117 ft e of Madison Av, 16x102.2, 1-3 part; Alonzo L. Tuska and wife to Louis Steckler.. 1,375
PLEASANT AV, e s, 75.7 ft s of 122d St, 25.4x98; Israel Marks and wife to Theodor Schmidt..... 20,000
LEXINGTON AV, s e corner of 122d St, 100.11x35; Thomas Carroll and wife to Mary A. O'Reilly..... 65,000
121ST ST, s s, 180 ft e of 2d Av, 20x100.11; Rosa and Julius Gold to William Gold..... 1
2D AV, 2,324 and 2,326; same to same..... 1
3D AV, 1,847; Mitchell Halliday and wife to Isadore Cohen and wife... 1
MADISON AV, n e corner of 105th St, 100.11x70; Benjamin B. Johnston to William H. Hall, Jr..... 1
104TH ST, 57 East; Joseph L. Weber and wife to Christian Biersack.... 1
LOTS 469 and 470, map of Section A, Vyse estate; Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company to Harry W. Turner..... 1
LOT 448, same map; same to Mary Courtney..... 850
LOT 450, same map; same to John J. Enright, Jr..... 1,000
HOME ST, n s, 75 ft w of Fox St, 25x64x27.4x75.2; Charlotte F. Trowbridge and husband to Sadie Frawley..... 10
143D ST, s s, 575 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; Samuel R. Simmons, Jr., to John L. Burgoyne..... 1
FOX ST, e s, 79.11 ft n of 167th St, 97.6x101x45x57.10; Gregorio Di Lorenzo and wife to John Reinschmidt..... 10
WEST FARMS TO HUNT'S POINT ROAD, adjoining land of Andrew Nostrand, 112x30x56x55x150; David A. and Joseph B. Kelly to Catharine Kelly..... 2
ORCHARD AV, n s, 199 ft e of Samuel St, 22x150; Tommaso Giordano and wife to Salvatore Landi and wife..... 825

Recorded Mortgages.

ALLEN, James, to Judson S. Todd; s s of 101st St, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, (two mortgages,) 1 year..... $6,000
AMORY, John J., to Abraham Bernheimer; s s of 45th St, 95 ft w of 3d Av, 2 years..... 10,000
BARRY, Mary E., to Robert W. Tailer; n s of 29th St, 225.2 ft e of 8th Av, 5 years..... 17,000
BENDINE, Lueder, and wife to William Carroll; s s of 45th St, 175 ft e of 9th Av, 3 years..... 1,200
COTTER, John, and others to the Bradley & Currier Company, Limited; s s of 135th St, 250 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year..... 4,525
CONROY, John P., as trustee, to Joseph Stickney; 297 Henry St, 5 years..... 7,500
CUMMING, William J., and others to H. B. Jockel; s s of 24th St, 351.8 ft w of 7th Av, (two mortgages,) 1 year..... 6,000
COHEN, Isidor, and another to Rachel De Young and another, executors; 1,847 3d Av, 3 years..... 6,000
COURTNEY, Mary A., to Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company; Lot 448, map of Vyse estate, demand..... 510
CLARKIN, Bridget, to James J. Phelan; s s of 51st St, 275 ft w of 10th Av, 3 years..... 2,000
ENRIGHT, John J., Jr., to Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company; Lot 448, map of Vyse estate, 2 years..... 600
FRAWLEY, Sadie, and another to Sarah Davison; n s of Home St, 75 ft w of Fox St, 3 years..... 2,500
GILHOOLY, Andrew, to Thomas D. Hurst; w s of Nassau St, 85 ft n of Ann St, 3 years..... 2,000
HARRIGAN, Annie T., and another to J. W. Wentworth and others, trustees; n s of 35th St, 100 ft e of 6th Av, 5 years..... 165,000
HALL, William H., Jr., to B. B. Johnston; n e corner of Madison Av and 105th St, 1 year..... 30,000
HALLIDAY, Mitchell, and wife to Harlem Savings Bank; e s of 3d Av, 43.9 ft n of 102d St, 1 year... 8,500
HAMEL, Salome, to John Cloughen; s s of 83d St 75 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year..... 5,000
HARRISON, Timothy, and wife to Joseph Stickney; n s of 164th St, 185.6 ft e of Morris Av, 3 years.... 5,000
JUNG, Jacob, and wife to Isaac J. Brown; n s of 83d St, 163 ft w of Avenue A, and other property, 2 years..... 3,000
KANE, William S., to John A. McManus; 72 Charles St, 3 years..... 11,150
KELLY, Fannie H., to E. C. Vanderbogel, guardian; s s of 15th St, 475 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years..... 3,000
LEWKOWITZ, Isidor, to E. A. Watson; s s of 125th St, 325 ft e of 5th Av, 5 years..... 36,000
McKENNA, Cecelia, to John Sutherland and others; n s of 102d St, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, (ten mortgages,) 3 years and demand...103,400
MITCHELL, Henry P., and others to New-York Life Insurance Company; n s of 28th St, 105 ft w of 9th Av, 3 years..... 7,000
MENKEL, Martha, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company and another; s s of 121st St, 148 ft e of 2d Av, two mortgages,) 3 years.. 4,700
McKETRICK, Lucy A. and another to E. A. Price and others, executors; 127 West 41st St, 3 years.. 11,000
O'REILLY, Mary A., to Robert E. Deyo, as trustee; n e corner of 7th Av and 49th St, 3 years..... 10,000
REINSCHMIDT, John, to George Di Lorenzo; s w s of 169th St, 67 ft s e of Fox St, 1 year..... 650
SAME to same; e s of Fox St, 79.10 ft n of 167th St, 1 year..... 1,000
TODD, Judson S., to A. A. Jordan; n s of Perry St, 76.3 ft e of Bleecker St, 1 year..... 8,000
TURNER, Harry M., to Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company; Lots 469 and 470, map of Vyse estate, 1 year..... 1,080
WIEDERMAN, Morris, and others to Calvin A. Stevens and another, executors; 514 and 516 East 12th St, (four mortgages,) 5 years and demand..... 58,600
WIER, Martin, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; e s of Willett St, 81 ft n of Grand St, 1 year. 4,700
WELCKER, Mary, to Jacob Dohrmann; s s of 103d St, 327.5 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 2,000
THE MINISTERS, &c. OF THE REFORMED PROTESTANT DUTCH CHURCH, in 34th St, City of New-York to the ministers, &c., of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, City of New-York; n s of 34th St, 100 ft w of 8th Av, demand..... 1,500

Recorded Leases.

DRUCKER, Ephraim, to William Hardkopf; store, n e corner of Grand St and South 5th Av, 8½ years..... $2,812
FRIEDMAN, Barnett, and another to Michael Salit; store, 28 Forsythe St, 2½ years..... 780
READ, W. G., to Morse-Broughton Company; part of 3 East 19th St, 5 years..... 800
SCHMIDT, Frederick, to James Hughes; store, &c., 2,346 3d Av, 5½ years..... 1,200
WHISTEN, William, to Agnes Kelly; 231 West 142d St, 10 years..... 300

Assignments of Mortgages.

CLARKIN, Bridget, to J. J. Phelan, (two mortgages)..... $4,000
CHEDSEY, Nathan A., to S. C. Mott. 3,046
CRONIN, Francis, to Jane A. Stokes..... 6,500
FLANAGAN, James, to S. J. Flanagan, (three mortgages)..... 54,000
HARRIS, George, to Moses Goodman..... 1
KURZMAN, Ferdinand, to Lambert Suydam..... 5,000
LOGAN, Edgar, to Charles S. Kendall..... 750
METZGER, Therese, to Charles F. Bauerdorf..... 10,000
SCHWEGLER, Louisa, to Oscar Lindemann..... 750
TITLE, GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Emily H. F. Bruen. 6,000
TODD, Judson S., to James Black.. 6,000
THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK to the trustees of Columbia College..... 1
WHITE, Charles F., to Louisa Schwegler..... 750

Lis Pendens.

WEST BROADWAY, 129; Philip Hano against Jacob Hirsch and others, (action to enforce agreement.)

5TH AV, 1,405; Department of Buildings against Peter W. Ostrander, (violation of building laws.)

2D AV AND 97TH ST, s w cor; James Trowbridge against Francis A. Clark, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

27TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of 10th Av, 25 ft front; Samuel A. Besson against Agostino Cavinato and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

35TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 7th Av, 25 ft front; James McCaffrey against Frederick Klingman, (action to compel conveyance.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

BROADWAY, 475; Mercer St, 48; the Jackson Architectural Iron Works against Harry Chaffee, owner and contractor..... $9,295

78TH ST AND 2D AV, n w corner; William Kerby against Thomas Donlon, owner; James J. Benson, contractor..... 50

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 700 ft n e of 149th St, 20 ft front; Owen O'Gorman against Robert A. Chesebrough, owner; H. G. Knapp, contractor..... 20

COLUMBIA ST, 72; Max Gavelson against Nechame Margovitz, owner; Morris Margovitz, contractor..... 50

97TH ST AND COLUMBUS AV, s e corner; Pasquale Zoccoli against George E. Engel, owner; Albert Von den Drisch, contractor..... 211

SIMPLIFYING NAVAL BUREAU WORK

New Era Marked by the Assumption of New Duties by English Dashiell.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The name of Ensign R. B. Dashiell of the navy was not sent to the Senate to-day for the position of Assistant Naval Constructor, it having been discovered that the power of appointment was vested in the Secretary. The formality of Presidential nomination will therefore be dispensed with, and Mr. Dashiell will at once become a member of the Constructors Corps.

This appointment marks an important extension of the work of the Chief Constructor. That officer has had to do with the design of ships, and for some time Chief Constructor Hichborn has insisted that his bureau should also plan and build the turrets, ammunition hoists, and gunmounts, work which has hitherto been accomplished by the ordnance officers. The transfer of the duties to the Constructors in reality simplifies the work of the Navy Department bureaus. It has been necessary to educate officers assigned to duty in Washington in all that has gone before and in the needs of the service, with the too frequent result that, as soon as an officer became valuable, it was time for him to go to sea, and the process of acquainting his successor with the conditions had to be gone over again. An instance of this is afforded by the assignment of Ensign Andrews, an ordnance officer, to sea duty after two years' service in the department.

In the work which has been now placed under the Chief Constructor, and the work which will hereafter be so assigned, it is the Secretary's intention to have the services of especially trained officers. This fact governed in the selection of Mr. Dashiell, who will have charge of the design and construction of such matters as turrets, ammunition hoists, and the gun carriages. Later the Secretary may choose an officer or a civilian, for the position is open to those outside the navy, for the design of the electrical appliances used on board ship. At present the Bureau of Equipment looks after the electric apparatus of vessels of war, and the Constructors do the work of construction. It is proposed to transfer the entire work from Equipment to the uBreau of Construction.

NO DANGER SIGN HAD BEEN PUT UP

Joseph Walsh and His Team Struck Deep Water and Went Down.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Jan. 30.—Joseph Walsh of Plain Edge, unaware that the bridge near the Meadowbrook Clubhouse here had been washed away and that where the water was ordinarily two feet deep was a twelve-foot wash-out, undertook yesterday to drive two horses attached to a cart across the brook.

When they reached the centre of the stream, Joseph, the horses, and the cart disappeared. When they came to the surface, John Riley, who was near by, got Joseph out by extending to him a whip. The horses were rescued with some difficulty. Walsh's clothes froze to him, and he is very ill.

The town will be sued for damages. The Commissioner of Highways neglected to repair the bridge or put up a danger sign.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30—8 P. M.—Forecast for Thursday:

NEW-ENGLAND, fair, west winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, fair, southwest to west winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, generally fair, variable winds. NORTH CAROLINA, fair, except rain on the coast, slightly colder, north winds. SOUTH CAROLINA and GEORGIA, fair, except rain on the coast, light north winds. EASTERN FLORIDA and WESTERN FLORIDA, generally fair, light north winds. ALABAMA and MISSISSIPPI, fair, variable winds. LOUISIANA, EASTERN TEXAS, ARKANSAS, OKLAHOMA, and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, warmer, winds becoming southerly. WEST VIRGINIA, fair, variable winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, fair, warmer, south winds. OHIO and INDIANA, fair, warmer, south winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, LOWER MICHIGAN, and WISCONSIN, fair, warmer, southeast winds. IOWA, fair, warmer, south winds. MINNESOTA, fair, warmer in southeast portion, colder in north portion, southwest, shifting to northwest winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair, warmer, variable winds. ILLINOIS and MISSOURI, fair, warmer, south winds. NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, colder, northwest winds. NEBRASKA, fair, variable winds. KANSAS and COLORADO, fair, warmer, south to west winds. MONTANA, fair, colder, northwest winds.

The pressure has risen in the lake regions and New-England and fallen in the Northwest. An area of high pressure is central in the Ohio Valley. Slight depressions exist in the Dakotas and a second in Florida. Rain has fallen on the South Atlantic coast, and light snow flurries about the lower lakes. The temperature has risen west of the Mississippi River, fallen in the lake regions, and has risen in New-England. Continued rain is indicated on the South Atlantic coast, and generally fair weather in other districts. The temperature will rise in Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, and the lake regions. It will also rise in the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys. The changes will be slight in other districts.

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

City Real Estate for Sale.

Low Interest
on choice Mortgage loans
charged by the
TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST Co
Apply directly and save expense. A large amount to loan for Savings Bank account.
Offices: 55 Liberty St., N. Y. 26 Court St., Brooklyn. N. E. corner 58th St. & 7th Ave., N.Y. 211 West 125th St., N.Y.

A.—A.—A.—
A RARE CHANCE
to purchase an elegant Private Dwelling on the
BEAUTIFUL RIVERSIDE DRIVE, between 103d and 104th Sts.
ONLY THREE LEFT.
CHARMING VIEW OF THE HUDSON RIVER. The most critical inspection is invited. Prices low. Terms to suit. Circular on application to WALKER & LAWSON, on premises.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

4% MONEY.
We have about $200,000 to loan on New-York City property at four per cent. Any amounts at 4½ and 5 per cent. Low charges.
R. F. SHROPSHIRE, 44 Wall St.

FOR SALE.—Leasehold

FOR UNIFORM STATE LAWS

Their Necessity in Regard to Marriage and Contracts.

WORK OF THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE

An Address in Philadelphia by Frederick J. Stimson, the Secretary of the Commissioners.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 30.—At the twenty-eighth scientific session of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, held in this city this evening, the topic for discussion was "Uniform State Legislation on Subjects of Extra-Territorial Effect," such as contracts, wills, marriage and divorce, &c. Prof. Edmund J. James, President of the academy, presided. Among the delegates present from national and local associations interested in securing uniformity in State law were: Walter P. Hager, from the Maritime Association of the Port of New-York; Lincoln K. Passmore, Edward Baker, William Brice, and J. W. Supplee, from the Commercial Exchange of Philadelphia; George C. Thomas, Charles S. Whelen, Nicholas Brice, and Winthrop Smith, from the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, as well as delegates from the National Board of Trade.

The principal address was made by Frederick J. Stimson of Boston, author of "American Statute Law," and Secretary of the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Legislation.

In his address Mr. Stimson sketched the difficulty now arising from the complexity and conflict of different statute laws in the States of the Union. He showed that a resident of Philadelphia, making a contract by letter with a resident of Boston, and then going to New-York, where the contract was afterward modified, being, on the way, married in New-Jersey, and afterward divorced in Connecticut of a prior marriage in New-York, might become subject to no less than 17,764 possible systems of law. He further described the difficulties arising from the difference of State statutes regulating corporations, and the expenses and trouble caused the people by the difference of merely formal statutes throughout the Union, such as regulate the execution and acknowledgment of deeds of land and the probate of wills. Mr. Stimson showed that this diversity of statutes arises from the independent legislation of the States, and that the great bulk of this legislation is purely fortuitous, concerning merely formal matters, which might quite as well be made uniform throughout the Union. He then sketched in brief the history of the present attempt at arriving at some uniformity of law by voluntary action on the part of the several States, through the labors of the national conference.

As examples of what matters the National Conference hoped in the future to treat, he mentioned the law of bills and notes generally, and urged the adoption of the simple code contained in the English statute, or of a similar code prepared by the Commissioners with a view to the present statutes existing in the several States of the Union. He showed them the advisability of adopting similar forms of deeds, and of the covenants and deeds in the several States. He spoke particularly of the present mortgage laws existing in the several States which vary so widely that in some of the Northwestern States a mortgage gives the lender of money hardly more security than any ordinary debt. He urged particularly that a will should be good, if made either according to the law of the State where it is executed, or that of the State where it is intended to have effect, and that the formal requisites of the execution of wills should be harmonized. He recommended the adoption of the same form of warehouse receipt and of bill of lading throughout the Union, and urged the harmonizing of the acts affecting factors and warehousemen, and liens on personal property for money advanced.

In closing his address Mr. Stimson referred to the subject of marriage and divorce, upon which the greatest trouble arises, and where is found by the National Conference the greatest difficulty in getting the several States to take the same view. The National Conference has taken one most important step on this point by recommending that the age of consent to marriage be generally raised throughout the Union, in those States where it is not greater, to the age of eighteen in the man and sixteen in the woman. He spoke earnestly in favor of some method by which the so-called common-law marriage—that is, a marriage without any ceremony or contract—should be required to be evidenced in writing and recorded in some public office, and upon the question of divorce showed the necessity of adopting a general statute which forbade divorce out of the State where the parties lived where no actual service was made upon the innocent party, and of providing a statute that a marriage made out of a State by persons who went out of the State for that purpose, with the intention of immediately returning, should not be valid in the State where the parties lived if it would not have been valid according to its law.

The subject was discussed by Simon Sterne of New-York City, the Rev. Dr. Samuel W. Dike, Secretary of the National Divorce Reform League; Joshua L. Baily of Philadelphia, O. F. Johnson, formerly a member of the Philadelphia Board of Commissioners on Uniformity of Legislation, and Samuel Wagner of Philadelphia.

TENNESSEE'S GOVERNORSHIP FIGHT

The Bill Providing for an Investigation Signed by the Executive.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 30.—The Gubernatorial Election Contest bill has been signed by the Speakers of the Senate and House and also by the Governor. The committee to investigate the charges of fraud at the election in November last, will be appointed Thursday, and will immediately enter upon its duties.

The committee will be composed of twelve members, three Democrats and two Republicans from the Senate, and four Democrats and three Republicans from the House. The committee will be divided into three sections, the first making an investigation in Middle Tennessee, the second in West Tennessee, and the third in East Tennessee. It will have forty days in which to report, and the charges to be investigated will be made known in objections to be filed when the returns are opened at the joint session of the Assembly on Thursday. Attorneys representing the two claimants to the office of Governor will be allowed to be present during the hearing of the investigation by the committee.

Found Sixty Thousand Dollars.

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 30.—Sixty thousand dollars in gold was found yesterday by Jesse J. Drew at his sawmill, near Hollandale, Washington County. The treasure is supposed to have been buried during the civil war by Capt. Barfield.

The Debs Trial.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—In the trial of Debs and others for conspiracy to-day, evidence was introduced to show that mail trains were delayed by order of the defendants.

A GREAT INDUSTRY IN DANGER

The Fish Supply of Lake Erie Likely to be Exhausted Unless the State of Ohio Takes Action.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 30.—The preservation of the fisheries of Lake Erie has become a serious problem to all who have given it close attention and are not blinded to the obvious results of the present practices by self-interest. It is unquestionable that the fisheries are being exhausted by the wasteful methods which are now in vogue. The recent report of the Ohio Fish and Game Commission declares that it is still the custom of the pound fishermen about Sandusky to take fish of all sizes, and if they are too small to be marketable they are turned over to a fertilizer factory. If left undisturbed for two or three years more, these little fish would be a very valuable product, and would add largely to the catch.

The commission has repeatedly recommended remedial legislation, but every effort to secure better laws has been defeated by the lobbying of the fishermen, who are unwilling to listen to anything that is reasonable. The fight between the gill-net men and the pound-net fishermen is still fierce, and confuses the average legislator, who knows nothing about the real facts at issue. But this contest is more apparent than real, as nearly all the fishermen of the lake now use both pound and gill nets, fishing part of the time in deep and part in shallow water. One firm had fifty-seven miles of gill nets set in a circle about its pound nets last Fall, and others had almost as great numbers of nets. The whole lake was filled with them, and the wonder is that with such fishing the supply holds up as well as it does.

The commission is far from hopeful for the future of lake fishing. It says the only hope of a cessation of present methods seems to be when the supply is exhausted, as it has already been in Lake Ontario.

The commission is still in fighting humor, however, and determined to do all in its power to preserve this valuable food supply. It makes a new and very interesting suggestion, which is just now attracting no small attention among the lake fishermen. If it is impossible, as now seems, to secure remedial legislation and properly regulate the fisheries of the lake, the commission is in favor of the State taking radical measures and assuming complete control of the fisheries within the waters of Ohio. The State, it declares, should plat the lake and lease the right to fish to various individuals under such regulations as will properly protect the industry. By this means it would be possible to make the fisheries pay for a careful patrol of the lake on the Ohio side and to prevent the wasteful methods that are now wrecking the industry. It is a novel suggestion, and has much to commend it, but the fishermen are opposed to it to a unit. They will listen to nothing, it seems, which will stop the work of destruction that is now going on so ruthlessly.

INVITED TO SEE A SUICIDE

Vigo Anderson, the Flutist, Shoots Himself Before His Friends.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—Vigo Anderson, the solo flutist of the Thomas Orchestra, committed suicide just before midnight last night. About midnight he entered the front parlor of Mrs. A. Ashley's house, at 347 Elm Street, and, without a moment's hesitation, drew a revolver from the folds of his coat and blew his brains out.

There were about twenty people present who had been invited by Anderson to a sort of special celebration. For an instant the party was panic-stricken, and then the women fainted and the men rushed out of the house. Anderson was forty-three years old and no cause can be assigned except that of temporary insanity.

Day of Prayer for Colleges.

The day of prayer for colleges will be observed at the Fulton Street Noonday Prayer Meeting to-day. Representatives from the Students' Club, Union Theological Seminary, the Young Men's Christian Association, and several of the special medical schools are expected to be present and to participate. E. A. Saydee of the Homeopathic Medical College will be present, and there will be singing by a quartet.

The Noonday Prayer Meeting is not exclusively for men, as is sometimes supposed, but women also attend, and the place is found to be very useful to such of the young women employed down town as can occasionally spend a few moments in attendance at the noon devotions.

The methods of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor are employed at the meetings.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Fourteenth Street Theatre.—"The Brownies" passed its one hundredth performance at the Fourteenth Street Theatre last night, and will close its long run this week. Next Monday Sutton Vane's latest melodrama, "Humanity," will be presented at this house, with scenic and mechanical effects which Manager Brady thinks will astonish New-York. In the cast will be Joseph R. Grismer, Phoebe Davies, Frazer Coulter, Dore Davidson, Theodore Hamilton, Charles J. Jackson, Scott Cooper, Ross O'Neal, Annie Clarke, Belle Bucklen, Agnes Rose Lane, and Bebe Vining.

—Canary & Lederer's New Theatre.—The architects' plans for the new theatre which Canary & Lederer are to erect at Forty-second Street and Seventh Avenue have been completed. They show one of the prettiest temples of amusement, inside and out, to be found in any country in the world. Ground is to be broken for the new house in March, as soon as the frost is out of the earth, and it is to be ready for opening, under the contract, at the beginning of the next Fall season.

—New Bill at Daly's.—"The Railroad of Love" had its last performance at Daly's last night, and to-night Mr. Daly will present for the first time in this country a new play from the German, called "The Orient Express," and a condensed version of Sheridan's "The Critic," entitled "A Tragedy Rehearsal." Ada Rehan will appear in both pieces, as will Mrs. Gilbert, Mr. Lewis, and Mr. Clarke. Henry E. Dixey will make his reappearance as Mr. Puff, the critic.

—The Casino.—Rudolph Aronson signed a contract with Louis Harrison yesterday, under which that comedian is to play the part of the Judge in Gilbert and Sullivan's "Trial by Jury," which is to be a feature of the opening of the Casino Feb. 18. The musical programme will include compositions never before heard in America, by Johann Strauss, Emil Waldteufel, Ganne, Chabrier, Aronson, Ellenberg, Fahrbach, and Mlocker.

—"Casting the War of Wealth."—Manager Litt is trying to secure the strongest cast possible for C. T. Dazey's new play, "The War of Wealth." He has already engaged Edgar L. Davenport, Joseph Wheelock, W. F. Crosby, Ruth Carpenter, Mary Shaw, Louise Galloway, and Annie McLaughlin. The play is in five acts and eight scenes, and there are twenty-eight speaking characters.

—Mrs. Langtry at Palmer's.—Mrs. Langtry has finally secured an opening in this city. Her manager, Joseph Reynolds, has arranged with A. M. Palmer for a three weeks' season at Palmer's Theatre after the run of "The Fatal Card." During her engagement, which will begin March 11, Mrs. Langtry will produce a new play by Clyde Fitch.

—Gillette Will Open It.—Manager Jacob Litt has arranged with Charles Frohman and William Gillette for the latter to open his new Metropolitan Theatre, in Minneapolis, with the production of "Too Much Johnson," with the same supporting cast now playing at the Standard Theatre here.

—Adele Ritchie to Star Again.—Miss Adele Ritchie, who is now playing Madge Brainerd in "The District Attorney," at the American Theatre, is to go on the road again next season as a comic-opera star in a new opera, which is now being written for her.

—Miss Rathbone's Début.—Miss Nina Rathbone, the dramatic soprano, will make her début on the comic-opera stage at the Herald Square Theatre to-night, singing the part of Flora MacDonald, in which she will hereafter alternate with Lizzie MacNichol.

—Extra Matinée at Pastor's.—A grand extra matinée is to be given at Tony Pastor's Theatre next Monday afternoon.

LEGISLATION FOR POLICE

Joint Committees of Reform Organizations Make Recommendations.

FOR ACTION BY ANTI-PLATT MEETING

Greater Power for the Chief of the Force, Separation of the Election Bureau, Appointments for Merit Advocated.

The mass meetings which will be held next week to protest against the police legislation which Thomas C. Platt is trying to drive through the Legislature will have on hand the affirmative legislation which it is proposed to substitute for the measures now in Albany.

The meetings will not only denounce the pending measures as partisan and designed to rob the people of the right to control their own affairs through the Mayor, but will have opportunity to indorse propositions for home rule in reorganizing the department, and to declare for something besides politics in the make-up of the force.

The committees from the Committee of Seventy, the Good Government Clubs, the City Vigilance League, the City Club, and the German-American Reform Union met at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon and devoted two hours to a discussion of the legislation desired. At the end of the session an agreement had been reached as to the main points of the measures which they will indorse.

They made public the following six propositions as those which they would support:

First—The Election Bureau should be taken out of the Police Department.

Second—The chief of the force should have adequate power and be made responsible for the enforcement of the law.

Third—Any commission to reorganize the department should be appointed by the Mayor.

Fourth—In the reorganization of the Police Department not only new methods, but new men should be employed.

Fifth—Money should be disbursed under the same supervision as in other departments.

Sixth—All appointments to the force should be made for merit only, under approved civil service rules, after competitive examinations, and not by reason of political influence.

It was determined to embody these propositions in legislative bills, and make a campaign among members of the Legislature in behalf of their passage.

A formal announcement that a fight will be made in behalf of decent city government, not only in the reorganization of the Police Department, but along other lines, was made public. The joint committee made this declaration:

This committee has appointed Jacob H. Schiff, 27 Pine Street, to act as Treasurer of the committee.

As several meetings will probably be held, and as a vigorous campaign will be carried on in other respects, good use can be made of all contributions from citizens interested in the movement. Such contributions may be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer. The second mass meeting in Harlem will probably be held next Wednesday evening, although the date has not been definitely decided.

The arrangements for the mass meeting at Cooper Union Monday night were discussed at some length. It was announced that, in addition to Messrs. Carter, Larocque, Sterne, and Dr. Parkhurst, who have previously been named as the speakers, Carl Schurz would also speak.

Chairman Larocque of the Committee of Seventy was pleased at the turn of events in Albany yesterday, when informed that the hearing which Senator Lexow had set for yesterday had been postponed for one week. Mr. Larocque had telegraphed to Senator Lexow Tuesday that it would be impossible for citizens who desired to be heard to attend the hearing yesterday, and he suggested that at least one week's notice would be necessary.

There is to be a hearing this afternoon at Albany on the bill which proposes to abolish the office of Police Justice. A delegation from the Committee of Seventy will attend and speak in favor of the proposed law, but Chairman Larocque said it had not been determined yesterday just what members of the committee would go to Albany.

FEWER DEATHS FROM THE GRIP

Local Weather Forecaster Dunn Thanked for His Chart.

The number of deaths from the grip yesterday was seven, six less than on Tuesday.

Elias B. Dunn, local forecast official of the United States Weather Bureau, has been thanked by the Boards of Health of New-York and Brooklyn for the grip chart which he has prepared. The chart shows that the fatality of the disease has been most marked when the humidity has been greatest.

The humidity for several days has been very high. It was 92 yesterday morning. The highest record was last Saturday, when the humidity was 100.

To the dampness and cool weather the present prevalence of the grip is largely attributed.

There were storms moving over the lake region yesterday, and there was a fall in temperature in all the States west of the Allegheny Mountains. Mr. Dunn said that colder weather would be likely to reach New-York to-day.

Harrigan's Theatre Mortgaged.

Annie T. Harrigan and her husband, Edward Harrigan, have mortgaged the property on the north side of Thirty-fifth Street, 100 feet east of Sixth Avenue, Harrigan's Theatre, to Josiah W. Wentworth, John V. Hecker, Edward P. Slevin, and Frederic R. Coudert, trustees for George V. Hecker, deceased, for $165,000. The mortgage, which is for five years, at 5 per cent., was filed yesterday.

Her Death Due to Accident.

Miss Anna C. Clark, daughter of John J. Clark, who was run over by a train on the Sixth Avenue elevated railway at Seventy-second Street Dec. 5, and died in Roosevelt Hospital Jan. 18, did not commit suicide, a Coroner's jury decided yesterday. One juror censured the company for not having better lights and more safeguards on the platform.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Hartford, Conn., Jan. 30.—A stockholder of the Greenwoods Manufacturing Company of New-Hartford, manufacturer of cotton goods, says that the company has practically concluded to abandon its plant in New-Hartford and to locate in the South. The controlling interest in the Greenwoods Company is owned by J. Spencer Turner of New-York.

Coatesville, Ind., Jan. 30.—It is said that a diamond ring was stolen from the finger of John W. Norton, the St. Louis theatrical manager, while his body was lying in the little church near the railroad.

Kingston, N. Y., Jan. 30.—The first ice strike of the season is now on at Glasco, where about 1,000 men have quit work, demanding an increase of 25 cents a day.

Minneapolis, Jan. 30.—The last man of the jury in the case of Hayward, charged with the murder of Miss Ging, was secured this morning.

Asheville, N. C., Jan. 30.—Speaker Charles F. Crisp and wife left this afternoon for Washington.

Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 30.—Emma Mestler, aged nine years, was thrown from a sleigh and killed.

FOR THE CHARITY BALL

All Preparations Completed for the Dance To-night—List of Boxholders—Decorations to be Simple.

The final preparations have been made for the Charity Ball, which will take place to-night at the Carnegie Music Hall. Nearly all the boxes have been sold. The remaining boxes and tickets may be obtained at 2 East Thirty-fifth Street, 16 West Eleventh Street, and the Music Hall.

Following the time-honored custom, the decorations will be simple. The word "Charity" will be shown in illuminated letters over the stage, and the boxes assigned to Gov. Morton will be appropriately decorated.

The following gentlemen were added to the Floor Committee yesterday: J. Dunbar Wright, F. G. Landon, Phoenix Ingraham, and John L. Delafield.

In the opening march the following will take part, in addition to those whose names have already been published: Mrs. Pinchot, J. N. Goddard, Mrs. Barlow, J. N. De Whitehouse, Mrs. Nicol, Mr. Tinker, Mrs. Parrish, Rear Admiral Erben, Mrs. Thorne, F. J. O. Rhinelander, Mrs. Tinker, Mr. Thorne, Mrs. MacLean, Mr. Barlow, Miss Turnure, and A. P. Montant.

The list of box holders was announced yesterday, as follows: No. 1, Mrs. Howard Carroll; 3, Jefferson M. Levy; 5, Juan M. Ceballos; 7, Samuel H. Valentine and C. S. Day; 9, Judge Joseph F. Daly; 11, Mrs. Henry Parrish; 13, Mrs. Henry Dimock; 15, Mrs. J. D. Wing; 17, Mrs. M. D. Van Dusen; 19, Mrs. A. D. Juilliard; 21, Miss E. E. Wallace; 25, ex-Mayor Grace; 27, Miss Furniss; 31 and 33, Gov. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton; 35 and 37, Mrs. Edwin Gould; 43, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan; 45, Arthur Kemp; 47, G. C. Clark; 49, Mrs. Daniel Butterfield; 51, Mr. de Meli; 53, Mrs. C. F. MacLean; 55, Mrs. A. T. Van Nest; 57, Mrs. J. W. Pinchot; 59, Mrs. John A. Thorne; 61, Mrs. Henry M. Day and Mrs. G. R. Schieffelin; 63, Mrs. E. J. Berwind; 65, Mrs. J. Godfrey Moore and Mrs. Edward Winslow; 8, Mrs. Rufus King; 10, Mrs. John S. Barnes; 12, Mrs. R. S. Hays; 14, Mrs. Warren E. Dennis; 16, Mrs. R. Hoffman; 20, Mrs. J. W. Boothby; 22, Mrs. Samuel Spencer; 28, Mrs. W. C. Eggleston; 30, Mrs. Worthington; 34, J. V. L. Pruyn; 36, Ira Davenport; 40, Mrs. Horace Porter; 42, Mrs. George E. Steadman; 44, Mrs. H. C. Fahnestock; 46, Mrs. Andrew L. Riker; 48, Mrs. Robert Hoe; 50, Joseph Larocque; 52, R. A. Belden; 54, Mrs. Algernon Sullivan; 56, Mr. Swift.

There will be two free rows of seats about the hall for the dancers.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—A Musicale.—W. Johnson Quinn of the Michaux Club gave a musicale at his apartments, in the Empire, last night. J. Russell Throckmorton recited, and Archie Gunn gave a number of his best English coster songs. Miss Clara Thropp, Miss Carhart, Miss Amelia Harrison, Marshall P. Wilder, and others also appeared. Among those present were Mrs. John Chamberlain, Miss Olive Chamberlain, Mrs. Frank Leslie, Mrs. Julian Potter, Mrs. Matt Morgan, Miss Beatrice Morgan, Mrs. Gunn, Reg Morgan, Miss Mattie V. Sheridan, and Miss Emma R. Steiner.

—Mrs. Fischer's Reception.—Mrs. Charles S. Fischer, assisted by Mrs. T. Tasso Fischer, gave an afternoon reception yesterday from 4 to 7 o'clock in her apartments, in the Dakota, Seventy-second Street and Central Park West. Mrs. Fischer wore a gown of pearl satin, trimmed with black lace, and the gown worn by Mrs. T. Tasso Fischer was of white silk, trimmed with point lace and rose velvet. There were 200 guests present. Clark served.

—The Welling-Hayes Wedding.—The marriage of Miss Emily Welling, daughter of Mrs. Charles Hunt Welling of 46 Park Avenue, to J. Noble Hayes will take place next Wednesday in Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street. A reception, to which only the relatives and immediate friends have been asked, will follow at the home of the bride's mother.

—Mrs. Perry Tiffany's Dinner Dance.—A dinner party and dance will be given to-night by Mrs. Perry Tiffany at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer, 244 Madison Avenue. The dinner and dance will be in honor of Mr. Tiffany's brother, Belmont Tiffany, and his fiancée, Miss Annie Cameron, daughter of Sir Roderick Cameron.

—Golden Wedding.—Mr. and Mrs. James H. Ogilvie celebrated their golden wedding yesterday at their home, in Montclair, N. J. Mr. Ogilvie has been connected with the Union Trust Company for many years, and is one of its Vice Presidents. His associates in the company presented him with a beautiful dinner service of gold.

—The Snow Reception.—Mrs. Elbridge Gerry Snow and Mrs. Elbridge Gerry Snow, Jr., of 155 West Fifty-eighth Street have sent out cards for an afternoon reception on Saturday, Feb. 9. They will be assisted in receiving by the Misses Woodward, Page, Diezelski, Mabley, and Barse.

—Mrs. Pyne's Reception.—Mrs. Moses Taylor Pyne of 42 West Fifty-third Street gave a reception yesterday afternoon from 4 to 7 o'clock, in honor of her sisters, Mrs. William L. Dayton and Mrs. George W. Burleigh, and her cousin, Mrs. Henry Green.

—Mrs. Sherwood's Readings.—Mrs. John Sherwood will read a paper entitled "Correspondence with Authors," at 3 o'clock to-morrow, at the New-York College of Music, 130 East Fifty-eighth Street.

—Reception by Mrs. C. S. Van Rensselaer.—Mrs. C. S. Van Rensselaer of 27 West Eleventh Street will give a reception to-morrow from 4 to 7 o'clock P. M.

—Engagement Rumor Denied.—The report that Miss Silvie Livingston Strong and Robert Dun-Westcote were engaged to be married is authoritatively denied.

—Mrs. Brooks's Dinner.—Mrs. Henry Mortimer Brooks will entertain a number of friends at dinner to-night at her home, 1 East Forty-fifth Street.

—Mrs. Dinsmore's Dinner.—Mrs. Clarence Gray Dinsmore has sent out cards for a dinner on Feb. 25. It will take place at Sherry's.

—Mrs. Inman's Tea.—Mrs. Inman and Miss Inman gave a large reception and tea Tuesday afternoon from 4 to 7 o'clock. Clark served.

—Card Party.—Mrs. T. E. F. Randolph of 180 West Fifty-ninth Street will give a card party for thirty guests this evening.

—Mrs. Arnold's Reception.—Mrs. Arnold of 837 Madison Avenue will give a reception this afternoon from 4 to 7 o'clock.

A Wealthy Peddler Missing.

Inquiries were made at Police Headquarters yesterday for Adolph Wurzburg, a peddler. His brother is a member of the firm of Wurzburg & Co., real estate brokers, of 12 Depot Place, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Mr. Wurzburg stated that his brother lived at 650 Sixth Street, this city. Adolph is fifty-two years old and unmarried. He inherited considerable property through the death of an uncle in Berlin a few years ago. His brother in Mount Vernon had charge of his property, and he received a monthly allowance. On April 26 of last year Adolph visited his brother. He said he was going to New-Haven, but has not been seen or heard of since by his relatives.

Mayor Schieren Calls on Mayor Strong.

Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn called on Mayor Strong yesterday morning. Whether they discussed the Greater New-York bill they declined to say. Mayor Schieren said he came over for a social chat.

CARLYLE MEMORIAL FUND COMMITTEE

Movement for the Preservation of the Author's Chelsea Home.

A committee has been organized here in connection with the Carlyle Memorial Fund to extend in the United States the movement recently started in England with a view to purchasing and preserving the house in Chelsea in which Thomas Carlyle lived from 1834 until his death, in 1881.

The committee is composed of Gov. Morton, E. J. Phelps, Joseph H. Choate, Henry Cabot Lodge, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Chauncey M. Depew, Col. John Hay, the Rev. Edward Everett Hale, Prof. Charles Eliot Norton, Richard Watson Gilder, and Samuel Elliot. J. Pierpont Morgan acts as banker to the committee, and Phillips Smalley of 25 Pine Street is acting as Secretary.

If the property is purchased, it will be vested in trustees, and a collection of Carlyle memorials will be gradually accumulated in the house, with a view to its being opened as a kind of museum. Considerable support has already been promised to the movement here. The total sum required, including purchase money, repairs, and the maintenance fund, will not exceed $17,500 or $20,000.

To the English committee, which includes the Earl of Rosebery, the Marquis of Ripon, Lord Houghton, the Right Hon. Thomas H. Huxley, and the United States Ambassador, have recently been added the Earl of Aberdeen, Governor General of Canada, and Goldwin Smith.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—Marshal Levy has taken possession of the stock of clothing in the store at 243 Broadway under foreclosure of mortgages made by A. H. King & Co. to David Finelite for $2,800 and Orma Cohn for $4,800. Blumenstiel & Hirsch, attorneys for A. H. King & Co., said that in December, 1893, their clients gave to certain creditors chattel mortgages on stock aggregating $56,000. Thereafter the firm continued for a time to sell the stock in the interest of the mortgagees and paid off $26,000 of these mortgages. King & Co., a new firm, succeeded A. H. King & Co. in the possession of the stock, and continued to dispose of it until yesterday, when the Marshal took charge. The foreclosure has nothing to do with King & Co., which firm is in no wise liable for the mortgages, except that it had possession of the stock. There are still mortgages on the stock for $25,000, and the stock on hand is valued at $10,000.

—The Sheriff yesterday sold out the stock of Charles A. Herpich, manufacturer of furs, at 93 Mercer Street, realizing about $16,000; also the machines and mills of the Diamond Coffee Mills, at the Harlem Market, One Hundred and Second Street and First Avenue, and the stock and machinery of the Jarboe Paint and Iron Manufacturing Company, at 618 West Twenty-fifth Street.

—Judgment for $10,167 was entered yesterday against Solomon Heine in favor of Philip Stein and Dorothea Goltze on a bond and mortgage made on Sept. 1, 1892, on property at 321 East One Hundred and Ninth Street. The property was recently sold under a prior mortgage, realizing only $851 above the first mortgage.

—George G. Guion was appointed receiver yesterday of the rents of the house, at 115 West Thirty-first Street, in a suit brought by the French Benevolent Society against Juliette Genevrier and others to foreclose a mortgage of $9,800 made on June 12, 1891, by Joseph Genevrier, who died on Jan. 7.

—Joseph Rundback, jeweler, at 2,168 Third Avenue, who made an assignment on Nov. 28, 1894, to Stephen G. Patterson, had his property reassigned to him yesterday, having made a compromise with his creditors, it is said, at 50 cents on the dollar in notes extending over a period of fifteen months.

—Warren S. Burt has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings of all the property of Charles F. Roedel and Auguste Rodling, including the premises at 139 West Sixteenth Street, in a suit brought by Leander S. Sire.

—Richard B. Hopple of the firm of Charles G. Flach & Co. of Cincinnati, has made an assignment. It covers all of Hopple's property. Complications growing out of the recent Flach failure are alleged as the cause of the assignment.

—The dry goods store of Carroll & McDonald, at Rockville, Conn., has been closed by attachments placed by Forbes & Wallace of Springfield, for $11,000. The firm has been in business twenty-five years.

—Joseph Willson Wilson, bookseller and stationer at 16 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, made an assignment yesterday to Thomas Kilvert, without preference.

—Joseph Baum & Sons of Meridian, Miss., have failed. Their liabilities are placed at $200,000.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Feb. 2 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

THURSDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Colombia, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Colombia";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago Cuba, per steamship Cienfuegos; at 2 PM for Barbados and Demerara, per steamship Tjomo; at *3 PM for Santa Martha and Carthagena, per steamship Yumuri, from New-Orleans.

FRIDAY.—At 5 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Delcomyn.

SATURDAY.—At 5:30 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Bretagne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bretagne";) at 6:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Etruria, via Queenstown; at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Werra, (letters must be directed "per Werra";) at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for St. Thomas and St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Madiana, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Madiana";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Jamaica, per steamship Andes, (letters for Colombia, via Carthagena, and Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Andes";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Orizaba, (letters for other Mexican ports, per this steamer, must be directed "per Orizaba";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Amsterdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Amsterdam";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Caracas, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Caracas";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Cape Haiti, St. Domingo, and Turks Island, per steamship Saginaw; at 3:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

SUNDAY.—At 5:30 AM for Barbados and North Brazil, per steamship Lisbonense, via Barbados, Para, and Manaos, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Lisbonense.")

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Oceanic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 6 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Jan. *28 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Sikh, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Jan. *30 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. *3 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Aurania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Feb. 3 and up to Feb. *6 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 6 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 22 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by steamer from Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 6:30 PM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing day, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Jan. 25, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE,
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE.
LA BRETAGNE, Rupé.....Sat., Feb. 2, 9 A. M.
LA GASCOGNE, Bandelon..Sat., Feb. 9, 3 A. M.
LA NORMANDIE, Poirot..Sat., Feb. 16, 9 A. M.
New-York to Alexandria, Egypt, via Paris, trip valid 60 days. First-class, $160; second-class, $116. A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C. Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND, via JAMES RIVER, Mon., Wed., and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Saturdays 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA, NAPLES.

Werra	March 9	Algiers, Naples, Genoa	
Fulda	March 23	Algiers, Naples, Genoa	
Kaiser W. II.	March 30		Genoa
Werra	April 13		Genoa
Fulda	April 27		Genoa
Kaiser W. II.	May 4		Genoa

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN. FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $60 and upward; II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.

Ems, Tu.,	Feb. 5, 6 A.M	Havel, Tu.,	Mch. 12, 9 A.M
Elbe, Tu.,	Feb. 12, 9 A.M	Elbe, Sat.,	Mch. 16, 9 A.M.
Saale, Tu.,	Feb. 19, 6 A.M	Trave, Tu.,	Mch. 19, 7 A.M.
Lahn, Tu.,	Feb. 26, 9 A.M	Lahn, Tu.,	Mch. 26, 4 P.M.
Ems, Tu.,	Mch. 5, 11 A.M	Saale, Tu.,	Apr. 2, 9 AM

NOTICE.
Beginning with S. S. Lahn, March 26, these steamers from New-York will land passengers at Southampton on the quay alongside special railway trains for London. No transfer by tender.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.	HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Fast steamers between New-York and Azores, Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.	
Werra, Feb. 2, 10 A. M., Alg., Nap., Gen., Azores	
Normannia, Feb. 16, 11:30 A.M., Alg., Nap., Gen.	
Kaiser W. II., Feb. 23, 7 A. M., Alg., Nap., Gen.	

All steamers stop at Gibraltar.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton. Direct connections from Genoa, Naples, to Egypt by N. G. Lloyd S. S. Co.'s Imp. Mail Strs.

North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., G. Agts., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.	Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.

*Adriatic, Feb. 6, 2 P.M.	*Adriatic, Mar. 6, 1 P.M.
*Teutonic, Feb. 13,